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LIST

1889-90

ORCHIDS. PALMS.
FERNS. ROSES.

Presented to the L. H. Bailey Hortorium
by the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1972.

NEW * RARE * AND * BEAUTIFUL PLANTS

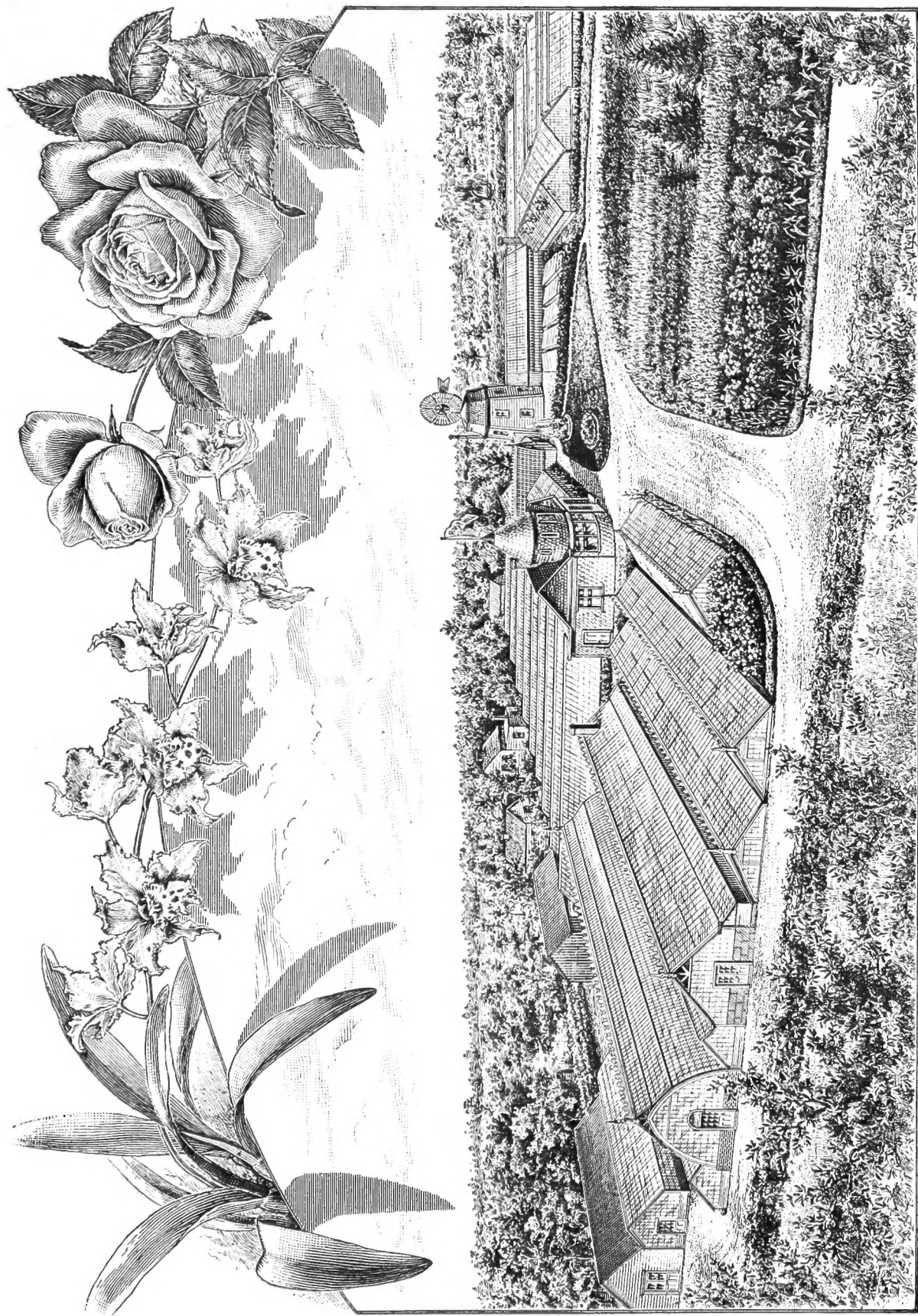
SIEBRECHT & WADLEY
ROSE HILL NURSERIES
NEW ROCHELLE N.Y.

CONTENTS.



Introductory	3
I. New, Rare and Desirable Plants	5-12
Orchids	13-48
II. New, Rare and Highly Valuable Orchids	14-24
III. Warm House or East Indian Orchids	25-31
IV. Orchids for Intermediate Temperature	32-43
V. Cool House Orchids	44-47
VI. Orchids for Cultivation in the Open Ground	48
VII. Pitcher Plants, Etc.	49-53
VIII. Palms	54-68
IX. Special Palms and Cycadeas for Out-door Decoration	63-65
X. Rare Specimens of Palms, Cycadeas and Tree Ferns	66-67
XI. Ferns and Selaginellas	69-73
XII. Ferns and Selaginellas for Greenhouse Culture	74-79
XIII. Tree Ferns	80-81
XIV. A Special Collection of Ferns for Table Decoration, etc.	82
XV. Select Hardy Ferns	83-84
XVI. Select Decorative Plants	85-94
XVII. Bromeliads	88-90
XVIII. Pandanads, Musaceas and Scitamineas	91-94
XIX. Stove and Hot house Plants	95-110
XX. General List of Greenhouse Plants	111-122
XXI. Climbing and Creeping Plants	123-130
XXII. Amaryllideas	131-133
XXIII. Succulent Plants (including Cactuses)	134-140
XXIV. Bulbs and Tuberous Plants	141-146
XXV. Aquatic Plants	147-150
XXVI. Ornamental Grasses	151-152
XXVII. Plants for Sub-Tropical Groups	153-158
XXVIII. Roses	159-168
XXIX. Hardy Perennial and Herbaceous Plants	169-181
XXX. Deciduous Trees and Shrubs	182-188
XXXI. Evergreen Trees and Plants	189
XXXII. Trees and Shrubs of Special Effect	193
XXXIII. Select Fruit Trees and Plants	197
XXXIV. Supplies and Requisites	201
Alphabetical Index	205-208

Duffey.



PARTIAL VIEW OF ROSE HILL NURSERIES, NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.

General Illustrated and Descriptive
CATALOGUE
OF
New, Rare and Valuable
Plants

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

SIEBRECHT & WADLEY

ROSE HILL NURSERIES,

New Rochelle, N. Y.

New York Salesrooms and Office, 409 Fifth Avenue

HARRISBURG, PA.:

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, PRINTER FOR NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN.

1889.

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THIS CATALOGUE,

Prepared with much care, and under an entirely new system of classification, is designed to be a practical help to those interested in Floriculture and Horticulture, as well as a very complete list of available material for a wide range of planting or decorating. The novel arrangement, it is hoped, will prove of advantage not only to the skilled botanist, but as well to those not so fully informed on the matters treated of. That, upon careful perusal, it may be found interesting and worthy of preservation, is the sincere wish of

HENRY A. SIEBRECHT.

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INTRODUCTORY.



IN PRESENTING a new edition of our General Catalogue, we wish to call attention to the variety and extent of our stock, as well as to its superior condition. Since the issue of the last edition, we have added to our collection very many new and valuable plants of recent discovery and introduction, as well as brought forward a number of beautiful species which, while years ago found among the finest collections, have through neglect or perhaps extreme modern fashions been partially lost sight of. Among these latter especially may often be found the most charming forms, possessing all the attraction of the latest novelty, together with merits established by years of experience in their culture. We have for several years given especial attention to the re-introduction of many such deserving and valuable plants to their former place in the esteem of the horticultural public, and with gratifying success.

Our Advantages.

We are operating extensive tropical nurseries on our plantations in the West Indies, and are thus enabled to grow rapidly and to perfection, under most favorable circumstances, many things which are slow and difficult of culture in North America. Our direct connections with the most prominent botanical and commercial establishments of Europe, the East Indies, Australia and South America, are also a great advantage in procuring and exchanging rare and valuable stock; wherefore it may be readily understood how we are in an exceptionally favorable way of meeting all demands for new, rare and valuable plants at the most reasonable prices.

A Visit Solicited.

We invite personal inspection of the stock in our show houses, at New Rochelle. Here are constantly many interesting sights, not common to ordinary nurseries—rare Orchids and tropical plants in bloom, grand specimen Palms and Cycads, a profusion of the finest Roses, etc., etc. We are glad to see visitors any day except Sunday, and the Rose Hill Nurseries are easy of access from New York. Trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, leaving the Grand Central depot (Forty-second street), every hour, pass New Rochelle, and cabs and stages for the nurseries will be found at the station on the arrival of all trains.

Conditions under Which we Conduct our Business.

1. All purchasers are requested when ordering by mail or otherwise to give their proper address and directions where to and how they desire their orders shipped—whether by freight or express. When not advised how to ship, we exercise our own judgement, and forward to the best advantage of the purchaser.

2. New customers and persons unknown to us are kindly requested to accompany their esteemed orders either with cash in post office orders or draft on New York, or with satisfactory reference.

3. All orders are carefully packed for shipment by experienced hands, so they may be sent to even far distant points with perfect safety; and no charges are made for packing and shipping by express or freight at New Rochelle.

SIEBRECHT & WADLEY.

*ALOCASIA SANDIERIANA.*

I.

NEW, RARE AND DESIRABLE PLANTS

And Plants of Recent Introduction.

THIS LIST contains all the newer plants of value introduced to cultivation within the past decade, as well as some plants meriting special mention, though not new. Several grand old varieties, almost lost to cultivation, are introduced afresh—they are fully as meritorious as any of the novelties. We ask especial attention to this list, which contains much that will be of interest to any lover of fine plants.

AGLAONEMA picta. This species is of dwarf habit, with fine dark colored and white leaves; a very fine Aroid. \$2.50.

A. nebulosum. Another very beautiful species from Java; resembles the foregoing, but is quite distinct, having striped foliage. \$2.50.

ALOCASIA marginata. A very fine ornamental species from Brazil; has very large sinuated leaves, with a sharply pointed apex. The upper surface is dark green, and the reverse purple tinted, with red mid-rib and nerves. \$5.

A. Reginae. A plant of great beauty, with large coriaceous leaves of a dark slate color, and with ivory-white bands, mid-rib and nerves. (See illustration.) slightly and spotted. \$5.

A. Sanderiana. A very remarkable plant, with deeply sinuated leaves of a dark slate color, and with ivory-white bands, mid-rib and nerves. (See illustration.) \$2.50 to \$5.

A. Van Houttei. Another excellent species, of imposing habit; large leaves silvery ribs and veins. \$5.

A. princeps. A species from the Malay Archipelago, with sagittate-sinuate leaves and slender petioles of a grayish green color, spotted and marmorated with deep purple brown. \$5.

A. gigas. This is the largest species of this noble class of hot-house decorative plants. \$5.

A. Lindeni. A very attractive species from the Malay Archipelago, with white petioles and dark green leaves, and white veins and ribs. \$3.

A. Luciani. (Hybrid.) This most remarkable variety is a hybrid of *A. Thibautiana* and *A. Putzeysi*, and is of extreme beauty. The petioles are bronze brown, and the leaves of a brown purple. \$5.

A. Margaritæ. An excellent Aroid from Java. Of a very graceful habit, with brown spotted petioles and purple leaves with a rosy margin. \$3.

A. Sedenii. A very fine hybrid between *A. Lowii* and *A. metallica* combining the merits of both these fine species in a still higher degree. A first-class exhibition plant. \$2 to \$3.50.

A. Thibautiana. This most charming and very imposing plant is one of the rarest novelties of late introduction. Its immense leaves of elegant form and rich coloring make it a most desirable plant for exhibitions. \$2.50 to \$4.

A. Villeneuvei. This majestic and noble species is from Borneo, and much like *A. gigas*, but has longer petioles, with deep green leaves. \$5.

ANTHURIUM Andreanum. The true species is a most striking and beautiful plant, with extra large brilliant scarlet flowers of a leathery texture and of long duration. Therefore, large plants are always in bloom. A plant exceedingly useful for florists. (See illustration, page 6.) \$2 to \$5.

A. Ferrierense. This is much like the foregoing species, both in habit and character, only that the flower is of a very rich deep rosy pink; a very free grower and free bloomer. \$2.50 to \$4.

A. Scherzerianum Bennettii. Distinct in appearance, with lanceolate foliage, having sharper points than any of the other Anthuriums; the same characteristic is noticed in the flower, which has a long sharp spathe and an enormous fiery red spadix. \$5 to \$10.

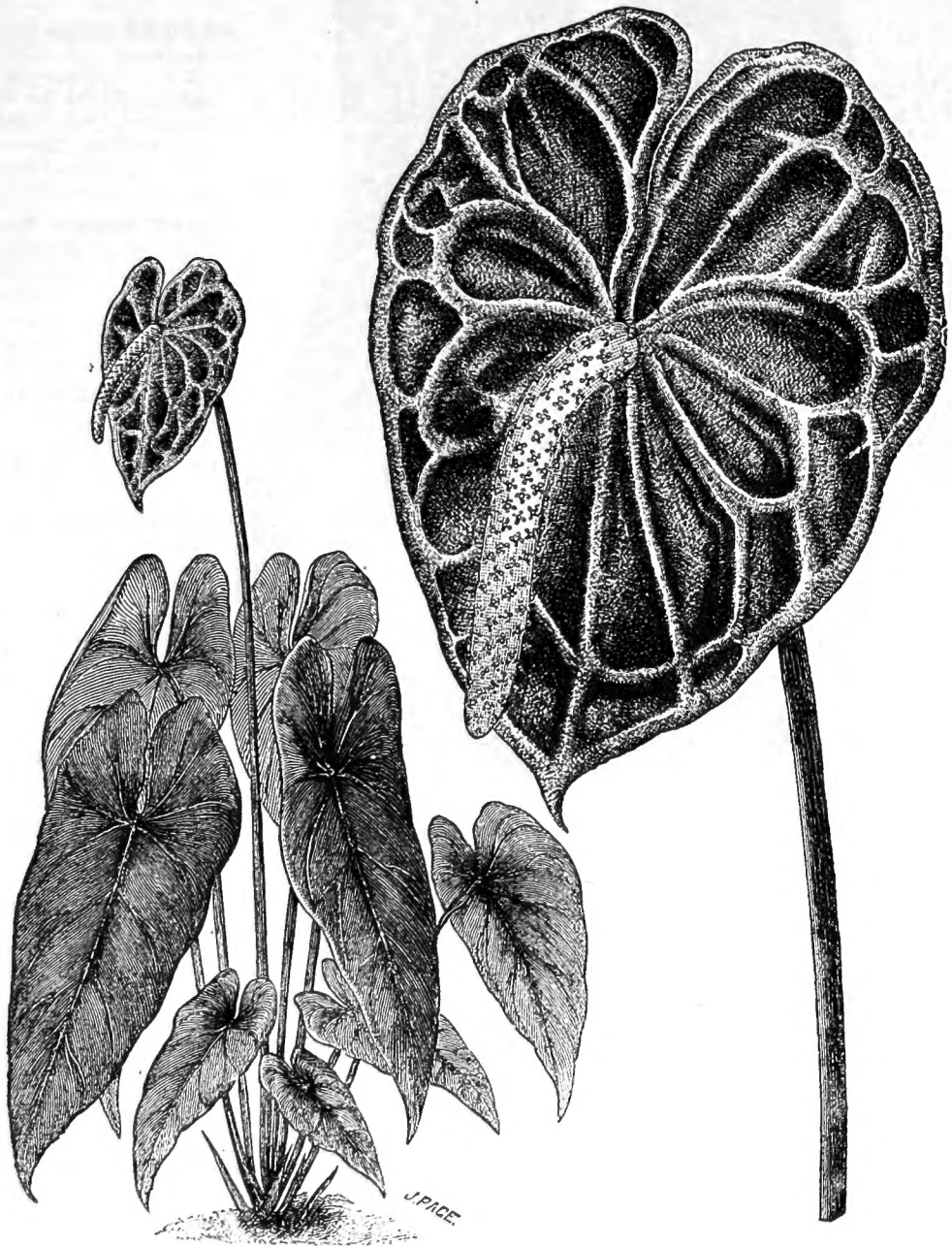
A. Scherzerianum Cypherii. A hybrid, and the best form of *A. Scherzerianum*; the flower and stem from the base is of the darkest crimson and very large; the largest and most beautiful flowers, of heavy texture and great substance. Price on application.

A. Scherzerianum Wardii. Leaves and flowers especially broad: as brilliant and rich in color as the foregoing, while of entirely distinct shape. A splendid variety. \$5 to \$10.

A. Scherzerianum, var. Rothschildianum. A very fine and peculiar profuse flowering species; spathe rich bright scarlet, mottled with white. \$5.

A. crystallinum. One of the handsomest of this excellent class of decorative plants, with large leaves of deep velvety green, marked with broad silvery veins and ribs. \$1 to \$2.50.

A. Gustavi. Another exquisite species with large and fine leaves. \$2 to \$3.50.



ANTHURIUM ANDREANUM.



ANTHURIUM WAROCQUEANUM.

ANTHURIUM, Continued.

A. Veitchii. One of the grandest of the genus, with extraordinarily long leaves; very imposing and of decorative habit. \$5.

A. Warocqueanum. A novelty of the first class, with long cross corrugated leaves of a beautiful green, with pale green ribs. This species is an excellent exhibition plant. (See illustration.) \$2.50 to \$5.

APHELANDRA amena. A new species from Brazil, with fine variegated leaves, and of dwarf habit. \$1.

A. Macedoana. Another noble and very decorative species with white striped leaves. \$1.

A. Margaritæ. A very fine species with pubescent leaves of a metallic green color, and white nerves; an excellent exhibition plant. \$1.

ARISTOLOCHIA. We offer three new species of this remarkable class of tropical climbing plants with very peculiar and interesting flowers.

A. elegans. \$1.

A. Goldiana. \$1.

A. ridicula. \$1.

ANANASSA Cochinchinensis. This fine species is very distinct, with its deep green leaves striped with yellow, and a rosy margin. \$5.

AZALEA balsaminæflora (*A. rosæflora*, *A. Rollissonii* fl. pl.). A new species from Japan, with very fine double flowers of a bright salmony red, regularly imbricated like a Camelia-flowered balsam; very fine. \$1.

AGAVE Victoria Regina. This rare and beautiful species is of a dwarf compact growth, and belongs to the easy flowering class. (See illustration in General Collection.) \$3.50 to \$7.50.

BRACHYCHITON acerifolium. Called the Australian Flame Tree. A most beautiful tree, with brilliant scarlet flowers. \$1.

CAMOËNSIA maxima. This grand species is a native of West Africa. The large bunches of milky white flowers tinted with golden yellow, and its luxuriant foliage, will make this most gorgeous tropical climber indispensable in any collection. \$10.

CRINUM nobile. This Crinum Lily produces the largest flowers of the genus, often

seven to eight inches broad. The color is creamy white, with light rose on the outside of petals. The scape is of a bronze purplish color. \$5.

C. ornatum. Has large flowers of light rosy color. \$2.

C. scabram. This species produces rosy and purple flowers in large umbels; very fine and ornamental. The showy flowers are of great lasting substance. \$3.

CROTON illustris. A very handsome new Croton with leaves like those of *Passiflora trifasciata*; is very brilliant and conspicuous. \$2.

C. Nestor. A new, variety with large lanceolate leaves of a bright yellow variegation. Has broad mid-rib and spotted margin; a very attractive plant. \$2.

C. Baron Adolph Selliere. This new and rare Croton is of strong and robust growth. The brilliant green leaves are large, with pale yellow nerves, which soon become ivory white; thus the contrast of color produces a striking effect. \$2.

C. ruberrimus. This is a very fine bright red variety of great beauty. \$2.

C. Lady Zetland. This beautiful new Croton is of most brilliant coloring and showy and graceful habit. \$2.



DRACÆNA BAUSEI.

CROTON, Continued.

C. Bergmanii. A most excellent new variety, with large dense foliage of rose and white; stems and petioles of lively green, with an irregular dark green band through center of leaf. \$2.

CYRTOSPERMA Johnstoni. This is a very remarkable Aroid from the Salomons Islands. The leaf stalks are covered with stiff spines, and the leaves are arrow-shaped, variegated and varied with bright red. \$5.

COCHLIOSTEMA Jacobianum, var. albo lineatum. This is the variegated form of the original very imposing species; a first-class exhibition plant. \$5.

CURMERIA picturata. A very fine ornamental and decorative plant, with Maranta-like leaves of great beauty. \$1.50 to \$3.

DRACÆNA fragrans Massangeana. A species with broad yellow striped leaves; a first-class decorative plant, of robust and stout habit. \$2.

D. Lindenii. This excellent and very beautiful new plant is of nearly the same character and habit as the foregoing, though its very striking and clearly marked variegation of rich green and bright yellow, makes it more effective and desirable. \$3.

D. Goldieana. (See illustration.) This is one of the finest Dracenas known; has peculiar zebra-striped leaves; of very compact and vigorous habit, and a most beautiful decorative plant of great substance. \$1.50 to \$2.

D. amabilis. Though not new, this species is still very rare in collections; it is a grand, beautifully colored and distinct sort. \$1.

D. Bausei. (See illustration.) A very distinct and densely growing plant of fine rich colors and graceful habit; a truly beautiful plant. \$1.50.

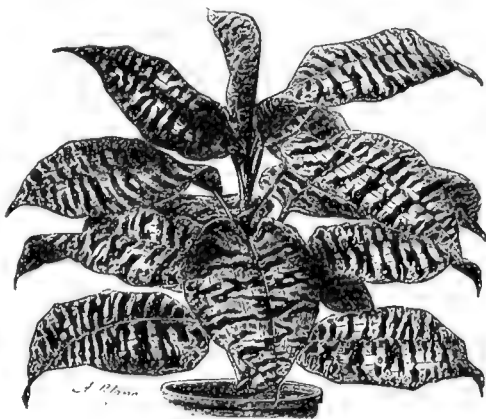
D. Cochinchinensis (Alctris frutescens). A re-introduction of a plant of great value for decorative purposes; it stands rough treatment, and is hardy for out-door decoration in summer. This noble species is in great favor in European gardens for its hardy character. \$1.

D. argenteo-striata. A new and very elegant variety from the South Sea Islands; a form with narrow, light green leaves, varied with distinct white and gray stripes and lines; a plant of great merit. \$5.

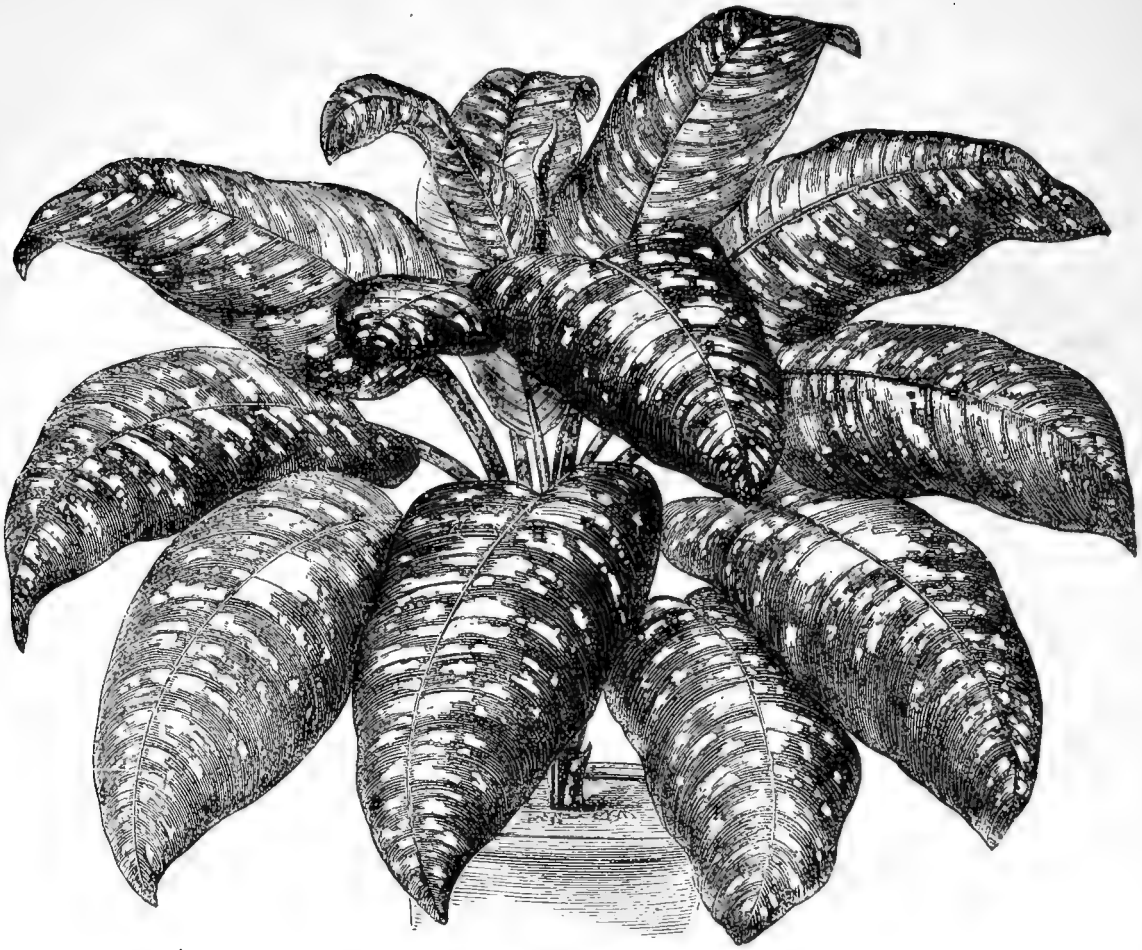
D. umbraculiflora. Another re-introduction, and one of the most decorative and substantial plants existing; has been much neglected of late. Fine specimens, \$5.

D. Norwoodiencis. A most beautiful and very useful novelty; of elegant habit and pleasing coloring from the foot-stalks to the very tips of the leaves; of compact and rather dwarf habit. \$2.50.

D. Scottii. This is one of the most conspicuous hybrid Dracenas; has exceedingly broad and very substantial foliage with rich coloring, which makes it one of the best and noblest plants for exhibitions; a very effective and showy variety. \$1.50 to \$5.



DRACÆNA GOLDIEANA.



DIEFFENBACHIA REX.

DRACÆNA, Continued.

D. terminalis alba. This rare *Dracæna* is the exact counterpart of the old red *terminalis*, its leaves being white instead of red; in all other respects it is like that good and very popular sort. It is the best of all the white colored *Dracænas* yet introduced, and will be much admired as it becomes more widely known. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

D. imperialis. Another very handsome and most distinct sort; foliage often three feet long, with most pleasing combinations of colors throughout the whole plant; of strong habit and bold character—a beauty. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

D. stricta grandis. This is one of the strongest and most robust growing sorts of the highly colored species; its noble aspect and bold erect habit give it a majestic appearance. \$2.

D. congesta, var. discolor. A re-introduction of a fine variety, of much decorative value; very tough and hardy, and unsurpassed for decorations; will be found very valuable and useful. \$1 to \$2.50.

DIEFFENBACHIA Regina. A very distinct and striking species, with oblong elliptical leaves of a greenish white color, mottled and blotched with alternate light and dark green tints. Its extreme beauty makes it the queen of all *Dieffenbachias*. \$3.50 to \$5.

D. triumphans. Another very ornamental form from Colombia, with fine variegated leaves. \$3.50 to \$5.

D. Rex. This is a robust and vigorous growing form of extreme beauty, and it is easily the king of the *Dieffenbachias*. \$3.50 to \$5.

DAVIDSONIA pruriens. A noble decorative plant from Queensland, with very long pinnated leaves of a rich green color. The young foliage is of a light rosy or red color. One of the finest greenhouse plants. \$3.

EUPHORBIA triangularis cristata. A very interesting and conspicuous variety. \$1 to \$3.

E. neriifolia aurea variegata. Another extra fine golden spotted and striped Cactus-like *Euphorbia*. This plant presents a most quaint and remarkable appearance. \$2.50 to \$5.



FICUS ELASTICA FOL. AUREA VAR.

ECHEVERIA Frœbeli tricolor. This is a very showy variety of the dwarf Echeverias, with white and rosy variegated leaves. Excellent for carpet gardening; a plant of rare merit. 50 cents.

EURYCLES Australasica. \$1.

E. Cunninghami. These two species represents the Narcissus and Amaryllis in the Australian flora. Exquisite plants for white cut-flowers, and also for decorative purposes. \$2.

EUCALYPTUS cordata. The foliage of this rare and fine species is of a whitish green color, and in form it is very conspicuous; an extra fine variety. \$1.

E. ficifolia. This is the new crimson scarlet flowering Australian Gum Tree; of a dwarf and compact habit; of quick growth and an easy flowering species. \$1.

FICUS elastica fol. aurea var. This is undoubtedly one of the finest decorative ornamental foliage plants of late introduction. In habit and growth it is like the ordinary *F. elastica*, but the leaves of this novel plant have a pleasing yellow variegation throughout. In every respect a most charming plant, and differing from all others. \$2.50 to \$5.

GRIFFINIA. Two new Amaryllis species from the southern provinces of Brazil, with showy rosy and blue flowers of graceful and fine form.

G. Blumenavia. \$1 to \$2.

G. hyacinthina. \$1 to \$2.

HELICONIA aurea-vittata. A very handsome foliage plant, of a height of two feet, with Maranta-like leaves, beautifully veined and striped with yellow and a light rose hue. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

HIBISCUS chrysanthus. A shrubby plant from Natal, with very large golden yellow flowers with deep purple eye. \$1.

LABISIA Malouana. A beautiful dwarf plant from the mountains of Borneo, with purple red leaves, variegated partly with rosy color, banded with white. \$2.

LYCORIS aurea. This is the true golden yellow Amaryllis. Flowers appear in late autumn, and are of long duration. An excellent plant, like the Griffinias, for florists' use and for cut-flower purposes. \$2 to \$3.

MUSA vittata. A variegated form of the Banana, and a plant of great value for all decorative purposes. Its especially attractive and noble foliage, of the well-known Musa form, is marked with rose and white. It is of dwarf habit and fine healthy growth, and is altogether one of the most charming plants in our collection. See illustration, which, however, shows the leaves too narrow. \$1.50 to \$3.

NIDULARIUM striatum. A very fine and striking Bromeliaceous plants, with bright green leaves a foot long, and striped with white lines in the way of *Ananassa sativa fol. variegata*. \$5.

NEPHTHYTIS picturata. A very distinct and ornamental Aroid from the Congo, with leaves like a fancy Caladium, of a rich green color, with a very peculiar ivory white variegation. A valuable acquisition. \$5.

PASSIFLORA violacea. A beautiful and floriferous species, with fine large violet blue flowers in great profusion. \$1.

PHYLLOTÆNIUM Lindeni. A most beautiful foliage plant of the natural order of Aroidæa, with large Calla-like leaves of a beautiful velvety green, zebra striped. \$1 to \$2.



MUSA VITTATA.

PHRYNIUM variegatum. A very fine Maranta-like decorative plant of dwarf habit (about one foot high), with small Canna-like leaves, which are beautiful light green, with cream white stripes. \$1 to \$2.

P. setosum. A robust and vigorous plant, two to three feet in height, with dark green leaves; a first class decorative plant. \$1 to \$2.

P. cylindricum. Much like the foregoing species, but more graceful in growth; a rare plant. \$1 to \$2.

P. Moritzianum. An excellent plant of robust habit, with very large and broad leaves of a deep bronze green color; very rare. \$3 to \$5.

PANAX. The four species below are new introductions from Brazil. They are distinguished by their beautiful and deeply cut foliage and very graceful habit. They are most valuable plants, and worthy of extensive trial.

P. crispatum. \$2 to \$3.

P. lepidum. \$2 to \$3.

P. nitidum. \$2 to \$3.

P. ornatum. \$2 to \$3.

PHILODENDRON bipinnatifidum. A remarkable and unsurpassed decorative plant of a robust habit and fine dark green dissected leaves; should not be neglected in any collection. It is also useful for outdoor decorations during summer. \$3 to \$5.

P. Sellowi. Another grand decorative plant, with bright green, large, deeply sinuated leaves, in form like a gigantic oak leaf; very ornamental and rare; a beautiful plant. \$3 to \$5.

P. speciosum. The leaves of this remarkably fine and rare plant are larger than those of *Colocasia esculenta*, of strong and leathery texture, and of a most beautiful light green color. This is one of the very best ornamental plants existing. \$5 to \$10.

P. Andreanum. A very fine decorative plant, with beautiful colored leaves like those of the finest *Alocasias*. \$3 to \$5.

PHLOX decussata hybrida, Royalty. (New.) This Phlox is undoubtedly the finest and most floriferous variety of dwarf and compact growth, with large umbels of extra large round flowers of a most brilliant crimson color. It is a perpetual flowering sort, and very useful for bedding and for cut flowers. It flowers from early summer until late autumn. 50 cents to \$1.

POTHOS argyræa. A climbing Aroid, like a small Philodendron, with white mottled leaves. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. aureo-picta. Resembles the foregoing, but has yellow variegated foliage. 50 cents to \$1.

RAVENALA Madagascariensis. The Traveler's tree from Madagascar is one of the most imposing plants. Its singular character gives it a most interesting appearance. Fine specimens, from \$5 to \$10. (See illustration, page 12.)

SCHISMATOGLOTTIS Robelini. An excellent Aroid, with handsome leaves, beautifully marked with silvery white lines. \$1 to \$2.50.

SPARMANNIA Africana fl. pl. This double flowering variety of the well-known Sparmannia is an extra fine acquisition for the greenhouse and conservatory. The double white flowers appears in March and April, and are very useful as cut blooms. \$1.

SPIRÆA astilboides. One of the finest new hardy herbaceous plants, with a profusion of white flowers on slender stems about two feet high. \$1.50.

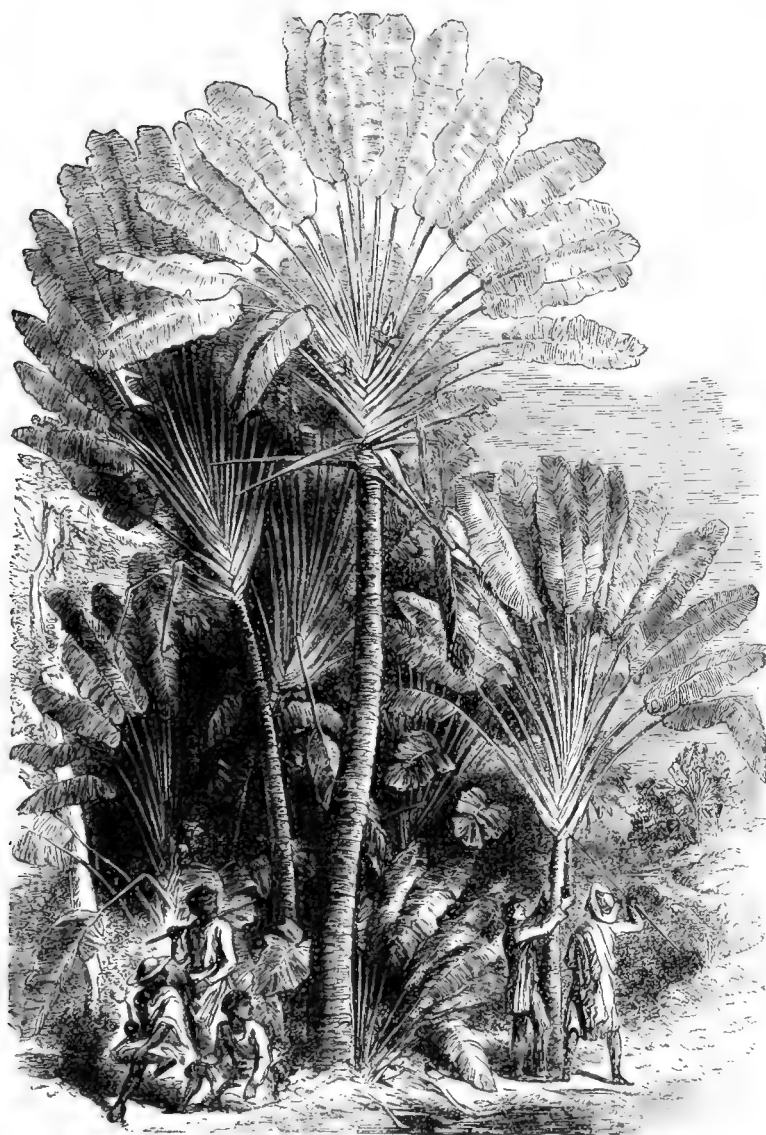
TILLANDSIA musaica. A remarkable species, with beautiful marbled and marked leaves. \$5.

VRIESIA splendens (Tillandsia). (See illustration in department of Bromeliaceæ.) A plant of singular beauty; the green leaves are banded and marbled with deep brown spots. \$1.

V. hieroglyphica. A species with long, tough and stout leaves of a grayish green color, marked, banded and marbled with lines and spots of brown violet; an extremely showy plant. \$5.



PHLOX DECUSSATA HYBRIDA, ROYALTY.



RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS. (See page 11.)

ORCHIDS.

IT IS WELL KNOWN that we have one of the most extensive and valuable commercial collections of Orchids in America, to which we are constantly adding, both by our own propagation of the most desirable species, and by large importations from the various quarters of the globe in which are found growing these strange and most beautiful members of the floral kingdom.

It has always been with us a labor of love as well as a matter of business, wherefore we may be pardoned for our enthusiasm. Indeed, anyone who has ever engaged in the culture of Orchids will agree with us, that it is a most fascinating employment, interesting to every sense of man, and filling him with admiration and reverence for the great Creator of whose wonders these are but a fragment. There is something about these plants which, while they may attract first only from curiosity aroused by the grotesque form of a particular species, will always hold the nature-lover with triple bands of interest, surprise and admiration, constantly growing as he sees new wonders in the unfolding of rare flowers, and astonishing him with the peculiarities of growth and habit often presented.

The idea often obtains, that Orchids are very difficult of growth, and indeed even successful Orchid growers were of opinion that special greenhouses must be devoted to their culture, and specially troublesome conditions maintained therein. That this is erroneous anyone may easily be convinced by a visit to our nurseries, where the most beautiful and lovely Orchids are seen blooming and flourishing as luxuriantly as in their native habitat right among our Roses, Palms and other more ordinary plants. There is no difficulty in enjoying the exquisite flowers of very many species in any greenhouse which will produce good rose buds between October and April. And there is no special difficulty, either, in attending to their wants; no "secrets" which must be found out in order to succeed—the following out of simple directions will bring a gratifying result in wonderful flowers and curious growths.

Among many people, indeed among many flower lovers, there is an inquiry, often unspoken but yet visibly apparent, as to what really constitutes an Orchid—wherein do Orchidaceous plants differ from the forms familiar to us? A reference to a botany, a dictionary, or even a horticultural encyclopædia, does not answer this question satisfactorily, except for trained botanists—and these do not require to know! Briefly, the ORCHIDÆ is a very large class or "natural order" of plants, endogenous (or mostly without bark), and differing essentially from all other classes in the construction of the plant, and particularly in the strange and varied forms of the flowers. They are found growing in a large part of the habitable globe, although more especially in the warm and torrid regions of the tropics, and their very remarkable flowers take on most wonderful and peculiar shapes, often of exquisite beauty, and are generally of rich fragrance. There are two main divisions: the TERRESTRIAL Orchids, so called because they grow in the ground, and the EPIPHYTAL (sometimes called *celestial*) Orchids, which maintain themselves in nature by attaching their long adventitious roots to the trunks of trees and rocks, deriving their support from the atmosphere—not from the object upon which they fasten, as is often erroneously supposed. These latter usually have thick, fleshy leaves, which, with their peculiar "pseudo-bulbs" (really meaning *imitation* bulbs), act as storage reservoirs, by which the plant secures, in the "wet season" of the tropics, a plentiful supply of moisture to carry it through the hot, rainless "dry season" uninjured. The epiphytal Orchids are by far in the majority, and include the most beautiful and curious forms.

We have divided our list into classes with reference to the temperature they require, for the convenience of cultivators, and hope the rapidly growing love for these grand specimens of nature's handiwork may become yet more widely disseminated throughout the country.

COLLECTIONS OF ORCHIDS.

Many flower lovers who would gladly enjoy Orchids are deterred from beginning their fascinating culture from the apparent difficulty in selecting suitable varieties for a beginning, catalogues offering such a bewildering assortment that they know not which to purchase. To such friends we can give entire satisfaction by selecting for them, only requiring to know the amount to be expended, and the accommodations that can be offered for the plants. A judicious assortment will provide a wide range of form and coloring in the flowers, as well as a constant succession of bloom throughout the year. We have often made up such collections for our customers, with most satisfactory results. One customer in Canada writes, saying he has scarcely been without blossoms since receiving the selection of less than one hundred plants which we sent him about a year ago, and expects to have flowers continuously; this shows the range afforded by proper selection within a comparatively limited number of plants.

Those who prefer to make their own selections, and yet are uncertain as to suitable varieties, are referred to our LIST OF ORCHIDS FOR INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURE, which will be found farther on in the catalogue.

II.

NEW, RARE AND HIGHLY VALUABLE ORCHIDS.

Where prices are omitted, they may be had on application, with further particulars as to the plants.

AÆRIDES Ballantianum. A new and really valuable introduction of this handsome species. Its flowers are produced like those of *A. crispum*, on long racemes, but it differs from that variety in being of a much brighter color, while equally sweet scented; is a free grower and bloomer. We have several fine specimens.

A. crassifolium. This is not a new variety, but certainly is one of the most free flowering and easiest cultivated, and a truly beautiful and bright showy sort. We offer a few perfect specimens, twelve inches high with twelve to fifteen leaves. Price on application.

A. quinquevulnerum. This is a splendid free-growing and free-flowering Orchid, and though not exactly new, yet rare. Grows more open than any other of the genus; its flowers are fragrant and of a beautiful coloring of rosy purple and white.

A. Larpentæ (falcatum). In the way of *A. crispum*, with sweet scented flowers which are produced in pendulous dense masses. Several fine specimens.

ANGRÆCUM articulatum. A very pretty dwarf growing variety with creamy white flowers, produced freely on long racemes; very curious in their formation, and are miniature reproductions of the well-known "Ivory Orchid," *A. sesquipedale*. A few strong specimens, \$7.50 and upward.

A. citratum. This really coquettish dwarf growing variety is one of the most interesting of the genus. Numberless pure white flowers are set in regular order upon round green stems, which curve over from the plant in a most graceful manner. Several fine plants, \$5 to \$15.

A. Sanderianum. This is a quite new and rare *Angræcum*. It has numberless flowers which are produced during the winter months, on a long single spike; their fragrance is delicious. A very fine specimen; price on application.

A. sesquipedale. Often called the "Ivory Orchid" for its ivory white flowers, which are curious as well as handsome; quite fragrant and very showy, lasting a long time in perfection; before fading the flowers turn a lemon yellow. \$7.50 to \$25.

A. eburneum superbum. A grand specimen three feet high and the same in spread. An exceptionally fine plant, producing a number of long white spikes of ivory white flowers, measuring eighteen to twenty inches long; its fine densely growing habit gives it a stately appearance even when not in bloom. Price on application.

A. Leonis (Acranthus Leonis). A very distinct Orchid, of dense, rather dwarf habit, with stiff leaves of a fleshy texture; many flowers, in branching spikes, of a pure white, and sweet scented; handsome. \$2.50.

ANGULOEA Ruckeri. A very handsome Orchid of strong growth and bold habit, with large green leaves and rich dark flowers; the sepals and petals have crimson spots on a yellow ground, and a deep crimson lip; flowers remain in good condition for three weeks. Is best cultivated in a pot in a warm temperature. \$5 and upward.

BOLEA Lalindenii. A very distinct species, and of quite late introduction, with very curiously formed and handsomely colored flowers. Though not exactly showy colors, they are so arranged and set together as to attract attention. This plant, besides bearing handsome flowers, is quite a pretty foliage plant. \$10 and upwards.

B. Patinii. Though not exactly new, this very interesting plant is yet quite rare. It is indeed a real curiosity, with its lilac and rosy pink colored flowers, representing a perfect half-open mouth with teeth, as natural as can well be imagined. This, like its companion, is also a fine foliage plant, as well as most interesting in bloom. \$10 and upwards.

BATEMANNIA. This genus is among the smaller and more compact growing Orchids, and in addition to producing very curious and interesting flowers of many different combinations of colors, are really handsome foliage plants, and even when not in bloom present a very decorative appearance. Their free-growing and free-flowering habit commends their cultivation. They do well in either pots or baskets, and will thrive in the Cattleya house; they require a great deal of moisture for successful culture.

B. Burtii. Flowers three inches across, and yellow, with reddish and brown checkered spots, and a trowel-shaped white lip; peculiar and very interesting. \$5 and upwards.

B. grandiflora. Extremely pretty, and although not very new it is still quite rare. Flowers have olive green petals, striped reddish brown, with a pure white lip and purple streaks; the base part orange yellow, with red streaks. \$5 and upward.

B. meleagris. A beautiful species, single-flowered and four inches across; of a very interesting combination of colors—pale yellow, purplish brown and white; crescent-shaped plate, fringed with stiff yellowish hairs. \$6 and upward.

B. Wallisii. This magnificent and large flowering variety is still quite rare, and besides its large flowers, which measure five to six inches in diameter, has a very curious and rich coloring of white and chestnut brown, with reddish dark purple, making it very attractive. \$7.50 to \$10.



CATASETUM BUNGEROTHII.

CALANTHE oculata gigantea. This very rare and truly handsome Calanthe is certainly the most beautiful and most showy of the genus. It has been commonly named the "Christ Orchid," as the pure white five-petaled flower, with the rich blood-red blotch in the center, very correctly represents the wounded hand of the Saviour on the cross. \$5 and upward.

C. Regnierii. Quite a rare acquisition, as its very beautiful and striking bright flowers, with a wholly rosy pink lower petal, appear much later than most of the other varieties. Several strong plants, \$3.50 upward.

CATASETUM Bungeorothii. A beautiful and very handsome new Orchid, with large white flowers of a waxy texture and of great substance; should be in every collection. Its bold and strong-growing habit, and its easy cultivation, makes it at once a favorite with all who have seen it. \$7.50 to \$10.

CATTLEYA aurea. This lovely Cattleya is from Colombia, and is quite distinct from *C. Domiana aurea*, with which it is often confused. It is of good strong growth and free flowering; very distinct. It flowers in the autumn; sepals and petals greenish lemon yellow; leaf is undulated and of a rosy purple with yellow streaks; the flowers are of good size and deliciously fragrant. Price on application.

C. Bowringiana. A capital new Orchid of free and easy growth; an abundant bloomer in autumn. Flowers amethyst; rosy petals and sepal, with rich purple lip; many flowered, and good for cut blooms. Fine specimens, \$3.50 and upwards.

C. eldorado Wallisi (or *Virginatis*). A pure white Cattleya, flowering in September. Sepals, petals and lip pure white, with orange yellow throat; very sweet scented. \$25 and upwards.

CATTLEYA, Continued.

C. gigas. The Giant-flowering Cattleya. This section contains the largest and most showy flowering Cattleyas known. It is of robust growth and good strong constitution, and delights in plenty of heat and moisture; does best in baskets. Extra fine specimens, on some of which we have had as many as twenty-six flowers, measuring from seven to nine inches across. Fine specimens, \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50.

C. gigas, var. —. (Variety unnamed.) This is truly an extraordinarily handsome acquisition, and certainly the richest and most brilliantly-colored Cattleya ever flowered. Its flowers are extremely large; the sepals and petals are very full and round, so as to almost entirely enclose the rich broad lip. A very strong and perfect specimen, with four bulbs and one strong lead; offers for this only specimen received.

C. Sanderiana. Only one fine specimen of this quite new, rare and really true variety, which is quite distinct from all other Cattleyas. Price on application.

C. Mendelii grandiflora. This, though not new, is certainly one of the finest of Cattleyas, and we offer some fine specimens, which cannot easily be excelled. Prices on application.

C. Mendelii, var. —. (Unnamed.) We offer several plants of this new and beautiful variety, which is in the way of *C. Mendelii*, the old form, but the lip of this variety is much larger and with extraordinary frills, while of a distinct form. \$15 and upwards.




CATTLEYA TRIANÆ.

C. Schroederiana. Of late introduction, and is certainly a variety of the *C. Trianae* section, though quite distinct from that type in its flowers, which are of great size and good substance. Sepals and petals of a delicate mauve, the lip being very full and well frilled, and of a most delicious rosy salmon color. A very beautiful and desirable species. Several fine specimens; \$5 and upwards.

C. Mossiæ Mattetina. A new introduction, not yet flowered in this country, but we are enabled to offer a few fine specimens. Their flowering will be awaited with interest. \$5 and upwards.

C. Trianae alba. One of the most delicate and chaste flowering Orchids. Sepals and petals pure white and full; lip broad and fringed, pure white with a yellow throat; of great beauty and interest. Several specimens; price on application.

C. Trianae, var. —. (Unnamed.) A most charming Cattleya of the *Trianae* section. Sepals and petals pure white and extremely broad and full, with white lip, mottled with rosy pink, giving it a most exquisite and distinct appearance. Only one specimen; offers received.

 The purchaser is entitled to name this plant, as well as other unnamed sub-varieties, of which fine specimens are offered in this list.

C. Trianae. Large and extra large specimens. Having imported many thousands of this fine variety, we are enabled to offer some very large and fine specimens of the handsomest and largest flowering type only. [One of these large plants in bloom, with twenty or more of the exquisitely beautiful and extremely large flowers open at one time, is a sight to be remembered. The illustration shows only an ordinary plant; these specimen masses are more than quadruple the size shown, and form objects of the greatest interest and beauty. Having a very large stock, we offer superb specimens at low prices, size and condition considered.] \$10 and upwards.

CÆLOGYNE pandurata. The rarest and most interesting species of the genus, with large flowers which are produced on a semi-pendulent raceme. Sepals and petals are of a pale apple green; a singularly warted greenish lip, with broad black veins, gives it a most extraordinary appearance; different and distinct from all other Orchids. \$15 and upwards.

C. cristata. (Chatsworth variety.) We offer some very large and extra fine specimens of this, one of the most charming and free-blooming Orchids. Grand specimens, from \$5 upwards.

CYMBIDIUM eburneum. A grand Orchid, and also a beautiful foliage plant, bearing its large, pure white, fragrant flowers on erect stems during autumn and winter. Not new, but of great value and interest. Several fine specimens, \$10 and upwards.

C. Lowianum. A most distinct and truly rare East Indian Orchid with its decorative reed-like foliage, and its grand horizontal spikes, of a peculiar combination of greenish-brown and yellow flowers, which give it an extraordinary character. One of the most peculiar and desirable species. Several fine specimens, \$5 and upwards.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Very little indeed needs to be said about this now popular and highly esteemed genus of Orchids. They are one of the most satisfactory plants that can possibly be cultivated. Almost all of them have very showy and decorative foliage, while their flowers are of fairy-like delicacy. Out of the three hundred or more varieties now in cultivation, we desire to call attention to a few new and rare sorts of recent introduction, of which we can offer a few fine healthy specimens.

C. albo purpureum. A very handsome and highly colored hybrid; a good strong grower. \$10 and upwards.

C. Ashburtoniæ. In the way of *C. barbatum*; white petals, tinged with green, veined with purple; dorsal sepal very large; of free-growing and free-flowering habit. \$5 for good strong plants.

C. bellatulum. A new and grand species which promises to take the foremost rank amongst all the newly introduced varieties. Its flowers are marvels of beauty, and it promises to be a free and easy grower. Established specimen plants, \$5 and upwards. See illustration.

C. caudatum. This, although not a new variety, is still one of the rarest and most interesting of the genus—its long, pendant petals, which are thirty inches long, of a yellow brown color, give it a rare and curious appearance. Fine established plants, \$5 and upwards.

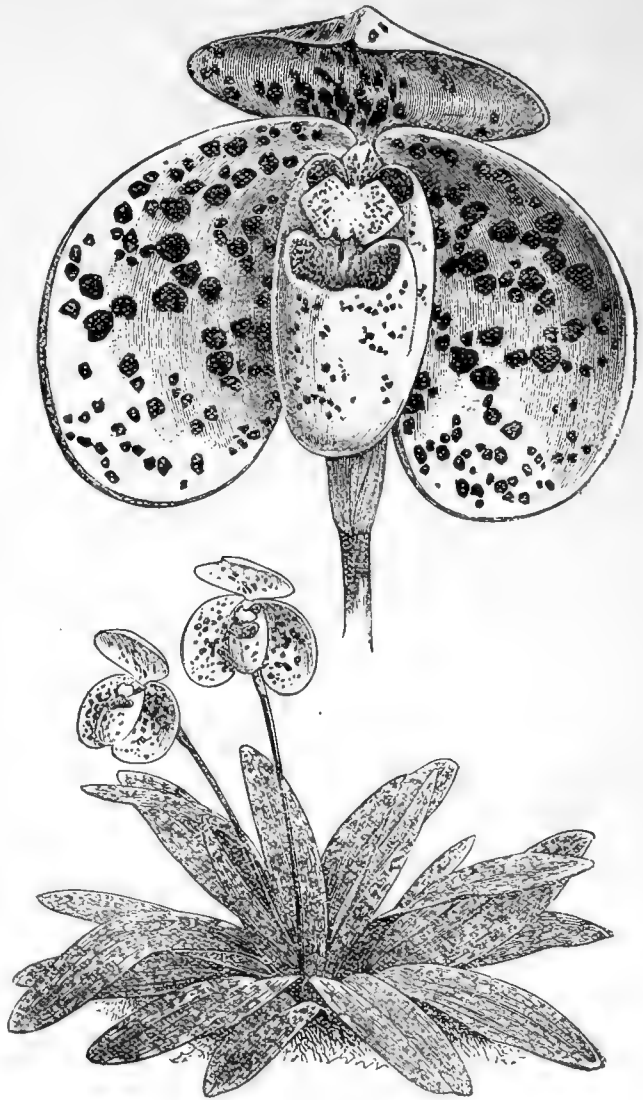
C. Curtisii. A rare and very valuable species of late introduction, in the way of *C. superbiense* and *C. ciliolare*. Its bold and free-growing habit, and its beautiful and distinct markings, make it a desirable plant for every collection. Thoroughly established plants, \$12.50 and upwards.

C. Dayanum. A charming variety. The foliage is beautifully marked; the flowers are of medium size; sepals white, with green veining; petals purplish, tinged with green; it is very pretty and quite rare. \$5 and upward.

C. Dominicanum. Named after the father of Orchid hybridization—and one of his children. Many new varieties have been introduced since this made its appearance, but scarcely any have eclipsed it for peculiarity. It is a free and robust grower. Several fine specimens, \$5 and upwards.

C. Elliottiana. While this variety is much of the habit and growth of the beautiful new *C. Rothschildianum*, it has somewhat smaller but most richly colored flowers, with petals more pendulous; a beautiful and distinct variety, and one of the best of recent introduction. \$10 to \$15.

C. Godefroyæ. A charming rather dwarf-growing lady slipper of delicate texture, both in foliage and flower. Very pretty and distinct, and will be prized in any collection. Finely established plants, \$5 and upwards.



CYPRIPEDIUM BELLATULUM.

C. grande. This is undoubtedly one of the grandest of hybrids; it is of the most robust habit, making strong but few leads, which keeps it rare. Its flowers are most attractive, being large and handsome, with long pendulous petals, which give it rare distinction. Several finely established plants, \$20 and upwards.

C. insigne Chantenii. This is a very beautiful and quite distinct variety, in the way of *C. insigne Maulei*, but differing from it in having a larger dorsal sepal, and being more distinctly spotted throughout; fine healthy plants, \$10 and upwards.

C. insigne Maulei. This, though much like the general type, has nevertheless the distinctness of being brighter in color, the dorsal sepal being fully half snowy white and spotted purple; beautiful. \$7.50.



CYPRIPEDIUM ROTHSCHILDIANUM. (See page 18.)

CYPRIPEDIUM, Continued.

- C. Leeanum superbum.** This is a lovely gem, being a hybrid between *C. i. Maulei* and *C. Spicerianum*; quite distinct and rare; a good strong grower and a free bloomer. \$10.
- C. nitens.** A very attractive variety, being a hybrid of *C. insigne* and *C. villosum*. It is in the way of *C. Chantenii*, but its extremely long petals distinguish it from that variety. Very charming, and of strong growth. Strong established plants, \$10 and upwards.
- C. politum.** A very showy hybrid between *C. barbatum superbum* and *C. venustum*. Flowers large; dorsal sepal whitish, suffused red, green veined; petals purplish red, dotted lip suffused purplish red. \$25 and upwards.
- C. praestans.** This is a very beautiful new species from New Guinea, having been figured in the *Lindenia*, and is highly prized as a very bold and showy variety. We are enabled to offer a few well established plants at \$10 and upwards.
- C. Rothschildianum.** This wonderful species is one of the grandest Cyripedes of the group lately introduced from the Eastern Archipelago, including *C. Sanderiana* and *C. Elliottiana*, and yet its structural character closely approaches that of the *Selenipedia* of South America. It is therefore highly interesting. The flowers are bold and handsome, of distinct marking and beautiful coloring; cannot fail to be much admired in any collection. See our illustration on page 18. \$10 to \$15.
- C. Sanderianum.** A most striking novelty, just introduced, being a new species of the *Selenipedium* section. Flowers large, of a dark maroon color; dorsal sepal and inner lining streaked with brown and yellow, with its very attractive long pendulent petals of a dark brown, which, with its equally dark slipper, make it the most valuable and distinct of its class. We can offer finely established strong plants, at \$10 and upwards.
- C. Sedeni candidulum.** A grand hybrid between *C. longifolium* and *C. Schlimeit albiflorum*. Flowers large; sepals and petals white, with a rosy hue on the edge; lip or pouch of a fine rosy pink. A very showy and strong growing variety; fine, healthy and strong plants, \$10 and upwards.
- C. Spicerianum.** This most beautiful and truly grand Cyripede, though not exactly new, is yet conceded by all to be the most showy and useful free-growing and free-blooming variety, and more valuable to-day than when first known, being exceptionally well adapted for cut-flowers. Very fine specimens, \$5 and upwards.
- C. superciliare.** A very interesting hybrid of *C. barbatum* and *C. superbiens*. Scape hairy, dorsal sepal ovate triangular, with peculiarly marked petals of warts and blotches, which give it a very highly interesting appearance. Strong well established plants, \$5 and upwards.
- C. Veitchii superbiens.** This is the true Prince Demidoff variety, being the original plant. It is one of the most charming species, and a very showy plant of robust habit and distinct character. A perfect gem, and the largest plant to be found anywhere. Price on application.

DENDROBIUM Ainsworthii. A beautiful hybrid—the most charming and sweet scented of all the *Dendrobies*. The flowers, which are borne in great numbers on erect spikes, are handsomely marked; the sepals and petals being pure white, form a most lovely contrast with the richly colored deep claret purple lip. We offer one grand specimen; price on application.

D. albo sanguineum. A very distinct and highly peculiar species, bearing large flowers, the sepals and petals of which are creamy white, while the lip has a rich and warm crimson blotch on each side, making it a very showy and attractive plant. Good strong specimens, \$5.

D. Brymerianum. This is one of the handsomest and showiest *Dendrobies*, bearing its large golden flowers on a pendulent raceme in great profusion, the middle lobe being of a greenish yellow, beautifully fringed, with a long beard-like appendage. Fine strong specimens, \$5 and upwards.

D. Dearei grandiflorum. This truly grand winter-blooming species cannot be excelled. Its pure snowy white, tassel-like bunches of sweet-scented flowers, which issue from the extreme top of the terete stems, remain in perfection fully two months. It is of easy cultivation, and delights in plenty of heat and moisture. Fine strong specimens, \$5 and upwards.

D. Falconeri. A very pretty and most peculiar plant, with almost thread-like knotted vines, from which are produced extraordinarily large and most exquisite flowers, surpassing for size and beauty the grand old variety, *D. nobile*, which it much resembles in form and color. Several fine specimens; \$7.50 and upwards.

☞ This plant requires a great deal of moisture at all times, and must be kept quite warm.

D. formosum giganteum. Another fine evergreen species, and no doubt the largest flowering of the genus. Its flowers, which are pure white with an orange yellow center, often attain the extraordinary size of a *Cattleya*. It is very fragrant, and lasts a long time in perfection. Like most all evergreen *Dendrobies*, it delights in plenty of heat and moisture. Some fine strong specimens are offered at \$5 and upwards.

D. nobile superbum. This is a grand, very distinct and most superior variety of *D. nobile*, the flowers being much larger, and the deep and dark throat being of a more intense color than in the type, and quite as handsome as the very valuable and highly prized *D. nobile nobiliss*, which it much resembles. A fine large specimen; price on application.

D. Wardianum giganteum. A large and fine form and very distinct and beautifully marked variety of *D. Wardianum*. The plant is of much stronger growth, and the flowers are much larger and more substantial, with heavy and very solid deep violet crimson blotches extending far into the petals, the lip also being heavily marked with deep crimson; altogether a rare acquisition. A very fine specimen; price on application.

LÆLIA anceps. Grand cylinder specimens of this popular and charming easy and free-flowering Orchid, bearing from fifty to one hundred flowers on a single specimen; price on application.

LÆLIA, Continued.

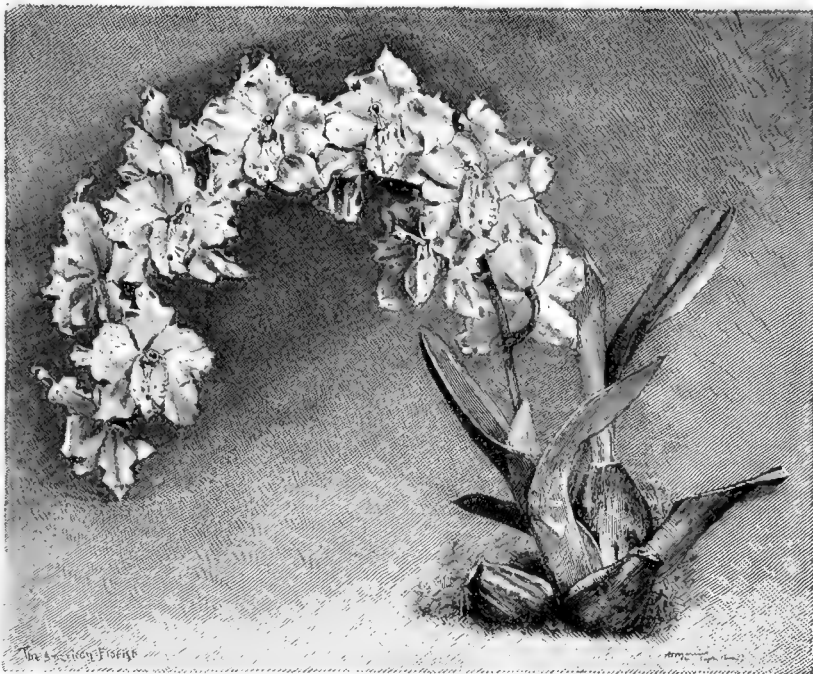
L. anceps Dawsoni. This is an exquisite form of *L. anceps*, the special character of the plant being in the strong growing habit and in the charming and very conspicuous flowers, sepals and petals being pure white, of a very solid texture, and the extremity of the lip being of an intense rosy purple, which makes it a very desirable and valuable plant. Fine strong specimens; price on application.

L. anceps alba. This is the true pure white flowering *L. anceps*, being in habit and character similar to it, except that the flowers are pure white, with a slight yellow disk on the lip. Fine well established plants, \$7.50 and upwards.

L. elegans. A highly prized and very handsome species, producing its many large and beautifully colored flowers upon grand, erect spikes, the sepals and petals being pure white, and the lip a rich amethyst color; considered one of the choicest of the genus. Some grand specimens; price on application.

L. — Patinii? (New species, yet unnamed; although commercially called *L. Patinii*, the name is not yet fixed, awaiting the decision of Prof. Reichenbach, to whom it has been sent.) This new mid-winter blooming Orchid from Colombia promises to be a grand acquisition. Coming into bloom, as it does, at Christmas, and being of a very free-flowering habit, and of an entirely new form and color, it will no doubt become a favorite; in appearance this new variety much resembles *Cattleya Skinnerii*, and yet it is quite distinct from that species. The charming richly colored and compact flowers give it a fine character; a most beautiful, distinct and valuable plant, which will prove of value and interest in any collection. Well established blooming plants, \$5 to \$10.

L. purpurata. This is the king of all the Orchids—a title which it richly deserves, as certainly a more noble Orchid does not exist. It is really grand and majestic in appearance, with its immense large foliage and its bold pseudo-bulbs, from which issue imposing bracts or spikes of very large and beautifully colored flowers, as many as six upon a single stem. The colors in these very handsome and charming flowers vary from a pure white and delicate rose to the deepest velvety crimson; it is of strong and easy growth, and should be in every Orchid collection. The plants are ornamental and noble in appearance even when not in bloom, from their beautiful foliage. We offer fine, healthy and very vigorous plants at \$10 and upwards.



ODONTOGLOSSUM ALEXANDRÆ (CRISPUM).

LYCASTE Skinnerii alba. One of the most chaste and rare Orchids, being the white type of the well-known *L. Skinnerii*. The bold and solid appearance of the flowers, which are very substantial, of a wax-like texture, free-blooming habit and long lasting quality, makes it a very desirable acquisition. Price on application.

MAXILLARIA Sanderiana. A grand new introduction, and yet rare; it is a most showy and very interesting novelty, the flowers being large, of white and dark maroon crimson; very rich and beautiful. Price on application.

MILTONIA spectabilis Moreliana rosea. A very distinct form of the old favorite *M. Moreliana*. The flowers are large and beautiful; the sepals and petals are white, traversed by a band of pale rose; center down the lip bright rose, distinctly veined with rosy purple, making it a very striking and showy flower. It lasts a long time in perfection, and is of good, free-growing habit. Several fine strong plants, \$10 and upwards.

ODONTOGLOSSUM Alexandræ (crispum). This, the grandest of the cool Orchids, with its many varieties and colors, is a most desirable species. The flowers, which are borne in great numbers upon long, slender stems, which issue from the base of the very interesting dark green pseudo-bulbs in a very graceful curving manner, are of very peculiar forms and colors, and of a most lasting and satisfactory character. Some very rare selected forms and specimens, \$5 and upwards. See illustration, which shows well the graceful character of the sprays.

ODONTOGLOSSUM, Continued.

O. Harryanum. The latest important addition to the Odontoglot family, and a grand and unexpected surprise. A really fresh type, as Professor Reichenbach deservedly called it when it first flowered, but it has ever since then become a greater favorite with all. It has given ample evidence of a free-growing and free-flowering habit, and will no doubt prove to be a grand acquisition, especially for cut-flower purposes. Good strong established flowering plants, \$3.50 and upwards.

O. Edwardii. One of the rarest types of Odontoglots, being so distinct from all others. In color, the flowers, which are borne upon a strong pyramid-like spike, are of a peculiar blue, with a very conspicuous yellow eye; altogether an odd but pleasing contrast.

O. Roezii. This most charming and very showy Odontoglot, although not exactly new, is still one of the grandest. Its large and showy flowers, of many different soft and pleasing colors, produced from small and miniature-like plants, make it one of the most interesting Orchids in cultivation. We offer some extra strong and very healthy specimens, some of which have given as many as thirteen flowers from a single bulb. \$5 and upwards.

O. vexillarium. This now well-known and much appreciated showy Orchid is not unlike the beautiful *O. Roezii* in its peculiarly marked flowers, but is of a much stronger and more robust habit than that variety. Its grand metal-like colored foliage gives it a very distinct appearance. A number of grand specimens, including the choice varieties of *rubellum* and *superbum*, \$5 and upwards. See cut in department of Orchids for Intermediate Temperature.

ONCIDIUM cebolleta. A quite new introduction, and a most distinct and very interesting species, with long round leaves, twelve to twenty inches, which are of a downward habit of growth; much like the well-known *O. Jonesianum*, but of stronger habit; it bears numberless beautiful flowers of brown and gold, upon large branching panicles; a very striking plant, of easy culture. Some strong specimens, \$5 and upwards.

O. crispum. One of the most satisfactory and free-flowering Orchids, growing upon blocks and rafts without much care or attention, and giving imposing flowers all through the year. We offer some extraordinary large masses, well established, at \$5 and upwards.

O. macranthum. This most magnificent Oncidium is without doubt the largest and finest of the genus. Flowers from three to four inches in diameter, with clawed sepals and petals of a very fleshy texture; the upper one of a golden olive brown, the two lateral sepals deep orange yellow, while the petals are a clear bright yellow, and its rather short lip of a dark brown



ODONTOGLOSSUM HARRYANUM.

purple; one of the best ever introduced. Strong specimens, \$7.50 and upwards.

O. macranthum hastiferum. An improvement on the foregoing, with much larger flowers, of more intense and richer coloring.

O. sarcodes. A remarkably fine species, producing its masses of rich brown and golden flowers upon branching spikes, often six feet long, all through the year. It is of free growth. Fine specimens, \$5 and upwards.

O. splendidum. This rare and noble species is one of the grandest of the genus. Somewhat like *O. tigrinum*, but flowers are larger and handsomer than that variety, with a rich and peculiar combination of color. Grows freely in the Cattleya house. Strong, well established plants, \$10 and upwards.

O. varicosum Rogersii. (True.) This is called the "Golden Butterfly," and is much like *O. varicosum* in appearance and color, though many times larger. It is a most charming and showy species, with densely branched nodding panicles of rich golden yellow flowers, as many as upwards of two hundred having been counted on a single plant. It is winter flowering, and a most desirable Orchid, of easy cultivation in an intermediate house. Fine strong specimens, \$5 and upward.

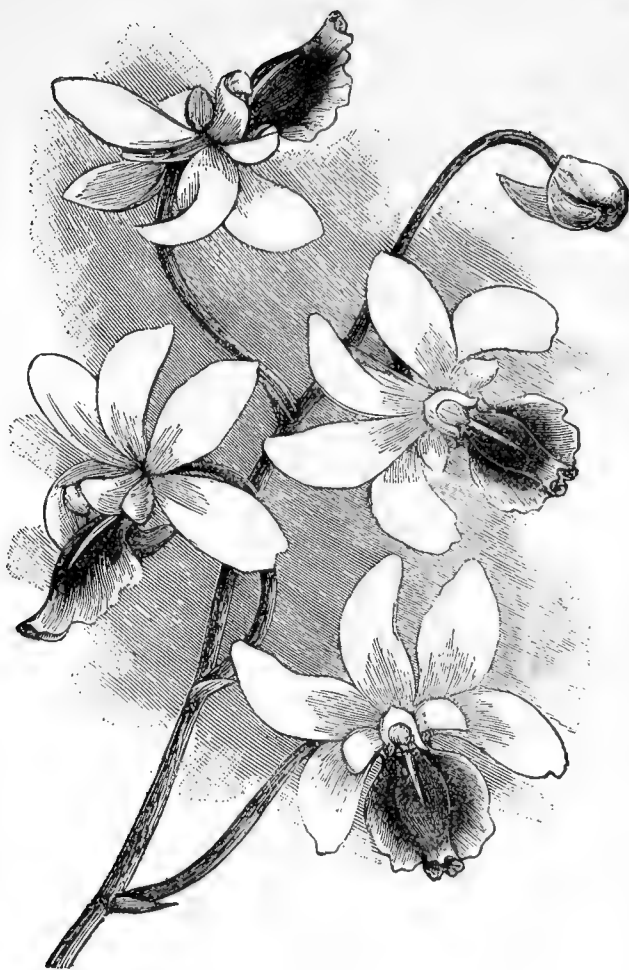
O. Weltoni (*Miltonia Warscewiczii* Weltoni). This, though not new, is of such interesting character, both in form and color of flower, that we deem it worthy of description. Its branching flower scape bears great numbers of substantial flowers which remain a long time in perfection. It is a free and easy grower, and needs intermediate temperature. Finely established strong plants, \$2.50 and upwards.

PERISTERIA ELATA. (*The Holy Ghost Orchid.*)**PERISTERIA elata.** The Dove or Holy Ghost Orchid.

One of the most peculiar and at the same time exquisitely beautiful of all the wonderful family of Orchids. Its name arises from the plainly outlined figure of a dove with brooding wings, which can be seen in the center of each waxy white, almost globular flower. Outside, the flower is much like a bell of *Yucca filamentosa*, but more circular, opening at one side to show the dove. The Spanish name *El espíritu santo*, is significant of the esteem in which this most lovely plant is held. It is of upright and vigorous growth, and not difficult to handle; it requires a warm situation while growing, which is in summer. We have many fine specimens,

which will all bloom this summer; indeed, ours is probably the largest stock in cultivation of this very desirable Orchid. \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and upwards to \$50. See illustration.

PHALÆNOPSIS amabilis Dayana. This is a beautiful and very distinctly marked variety of *P. amabilis*, from which it differs, its flowers being larger and the two lower sepals being thickly dotted with carmine; the side lobes of the lip at lower edge are of a deep yellow, heavily marked with carmine crimson across the base of hastate lobe, and a distinct stripe of same color down its center. Several fine specimens, \$15 and upwards.



VANDA AMESIANA.

PHALÆNOPSIS, Continued.

P. grandiflora. A truly handsome and noble Orchid, second to none of which we know. It is in the way of *amabilis*, but both in leaves and flowers much larger than it, besides there being more yellow and less rose color in this than in *amabilis*. Its flower stems are tinted with purple, and it blooms at different periods of the year. A grand exhibition Orchid, as it lasts a long time in perfection. Several fine strong specimens, \$20 and upwards.

P. Schillerianum. Most magnificent, and undoubtedly the finest and most beautiful species in cultivation. It has handsome mottled green and whitish foliage, and its long branching graceful flower scapes or peduncles, covered with upwards of a hundred charming blossoms, of the most delicate mauve and rosy pink, spotted with reddish brown, give it a queenly and fairy-like appearance. This being of the East India section, requires a hot and moist atmosphere. Grand specimens, with large leaves and plenty of roots, \$10 and upwards.

SACCOLABIUM Blumei majus. A most charming variety of *S. Blumei*, though it is much larger in every way. The beautiful flowers grow in pendulous cylindrical axillary racemes, and are of the same white rose and magenta color, only that they are larger than in *S. Blumei*, and altogether one of the most beautiful of the genus. The flowers last three weeks in perfection. Several fine handsome specimens, \$5 and upwards.

S. violaceum. This, another magnificent species of *Saccolabium*, produces very showy racemes, twelve to fifteen inches long, with numerous beautiful blossoms of pure white, mauve, spotted and marked with deeper colored lines. Very handsome; blossoms in winter and lasts four to five weeks in perfection. Several very good specimens, \$5 and upwards.

VANDA Amesiana. A beautiful new variety from India. The flowers are creamy white, with a rich rosy hue on the lip, changing to light yellow as the bloom reaches maturity; deliciously fragrant, and of thin and delicate texture. A charming species. See illustration. Good specimens, \$10 to \$20.

V. Cathcartii. This is a tall and slender growing but very distinct and noble species, not unlike *Renanthera coccinea* in general habit, but stouter. It bears four to five rather fleshy large, curiously-shaped and marked flowers, upon an erect flower scape. Although not entirely new, it is still rare. It is certainly a grand Orchid. Some fine specimens; price on application.

V. cœrulea. This remarkably handsome plant produces erect scapes from between its leaves, and upon these dense racemes are borne ten to fifteen flowers, which are four inches across. The sepals and petals are of a beautiful pallid blue, while the small lip is of a deep rich blue and of a leathery texture, the spur being short and blunt; it flowers during the autumn and lasts six weeks in perfection. We offer some very fine strong specimens, at \$5 and upwards. (See cut in list of Intermediate Orchids.)

V. Sanderiana. This grand and yet unexcelled Vanda is one of the most wonderful and distinct Orchids that has ever been introduced, and it may be many years before anything like this will be again discovered. It produces the largest and handsomest flowers of all Vandas; the racemes are axillary and many-flowered; the flowers are about four inches in diameter, and the coloring is something wonderful—blush pink, buff yellow, pale nankin and greenish yellow, crimson, pale purplish red and chocolate purple—all these colors are set together in beautiful harmony, which make it a great study in color, even for the cleverest artist. We have the honor to offer the largest and handsomest specimen, the original celebrated "Morgan Vanda," which has borne as many as sixty-five flowers at once. This specimen is in the healthiest and most vigorous condition, and is a beautiful object even when out of flower. It is a noted and remarkable plant. Price upon application. We have also smaller but good plants. (See illustration on page 24.)



VANDA SANDERIANA.

VANDA, Continued.

V. teres. A very handsome and distinct species of curious aspect, being of a scrambling or climbing habit, the growth extending several feet in length. The stems as well as the leaves are terete or cylindrical and dark green; its beautiful large flowers are produced in ascending, mostly two-flowered, racemes; the coloring of the flowers is much like that in *Phalaenopsis Schillerianum*, but of a heavier texture, and of great lasting substance. We offer several fine specimens, certainly the finest in cultivation; prices on application.

V. tricolor suavis superba. This is a most charming free-flowering species. A noble plant, even when not

in bloom, with rich green distichous, lorate, channelled, recurved leaves, bilobed; the peduncles are axillary from the upper leaves, which support short dense racemes of the most charmingly colored fragrant flowers, lasting a long time in perfection. Several fine large specimens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet; price on application.

ZYGOPETALUM Sedenii. A very distinct and showy hybrid (named in honor of Mr. Seden, who raised it), between *Z. maxillare* and *Z. Mackayi*, partaking in its growth mostly of the character of the last-named or male parent. Its bold racemes of showy flowers, of a deep purplish brown and rich bluish purple, make it a very rare and most desirable acquisition. A very finely established flowering specimen; price on application.

III.

WARM HOUSE OR EAST INDIAN ORCHIDS.

A COLLECTION of Orchids that should be grown in a stove-plant house with a temperature of from 60 to 75 degrees, and a considerable degree of moisture; known as "East Indian" or "Warm-house" Orchids, and including many magnificent species.

ACACALIS cyanea. A very fine and distinct Orchid; free, with charming blue flowers much of the beautiful color of *Vanda carulea*; very rare. The pseudobulbs are ovate, one-leaved, and upwards of a foot long by three inches wide. Sepals and petals a lightish blue, and the lip a brownish purple, with pale veins. It should be grown on a block. \$5 and upwards.

ÆRIDES. The species of *Ærides* are amongst the most beautiful of East Indian Orchids, many of them uniting every good quality that a plant can possess, even when they are not in bloom. The stems are straight or slightly bent; the leaves, which are of a leathery texture, being attached on opposite sides, and they are nourished by large fleshy roots, shooting out horizontally from near the base. The flowers, which proceed from the axils of the leaves, extend in pendulous delicate racemes one to two feet in length, and are very fragrant. These plants are of easy culture, and should be grown in pots or baskets with pot-sherds and moss, and good supply of water at all times.

A. Ballantianum. See New and Rare Orchids.

A. crassifolium	\$2 50 to \$7 50
A. crispum	2 50 to 5 00
A. — Warneri	3 50 to 10 00
A. Fieldingii. Fox-brush Orchid	2 50 to 5 00
A. Larpentæ	5 00 to 10 00
A. Leeanum	2 50 to 5 00
A. Lobbii	2 50 to 7 50
A. — Ainsworthii	5 00 to 10 00
A. odoratum	2 50 to 4 00
A. — majus	
A. — purpurescens	
A. quinquevulnerum	2 50 to 5 00
A. suavissimum	5 00 to 10 00
A. virens	2 00 to 5 00
A. — Dayanum	2 00 to 4 00

ANGRÆCUM. A very curious genus of Orchids, all of them being very handsome, and desirable in every collection. In habit they resemble the *Ærides*, having much the same stems and leaves; their flowers also are produced in a similar manner, but yet quite distinct and very different on account of their peculiar spur and their spreading sepal and petals. They require the same treatment as *Ærides*.

A. articulatum	\$2 00 to \$5 00
A. citratum	3 00 to 5 00
A. eburneum	3 50 to 7 50

ANGRÆCUM eburneum virens	\$3 50 to \$5 00
A. — superbum	5 00 to 10 00
A. falcatum	3 00 to 6 00
A. Leonis	2 00 to 4 00
A. sesquipedale	7 50 to 10 00
A. superbum	5 00 to 10 00
A. virens	3 50 to 5 00

BATEMANNIA. A small genus of dwarf plants, of free-flowering habit. The species are showy plants, and well worth growing, as they are easily accommodated. They should be grown in baskets or pots, with a liberal supply of water, and be potted in peat and moss. The very interesting flowers remain a long time in perfection.

B. Burtii	\$3 50 to \$5 00
B. Colleyi	5 00 to 7 50
B. grandiflora	4 00 to 6 00
B. meleagris	2 00 to 3 50
B. Wallisii	5 00 to 7 50

BOLLEA. This genus consists of epiphytal plants, scarcely forming bulbs, having bold, evergreen foliage and one-flowered scapes, bearing large and most remarkable and curious flowers of an interesting character. They are easily grown in a mixture of peat and moss, and need a good supply of water when growing.

B. cœlestis	\$5 00 to \$10 00
B. Lalindei	5 00 to 10 00
B. Patinii	5 00 to 10 00

CALANTHE. A very distinct genus. The several species and garden hybrids are among the freest and most satisfactory Orchids, and therefore are great favorites. Their very beautiful and also very useful flowers are produced on long spikes from two to three feet in length, and bloom in the most acceptable time. They are of easy culture; a few varieties are evergreen, but most of them are deciduous. The latter sorts require a decided period of rest, while the evergreen varieties require to be kept moist all the year round. The majority of them are terrestrial Orchids; therefore they require to be potted in loam and leaf mould, with a liberal supply of water when growing.

C. Regnierii	\$2 50 to \$5 00
C. — fausta	
C. Veitchii	1 50 to 3 50
C. vestita	2 00 to 2 50
C. — igneo oculata	



CYPRIPEDIUM LAWRENCEANUM. $\frac{3}{4}$ (See page 29.)



CYPRIPEDIUM ARGUS.

CALANTHE, Continued.

- C. vestita luteo oculata** \$2 00 to \$3 50
C. — oculata gigantea 2 50 to 4 00
C. — rubra oculata 1 50 to 3 50

CYMBIDIUM. These are all evergreen plants of a noble and decorative aspect, with closely set tufts of long and somewhat narrow leaves; most of them are large and vigorous growing plants, with short pseudobulbs, from which the leaves and flowers proceed. The flowers are large, beautiful and very attractive, the racemes being often three feet long; they last in perfection for many weeks. They require plenty of pot room for their many roots. We grow them most successfully in rough peat and moss, with good drainage.



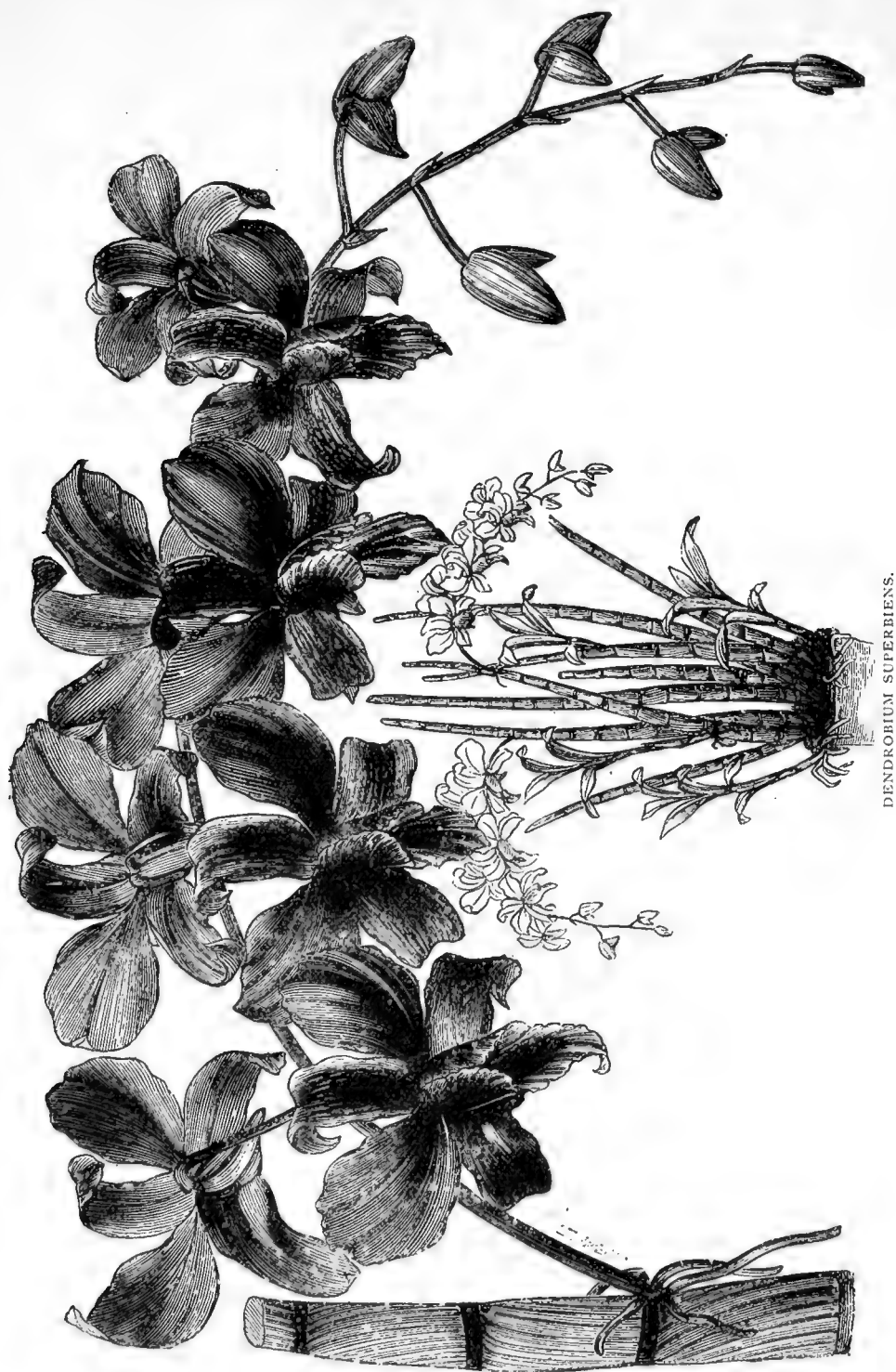
CYMBIDIUM EBURNEUM.

- CYMBIDIUM eburneum** \$3 50 to \$10 00
C. giganteum \$4 00 to \$7 50
C. Lowianum 3 50 to 5 00
C. Mastersii 2 50 to 5 00
C. — album. Price on application.

CATASETUM Bungeorthii. A beautiful new Orchid. (See New and Rare Orchids.) \$5 to \$10.

CYPRIPEDIUM. A grand species, and becoming very popular. For notes and mode of culture and additional varieties, see list of Cypripedes in Orchids for Intermediate Temperature.

- C. albo purpureum.** Hybrid \$10 00 to \$15 00
C. Argus. (See cut) 1 50 to 3 50
C. Ashburtoniae. Hybrid 3 00 to 5 00
C. barbatum 1 00 to 2 50
C. — nigrum 2 50 to 4 00
C. — superbum 3 00 to 5 00
C. bellatulum. (See New and Rare Orchids.) Grand novelty; \$5 and upwards.
C. Boxallii 2 50 to 5 00
C. Bullenii 1 50 to 3 00
C. calurum. Hybrid 5 00 to 10 00
C. canudatum 2 50 to 5 00
C. — roseum
C. Chantini (*C. insigne*)
C. chloroneurum. Hybrid 6 00 to 10 00
C. ciliolare 2 50 to 5 00
C. conchiferum. Hybrid 10 00 to 20 00
C. concolor (*Regneri*) 3 00 to 5 00
C. Crossianum. Hybrid 5 00 to 10 00



DENDROBIUM SUPERBIENS.

CYPRIPEDIUM, Continued.

<i>C. Curtisi.</i> (See New Orchids, p. 17.)	\$12 50 to \$20 00
<i>C. Dauthieri.</i> Hybrid. (See page 17.)	5 00 to 10 00
<i>C. Dayanum.</i> (See New Orchids, p. 17.)	5 00 to 7 50
<i>C. Dominicanum.</i> Hybrid. (See page 17.)	5 00 to 10 00
<i>C. Druryi</i>	10 00 to 12 50
<i>C. Elliottiana.</i> (See description, page 17)	10 00 to 15 00
<i>C. Euryandrum.</i>	15 00 to 20 00
<i>C. Godefroyæ.</i> (See page 17.)	5 00 to 7 50
<i>C. grande.</i> Hybrid. (See page 17.)	20 00 to 25 00
<i>C. Harrisianum.</i> Hybrid.	2 00 to 5 00
<i>C. Haynaldianum.</i>	2 50 to 5 00
<i>C. hirsutissimum.</i>	3 50 to 7 50
<i>C. Hookeræ</i>	1 50 to 3 50
<i>C. insigne</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>C. — albo marginatum</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>C. — Chantenii.</i> (See page 17.)	10 00 to 15 00
<i>C. — Maulei.</i> (See page 17.)	7 50 to 15 00
<i>C. — Maxima</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>C. — punctatum violacea</i>	10 00 to 15 00
<i>C. Japonicum.</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>C. Javanicum.</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>C. Kimballianum</i>	
<i>C. lævigatum</i>	2 00 to 5 00
<i>C. Lawrenceanum.</i> (See cut.)	1 00 to 2 00
<i>C. Lawrenceanum giganteum.</i>	7 50 to 10 00
<i>C. Leeanum.</i> Hybrid.	5 00 to 7 50
<i>C. — superbum.</i> (See page 19.)	10 00
<i>C. Lowii.</i>	3 00 to 5 00
<i>C. marmorophyllum.</i> Hybrid	15 00 to 20 00
<i>C. microchilum.</i> Hybrid	
<i>C. nitens.</i> (See page 19.)	10 00 to 20 00
<i>C. niveum</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>C. oenanthum.</i> Hybrid	15 00 to 20 00
<i>C. oenanthum superbum.</i> Hybrid	25 00 to 30 00
<i>C. pardinum</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>C. Parishii</i>	3 50 to 7 50
<i>C. Pearcei.</i>	3 00 to 5 00
<i>C. porphyreum.</i> Hybrid	5 00 to 10 00
<i>C. præstans.</i> (See page 19.)	10 00 to 12 50
<i>C. Robbelinii</i>	3 00 to 5 00



CYPRIPEDIUM SEDENI.

<i>CYPRIPEDIUM Rœzlii</i>	\$1 00 to \$2 00
<i>C. Sanderianum.</i> (See page 19.)	10 00 to 15 00
<i>C. Schlimii</i>	5 00 to 7 50
<i>C. — albiflorum.</i>	7 50 to 10 00
<i>C. Sedeni.</i> Hybrid	2 00 to 4 00
<i>C. — candidulum.</i> (See page 19.)	10 00 to 20 00
<i>C. Selligerum.</i> Hybrid.	2 50 to 7 50
<i>C. Spicerianum.</i> (See page 19.)	5 00 to 10 00
<i>C. — superbum</i>	10 00 to 15 00
<i>C. Stonei</i>	2 50 to 5 00
<i>C. superbians</i> (Veitchii)	4 00 to 6 00
<i>C. superciliare.</i> (See page 19.)	5 00 to 10 00
<i>C. Swanianum.</i> Hybrid	4 00 to 7 50
<i>C. Veitchii superbians.</i> On application.	
<i>C. venustum</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>C. — spectabilis</i>	4 00 to 7 50
<i>C. villosum</i>	2 50 to 5 00

CYRTOPODIUM. For notes and mode of culture, see list of Intermediate Orchids.

<i>C. Andersonii</i>	\$3 50 to \$5 00
<i>C. maculatum.</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>C. punctatum</i>	4 00 to 6 00

DENDROBIUM. While making their growth, most all of the Dendrobies should be kept in the East India house or in a temperature of that average. For notes and mode of culture, see Intermediate Orchids.

<i>D. aggregatum</i>	\$1 50 to \$2 50
<i>D. — majus</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>D. Ainsworthii.</i> Hybrid. (See page 19.)	5 00 to 7 50
<i>D. — roseum</i>	
<i>D. albo sanguineum</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>D. Bensoniæ</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>D. — xanthinum</i>	
<i>D. bigibbum</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>D. — candidum</i>	
<i>D. — superbum</i>	5 00 to 7 50
<i>D. Brymerianum.</i> True	5 00 to 7 50
<i>D. Cambridgeanum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>D. chrysanthum</i>	1 25 to 2 50
<i>D. chrysotoxum.</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>D. crassinode</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>D. — Barberianum</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>D. crepidatum</i>	2 00 to 3 00
<i>D. cretaceum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>D. cruentum</i>	
<i>D. crystallinum</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>D. Dalhousianum</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>D. Dearei</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>D. densiflorum</i>	1 25 to 2 50
<i>D. — album Schroederi</i>	
<i>D. — Walkerianum</i>	
<i>D. Devonianum.</i>	1 50 to 2 50
<i>D. Dominicanum.</i> Hybrid	6 00 to 10 00
<i>D. Falconerii</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>D. Farmeri</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>D. fimbriatum</i>	2 00 to 5 00
<i>D. Findleyanum</i>	2 50 to 5 00
<i>D. formosum</i>	1 50 to 2 50
<i>D. — giganteum</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>D. hedyosmum (aurcum)</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>D. heterocarpum</i>	2 00 to 3 50
<i>D. Jamesianum.</i>	2 50 to 3 00

DENDROBIUM, Continued.

D. lituiflorum	\$2 00 to	\$3 50
D. luteolum	2 00 to	3 50
D. Lowii	5 00 to	7 50
D. macrophyllum	3 00 to	5 00
D. nobile	1 00 to	3 50
D. — Cooksonianum		
D. — intermedium		
D. — nobilium		
D. — superbum	5 00 to	10 00
D. Parishii	1 00 to	2 50
D. Pierardii	1 00 to	2 00
D. — latifolium	4 50 to	6 50
D. primulinum	2 00 to	2 50
D. — giganteum	3 50 to	5 00
D. splendidissimum. A rare hybrid		
D. suavisissimum	2 00 to	3 50
D. superbiens. (See cut.)	7 50 to	70 00
D. thyrsiflorum (See cut in Int. Orchids)	1 00 to	2 50
D. — Walkerianum		
D. tortile	2 50 to	3 50
D. — roseum	2 50 to	3 50
D. Wardianum	2 00 to	3 50
D. — candidum		
D. — giganteum	15 00 to	25 00
D. — Lowii	5 00 to	7 50

DENDROCHILUM. A small genus consisting of plants of graceful habit, having small pseudo-bulbs and narrow evergreen leaves. The flower spikes, which proceed from the top of the bulbs in an arching manner, are eight to ten inches in length, covered all over with hundreds of densely set miniature flowers of a light straw color and most deliciously sweet scented. They bloom in winter, and the flowers remain a long time in perfection. These plants do best in fibrous peat and moss, with plenty of good drainage.

D. filiformis	\$4 00 to	\$6 00
D. glumaceum	2 50 to	3 50

GALEANDRA. These plants are deciduous and epiphytal, with erect slender terete stems, from the top of which they produce their very odd and interesting flowers, most of which are very showy and of lasting quality. They are best cultivated in peat, with good drainage and a liberal supply of water when growing.

G. Baueri	\$2 00 to	\$3 50
G. cristata	2 50 to	4 00
G. Devoniana	3 50 to	5 00
G. nivalis	1 50 to	3 00

GOODYERA discolor. A very pretty dwarf-growing terrestrial Orchid, with handsome foliage of a dark velvety rich color, striped and veined of light colors. The flower spikes issue from between the leaves; it does well in small pots or pans. Requires plenty of moisture when growing; best of the genus. \$2 to \$3.50.

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM Ellisii. This is one of the most remarkable Orchids in cultivation, and should be in every collection; it is deciduous, of large and vigorous growth and of distinct habit; requires plenty of room, and is best grown in pots with peat and liberal drainage. The large flowers are produced on branching spikes of good size, and are interesting, lasting a long time in perfection. \$5 to \$10.

PAPHINIA. Of this rare and pretty genus we have but few species. They are of compact habit, having short pseudo-bulbs, plicate leaves, much like those of the *Calanthes*, bearing highly interesting rich solitary flowers on pendulous scapes. The flowers are very fragrant, of a peculiar odor. Certainly very curiously shaped, and of a combination of very odd colors. They are easily grown in fibrous peat and moss, with a liberal supply of water when making their growth; a meritorious class.

P. cristata	\$5 00 to	\$7 50
P. grandis		
P. rugosa	2 50 to	4 00

PESCATOREA. This genus consists of plants of dwarf and compact habit. They scarcely form pseudo-bulbs, but have bold evergreen foliage of a decorative character, therefore look well, even out of flower. The flowers come singly, and are large, of peculiar and very distinct colors. They are easily grown in a mixture of peat and moss, and want a good supply of water.

P. Backhousiana	\$5 00 to	\$7 50
P. cerina	4 00 to	6 00
P. Dayana	5 00 to	7 50
P. Lehmanni		
P. Russeliana		

PHALÆNOPSIS. The various species of this genus which are in cultivation rank among the most beautiful of the East Indian Orchids. The plants are of singular habit and bird-like appearance when looking at them suspended upon rafts, blocks or baskets, with their beautiful leaves, some of which are of rich olive green, while others are of whitish, mottled and marbled, and brown green ground; all of the leaves are of a very fleshy texture. The roots are most interesting, sometimes two feet in length, flat and of rough appearance. In cultivating quite a few of the different species, some may be had in bloom the year round. The flowers are produced upon long branching scapes which proceed from the axies of the leaves near the base, there being no pseudo-bulbs to this Orchid. The flowers come in great profusion, upwards of three hundred flowers having been counted on a single plant. The color of these most beautiful and delicate flowers, and their construction, is most wonderful. These plants need constant high temperature, and during their growing season, from March to October, require plenty of moisture. Fibrous peat, charcoal, pot-sherds and live sphagnum moss, is what they delight to grow in.

P. amabilis	\$3 50 to	\$5 00
P. amethystina		
P. casta	5 00 to	7 50
P. Esmeralda	3 50 to	5 00
P. grandiflora	4 00 to	5 00
P. — aurea (Borneo variety)	7 50 to	10 00
P. Luddemanniana	4 00 to	7 00
P. Sanderiana	4 00 to	6 00
P. Schillerianum	4 00 to	6 00
P. Stuartiana	4 00 to	6 00
P. violacea	5 00 to	7 50

Our stock of *Phalænopsis* is very large and in the most healthy and vigorous condition, and we invite inspection.

SACCOLABIUM. A most interesting epiphytal stove Orchid. It is of very ornamental habit, growing erect, with leaves opposite, and long fleshy roots which proceed from the axils of the lower leaves. The flowers, which are produced on long densely set pendulous racemes, are of various beautiful colors, and most of them are deliciously sweet scented, and remain a long time in perfection. They require the same treatment as the Vandas and Aërides, and need all the light it is possible to give them.

S. ampulaceum	\$2 50 to \$3 50
S. Blumei, var. Dayi	2 50 to 3 50
S. Blumei (Java variety)	3 50 to 5 00
S. giganteum	2 50 to 3 50
S. guttatum	2 50 to 3 50
S. Harrisonianum. (Very fragrant)	5 00 to 7 50
S. illustre	3 50 to 5 00
S. violaceum	2 50 to 5 00

VANDA. A genus of epiphytal East India Orchids. The Vandas are all of very distinct habit, nearly all the species having a very characteristic and noble bearing, and even when not in bloom, present a quite deco-

orative appearance. The flowers are of peculiar butterfly form, and of great beauty; very showy and highly scented, with a most delicious odor. All but a few species require regular East India house temperature, and do well in pots or baskets in pots herds, charcoal and sphagnum moss. They delight in sending out their fleshy roots from the axils of the lower leaves. During their growing season they should have abundance of water, while in the winter very little will suffice.

V. Amesiana. (See New and Rare Orchids, page 23)	\$10 00 to \$20 00
V. Batemanii	3 50 to 5 00
V. Bensonii	2 50 to 4 00
V. Boxallii	2 50 to 4 00
V. Cathcartii	
V. Denisoniana	3 50 to 5 00
V. insignis (true)	5 00 to 7 50
V. Kimballiana	
V. Lowii	
V. Sanderiana	25 00 upwards
V. suavis	5 00 to 10 00
V. tricolor	5 00 to 7 50
V. — superba	10 00 to 20 00

☞ Where prices are omitted in this list, they may be had upon application, with further particulars as to the plants.



IV.

ORCHIDS FOR INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURE.

Varieties best suited for Beginners in Orchid Culture.

ACAREFULLY selected list of Orchids which are not expensive, and which can be easily managed under ordinary circumstances, and in ordinary greenhouse temperature of from 48 to 55 degrees at night during winter, with a little increase as spring weather approaches. There are many beautiful varieties included in this collection. They need no special or separate house, but can be grown in an ordinary greenhouse, rose or plant houses, with much the same regular treatment as other plants, the only difference being that they should be kept from the direct hot rays of the sun. Orchids, like other plants like moisture, air and general attention. If treated as directed, they will richly repay the cultivator.

It must not be supposed that because these Orchids are recommended as being cheap and easily grown, they are inferior; on the contrary, many of the richest and finest varieties are here included. All the plants offered are well established.

PLEASE NOTICE. All varieties in the following general list marked thus (*) can be supplied in large quantities, and a discount of ten per cent. from the regular catalogue prices will be allowed on all orders of a dozen or more plants of any one variety thus indicated.

 When prices are omitted, they may be had, with further particulars, upon application.

SPECIAL OFFER.

100 named well established Orchids of this list, in 50 distinct varieties, our selection	\$100 00
50 plants in 50 varieties, our selection	60 00
25 plants in 25 varieties, our selection	35 00
12 plants in 12 varieties, our selection	18 00

ACINETA. Epiphytal plants of stout habit, bearing showy flowers in drooping racemes. They are related to the Peristeria or Holy Ghost Orchid. They should be grown in a basket; their fragrant flowers are borne on pendulous spikes.

A. Barkeri	\$1 00 to \$2 00
A. Humboldtii	1 00 to 2 00
A. fulva	1 25 to 2 25
A. straminea	1 25 to 2 50

ACROPERA. The Acroperas are epiphytal plants bearing long loose racemes of large and curiously shaped flowers. These should be grown in baskets, with a fibrous peat and sphagnum moss.

* A. armeniaca	\$0 75 to \$1 50
* A. Loddigesii	50 to 1 00
A. luteola	75 to 1 50

ADA aurantiaca. A small genus of epiphytal plants, which should be grown in pots in compost of peat and moss. A few plants of it produce a charming effect, as the flowers are of an unusually rich orange vermilion color. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ANGULOEA. Very showy plants, growing about eighteen inches high. The flowers are large and beautiful, with thick, fleshy, connivent sepals, which often give them a sub-globular outline. They should be grown in pots, with fibrous peat and moss.

ANGULOEA Clowesii	\$1 00 to \$2 50
A. eburnea. (Rare)	5 00 to 7 50
A. Ruckerii	5 00 to 7 50
A. virginalis	8 00 to 10 00

BRASSAVOLA. Epiphytal plants with somewhat thickened stems; one-leaved, with terminal showy flowers, of which the sepals are long and spreading. They should be grown on a block.

B. acaulis	\$1 50 to \$2 50
* B. glauca	1 50 to 2 50
* B. Digbyana	1 50 to 2 50

BRASSIA. This genus is closely allied to Oncidium, differing in the narrow long sepals and petals. The flowers are in loose and simple racemes. They are evergreen plants of easy culture, and are best grown in pots, with fibrous peat and moss; should never be allowed to get dry.

B. maculata	\$1 50 to \$3 00
B. — major	3 50 to 5 00
* B. verrucosa	75 to 1 50
B. — grandiflora	1 00 to 1 50

BROUGHTONIA sanguinea. A small epiphytal plant of the series of Lælicæ, having four pollen masses, as in that genus. This plant succeeds best in a block with a little moss. \$1.50 to \$3.



CATTLEYA MOSSIAE. (See page 34.)

BURLINGTONIA. There are some beautiful species in this genus, all of which are of a compact habit of growth and very pretty. These plants should be in every collection; they grow best in baskets with moss and crocks.

- B. candida** \$2 00 to \$3 00
B. decora 3 50 to 5 00
B. fragrans 3 50 to 5 00

CATASETUM. A genus of a very remarkable character, with short stem-like pseudo-bulbs and large leaves, having erect spikes of quaint looking flowers. They should be potted in a compost of peat with good drainage.

- ***C. macrocarpum** \$0 75 to \$1 50
C. scurra 2 70 to 5 00
C. tridendatum 1 50 to 2 50

CATTLEYA. The species of this popular genus rank among our finest Orchids; they are general favorites, and we are glad to find that they are beginning to be extensively cultivated in this country. The pseudo-bulbs are, in many cases, elongated and thickened, and

the dark massive evergreen foliage render the plants peculiarly attractive. The flowers are all large and elegant, and can scarcely be surpassed for their sparkling richness and depth of color, the most frequent tints of which are violet, rose, crimson, magenta, white, yellow, mauve and purple, with their intermediate shades. The flower scape, which is enclosed in a sheath, issues from the top of the stem, and a single spike sometimes contains as many as from ten to twenty flowers. They can be easily grown in baskets or pots, with a compost of fibrous peat and moss with good drainage and a liberal supply of moisture when growing; they should always be shaded from the direct rays of the sun.

- C. Aclandiae** \$2 50 to \$3 50
 ***C. amethystina** 1 25 to 2 50
 ***C. amethystoglossa** 2 00 to 3 50
C. — sulphurea 3 50 to 5 00
C. bicolor 3 50 to 5 00
 ***C. citrina** 50 to 1 50
C. crispa 1 50 to 3 00

CATTLEYA, Continued.

C. Dormaniana	\$3 50 to	\$5 00
* C. eldorado	1 50 to	2 50
C. — alba (Wallisi)		
C. — splendens	5 00 to	10 00
* C. Gaskelliana	1 50 to	3 00
* C. gigas	1 50 to	2 50
C. — Sanderiana	2 50 to	3 50
* C. guttata	2 50 to	3 50
* C. — Leopoldii	3 00 to	5 00
C. Harrisoniana	1 50 to	2 50
C. — violacea	2 50 to	4 00
* C. imperialis (gigas)	3 50 to	5 00
* C. intermedia	1 50 to	2 50
C. — superba	2 50 to	3 50
C. labiata Warnerii	2 50 to	5 00
* C. lobata	2 00 to	3 50
C. Loddigesii	2 00 to	3 00
C. luteola . An abundant bloomer	1 00 to	2 50
C. maxima	2 50 to	5 00
* C. Mendelii	2 00 to	4 00
C. — grandiflora	5 00 to	7 50
C. — superbissima	7 50 to	10 00
* C. Mossiae . This variety is one of the best and largest flowering of the genus, both in form and richness of color; very sweet scented, and altogether a beautiful showy variety. We have many hundred plants, among which are found endless varieties. (See cut, page 33)	1 00 to	5 00
* C. Percivaliana . One of the richest colored Orchids in cultivation; free growing and an abundant bloomer; flowers early in the season when flowers are generally scarce	1 50 to	5 00
C. Percivaliana alba . Price on application.		
C. pumila marginata	2 00 to	3 00
C. Schilleriana	2 50 to	3 50
C. — Regnellii	3 50 to	5 00
* C. Schroederæ	2 50 to	5 00
C. Skinnerii	2 00 to	3 50
* C. speciosissima . A very large winter flowering and sweet scented Cattleya	2 00 to	3 50
C. speciosissima Lowii	5 00 to	7 50
C. — regina	5 00 to	7 50
C. — superba	2 50 to	5 00
C. — splendens	5 00 to	7 50
* C. Trianae . This Cattleya we grow by the thousand, and find it the best winter flowering variety. Among them are found colors of all shades and hues, from the purest white to the deepest royal purple and crimson. The species are free and vigorous growers and abundant bloomers. (See cut, page 16.)	1 25 to	5 00
C. velutina	3 50 to	5 00
C. virginialis (Wallisi)		
C. Walkeriana	2 00 to	3 50
C. Wallisii (virginialis)		

CATTLEYA Warnerii (labiata Warnerii)

C. Warscewiczii	\$2 50 to	\$5 00
* C. — delicata	1 50 to	2 50
C. — — superba	2 00 to	4 00
	3 00 to	5 00

CHYSIS. This is a beautiful genus, producing showy flowers in lateral racemes with the young growth; of easy culture. They are best grown in baskets or pots in peat and moss, with good drainage. Flowers pure white to golden brown.

* C. aurea	\$1 50 to	\$2 50
* C. bractescens	1 50 to	2 50

CÆLIA. A small genus of epiphytes, the base of whose stems eventually thicken into bulbs. They throw up from the base of the bulbs dense racemes of good sized flowers on short erect scapes. These plants do best in pots with peat and sphagnum moss and a little charcoal; very free-growing and free-flowering.

* C. bella	\$1 50 to	\$3 50
* C. macrostachya	75 to	1 50

CÆLOGYNE. There are numerous species of Cælogyne, many of them very beautiful, the color of the flowers being generally pure white, with rich yellow throats, and often richly marked. The pseudo-bulbous and evergreen foliage presents a very interesting appearance even when not in bloom. The flowers are generally produced with the young growths, and are excellent for cut-flower purposes, measuring often as much as three inches across. They should be grown in a pot with peat and moss, with a liberal supply of water when growing.

***C. cristata.** One of the best for cut blooms; free grower \$1 00 to \$2 00

C. cristata citrina 1 25 to 2 50

C. — Lemoniana 2 50 to 5 00

C. — major maxima 3 50 to 5 00

C. flaccida 2 50 to 5 00

C. Lowii

C. Massangeana 10 00 to 15 00

C. pandurata 15 00 to 25 00

C. speciosa 3 50 to 5 00

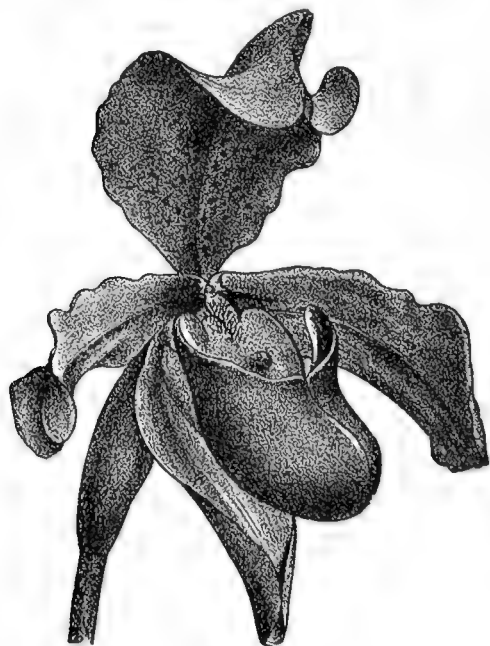
CORYANTHES macrantha. The flowers of this plant are very curious objects. They are of large size, and just before they open greatly resemble a Chinese foot. They are produced from the base of the bulb on a pendulous raceme. They should be grown in baskets with peat and moss, and given good drainage. \$2.50 to \$5.

CYPRIPEDIUM. This remarkably distinct genus consists partly of terrestrial and partly of epiphytal species, but the tropical species included in this list are all epiphytes. They have mostly very short stems, bearing leathery leaves, from the base of which the several flower scapes issue. Many of the Cypripedes have well-marked foliage as well as flowers, and on this account ought to have a place in every collection. The form of the flowers is curious, the usually conspicuous parts being the dorsal sepal, erect and highly colored, two spreading petals and a slipper-formed pouch or lip, on account of which the genus is called "Lady's or Venus's Slipper." There are now a large number of hybrid Cypripediums which are very fine and distinct, and many of them are certainly an improvement

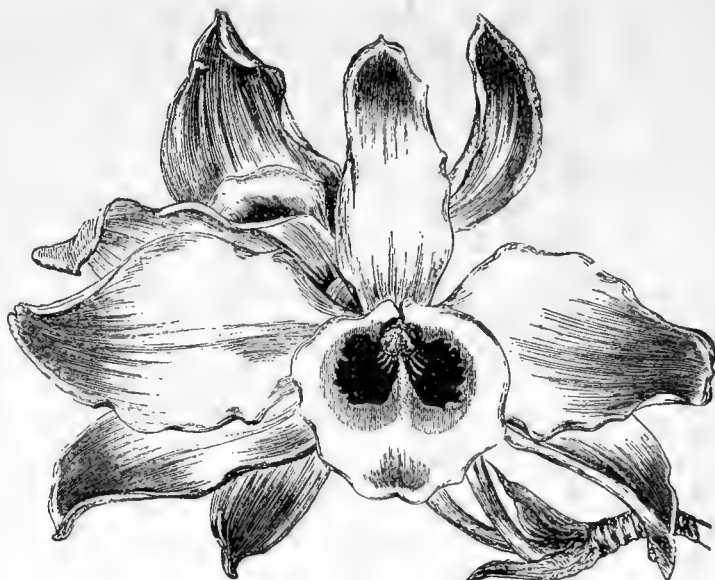
CYPRIPEDIUM, Continued.

on the original types, but are as yet expensive. The following is a list of the cheapest and most useful sorts. These plants are of easy culture, and require but little space; although most of them need the same temperature as the East Indian section, yet many may be grown in a warm greenhouse.

C. Argus. See cut p. 27	\$2 00 to \$3 00
* C. barbatum	1 00 to 2 00
C. — nigrum	2 50 to 3 50
C. — superbum	3 00 to 5 00
C. Chantinii	10 00 to 15 00
C. ciliolare	2 50 to 3 00
C. Crossianum	5 00 to 7 50
C. Harrisianum	2 00 to 4 00
C. Hookeræ	1 00 to 2 00
* C. insigne	1 00 to 2 00
C. — albo margina- tum	2 50 to 4 00
C. — Maulei	5 00 to 7 50
C. — maxima	2 50 to 4 00
C. — punctatum vi- olaceum	5 00 to 7 50
C. Lawrenceanum	1 00 to 2 50
* C. pardinum	3 50 to 5 00
C. Pearcei	2 00 to 3 50
* C. Roezii	1 50 to 2 50
C. Schlimii	5 00 to 7 00
* C. Sedeni. (See cut, p. 29)	1 50 to 2 00
* C. Spicerianum	2 50 to 4 00
C. superciliare	5 00 to 7 50
* C. venustum	1 00 to 2 00
C. villosum	2 50 to 5 00



CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE.



DENDROBIUM WARDIANUM. (See page 36.)

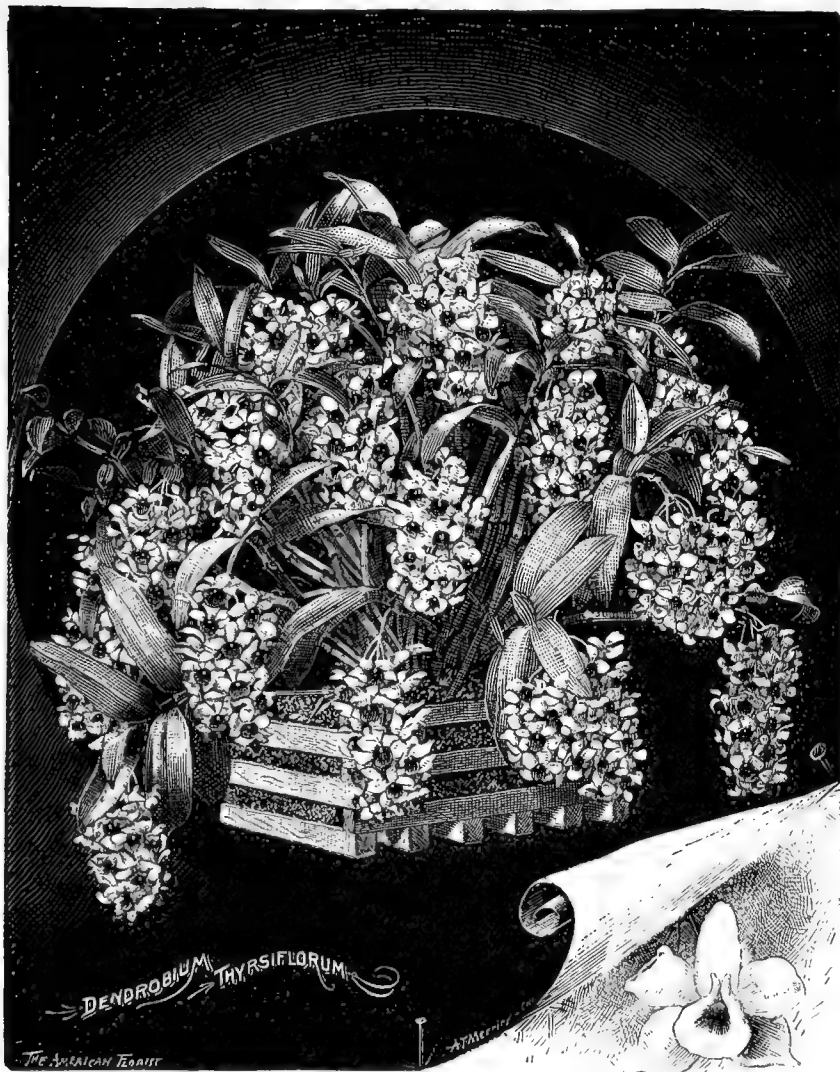
CYTOCHILUM. See Oncidium.

CYRTOPODIUM. These are large growing plants, and are well worth cultivating, for if well grown they are noble objects, even when not in bloom. The flowers are large and showy; they are produced with the young growths in spring. The best soil is a rich fibrous loam, mixed with manure in order to produce a vigorous growth.

C. Andersonii	\$3 50 to \$5 00
C. maculatum giganteum	3 50 to 5 00
C. punctatum	4 00 to 6 00

DENDROBIUMS. The Dendrobies are a very extensive as well as a magnificent genus of Orchids, mostly consisting of plants with tall jointed terete stems or bulbs, bearing lateral or pseudo-terminal racemes of handsome flowers, especially fine for cutting. Some of the varieties produce very large and showy flowers, which are delicate in color and delightfully fragrant; many of them blossom very freely, and are highly effective. Quite a few are evergreen, retaining their foliage all the year round, while others are deciduous, producing their flowers on the ripened leafless stems. So extensive is this genus, and so different their habits that it requires a variety of treatment; hence, the deciduous varieties must be kept in a cool atmosphere during winter, while during summer sufficient heat is easily procured for their growth. They grow best in baskets, and while growing should never get dry.

D. aggregatum	\$1 50 to \$2 50
D. — majus	2 00 to 3 50
D. Ainsworthii	5 00 to 7 50
D. — roseum	
D. Bensoniæ	1 50 to 2 50
D. bigibbum	3 00 to 5 00
D. — superbum	5 00 to 7 50
D. Brymerianum	2 50 to 4 00



DENDROBIUM, Continued.

*D. Cambridgeanum	\$1 75 to	\$2 50
D. chrysanthum	1 50 to	2 50
D. chrysotoxum	2 25 to	3 50
D. crassinode	1 50 to	2 50
D. crystallinum	1 50 to	2 50
D. Dalhousieanum	2 50 to	4 00
D. densiflorum	1 50 to	2 50
D. Devonianum	1 50 to	2 50
D. formosum	1 50 to	2 50
D. — giganteum	1 75 to	3 00
*D. nobile	1 00 to	2 50
D. — superbum	5 00 to	7 50
*D. primulinum	2 00 to	3 50
D. — giganteum	3 00 to	5 00
D. thyrsiflorum. (See cut.)	2 00 to	4 00
D. tortile	1 50 to	2 50
D. — roseum	2 50 to	4 00

*DENDROBIUM Wardianum \$2 00 to \$3 50

D. — Lowii 5 00 to 7 50

D. — candidum 5 00 to 7 50

D. — giganteum 7 50 to 10 00

EPIDENDRUM. This, a very extensive genus, contains a number of very rare and highly interesting varieties, the choicest of which are here enumerated. They are of very luxuriant and rapid growth, and therefore easily cultivated; they bear their beautiful flowers upon their terminal growths, and can either be grown upon blocks of wood, in pots or baskets, with fibrous peat and sphagnum moss, in equal parts, for potting material; they delight in plenty of moisture nearly all the time.

*E. atropurpureum \$2 00 to \$3 00

E. — roseum 5 00 to 7 50

E. aurantiacum 2 00 to 3 00

E. bicornutum 1 50 to 2 50

EPIDENDRUMS, Continued.

* <i>E. ciliare</i>	\$1 00 to	\$2 00
<i>E. cinnabarinum</i>	3 50 to	5 00
* <i>E. cochleatum</i>	1 50 to	2 50
<i>E. crassifolium</i>	1 50 to	2 50
* <i>E. fragrans</i>	2 00 to	3 50
<i>E. imperator</i>	4 00 to	6 00
* <i>E. microchilum atropurpureum</i>	2 00 to	3 00
<i>E. — roseum</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>E. maculatum</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>E. nemorale</i>	1 50 to	2 50
<i>E. — majus</i>	2 00 to	4 00
<i>E. paniculatum</i>	3 50 to	5 00
<i>E. prismatocarpum</i>	2 00 to	4 00
* <i>E. radicans</i>	2 50 to	4 00
* <i>E. rhizophorum</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>E. Stamfordianum</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>E. tibicinis</i>		
<i>E. vitellinum</i>	1 00 to	2 00
* <i>E. — majus</i>	1 00 to	2 50

GONGORA. This genus is much like the *Acroperas* in habit, but larger; they require the same treatment.

<i>G. atropurpureum</i>	\$1 00 to	\$1 50
<i>G. fuscata</i>	75 to	1 50
<i>G. maculata</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>G. truncata</i>	2 50 to	4 00

HOULLETIA. A small group of epiphytes with large, loosely arranged racemes of flowers, which are not only very fragrant, but are most curious and quaint; they are well worth cultivating on account of their distinctness. They grow best in pots with peat and good drainage, and like a liberal supply of water when growing.

<i>H. chrysantha</i>	\$5 00 to	\$7 50
<i>H. odoratissima</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>H. picta</i>		

LÆLIA. This is a lovely genus, and one of the most valuable of epiphytal Orchids, most of the species being vigorous and compact in growth, with evergreen leaves much like the *Cattleyas*, to which they are closely allied—many are of equal beauty when in bloom. Their flowers, which are large and distinct in color and very handsome, are produced on spikes of various lengths, from the top of pseudo-bulbs. They are unsurpassed for cut-flower purposes. Some of them may be grown upon blocks or rafts, though they will all thrive better in baskets or pots, with a compost of fibrous peat and good drainage.

* <i>L. albida</i>	\$0 75 to	\$1 25
* <i>L. — bella</i>	1 50 to	2 50
<i>L. — Marianæ</i>	1 50 to	2 00
<i>L. — sulphurea</i>	1 50 to	2 50
* <i>L. anceps</i>	75 to	1 50
<i>L. — alba</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>L. — Barkeriana</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>L. — Dawsoni</i>		
<i>L. — delicata</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>L. — grandiflora</i>	3 50 to	5 00
<i>L. — Hilliana</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>L. — Percivaliana</i>	7 50 to	10 00
<i>L. — rosea</i>	5 00 to	7 50

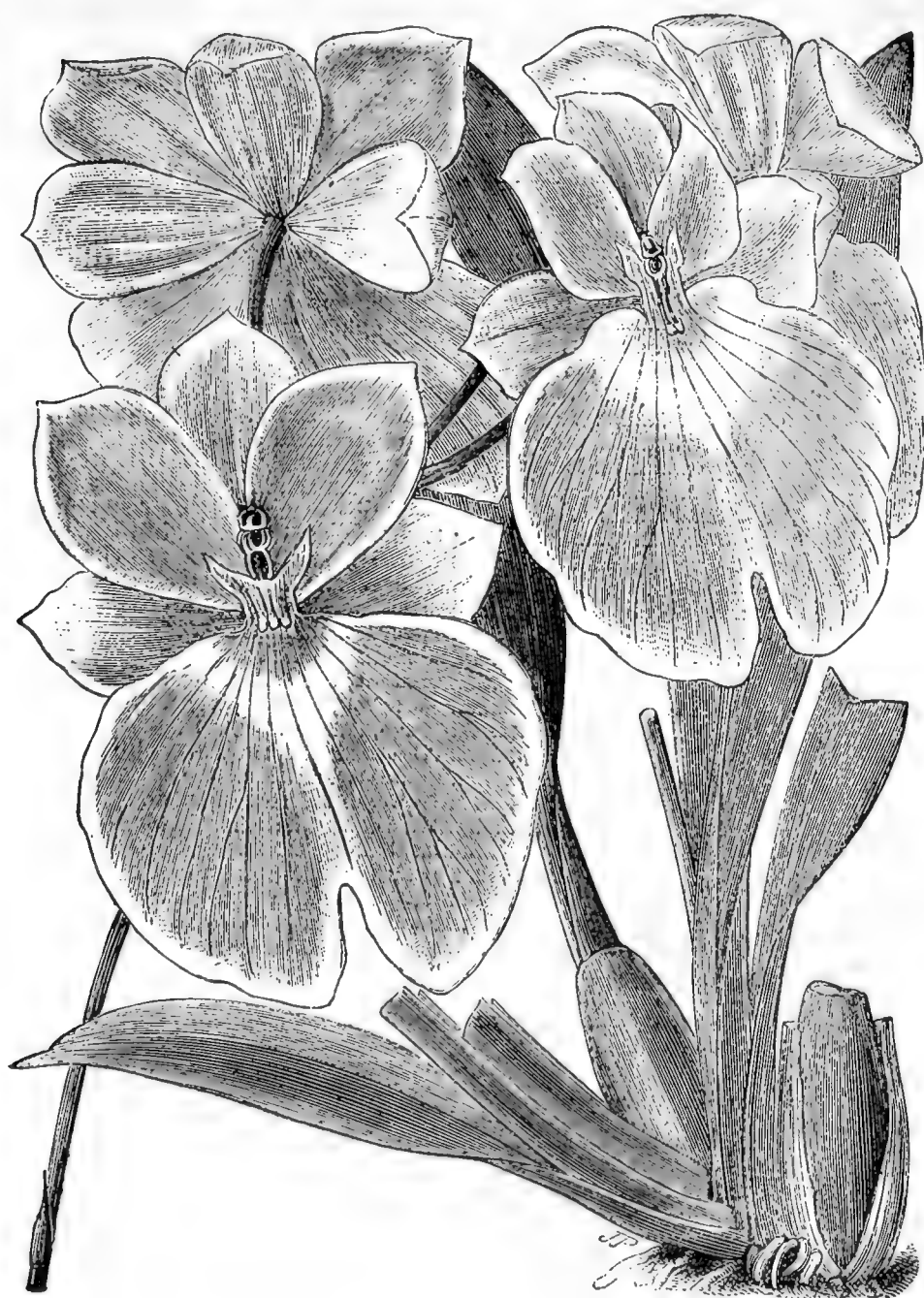
<i>LÆLIA autumnalis</i>	\$0 75 to	\$1 50
<i>L. — atrorubens</i>	3 50 to	5 00
<i>L. cinnabarina</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>L. Crawshayana</i>		
<i>L. crispa</i>	1 50 to	3 00
* <i>L. Dayana</i>	1 00 to	1 50
<i>L. Dormaniana</i>	3 50 to	5 00
<i>L. elegans</i>	5 00 to	15 00
<i>L. — Leeana</i>		
<i>L. — superbum</i>	7 50 to	15 00
<i>L. Eyermanii</i>		
<i>L. exoniensis (Cattleya exoniensis)</i>		
<i>L. flava</i>	1 00 to	2 00
<i>L. Gouldiana</i>		
* <i>L. harpophylla</i>	1 50 to	3 00
* <i>L. majalis</i>	1 50 to	2 50
<i>L. peduncularis</i>	75 to	1 50
* <i>L. Perrinii</i>	2 50 to	3 50
<i>L. præstans</i>	2 50 to	4 00
<i>L. pumila</i>	2 50 to	4 00
* <i>L. purpurata</i>	2 00 to	5 00
<i>L. — atropurpurea</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>L. Russelliana</i>		
<i>L. Schilleriana</i>		
<i>L. — splendens</i>		
<i>L. superbiens</i>	2 50 to	5 00
<i>L. xanthina.</i> A lovely yellow <i>Lælia</i>	1 00 to	3 00

LYCASTE. Most of the *Lycastes* are very useful Orchids. Their beautiful and very substantial flowers, and their free-blooming habit, make them one of the best and most profitable, which we can safely recommend. Several fine varieties have appeared during the past few years, chiefly belonging to the *L. Skinnerii* type, and differing very much from each other in color. *Lycaste Skinnerii* is the best one among the many known species, as its lasting qualities are unsurpassed, the flowers often holding as long as three months. The plants belonging to this genus are of easy culture; they should be potted in peat, with good drainage, and never allowed to get dry.

* <i>L. aromatica</i>	\$0 75 to	\$1 00
* <i>L. cruenta</i>	75 to	1 50
* <i>L. Deppei</i>	75 to	1 50
<i>L. — punctatissima</i>	5 00 to	7 50
<i>L. gigantea</i>	3 50 to	5 00
<i>L. Lawrenceana</i>		
<i>L. plana</i>	2 50 to	4 00
* <i>L. Skinneri</i>	75 to	2 00
<i>L. — alba</i>		
<i>L. — delicatissima.</i> Very rare		
<i>L. — purpurata.</i> Quite rare		
<i>L. — rosea.</i> Quite rare		
<i>L. — superba.</i> Quite rare		

MAXILLARIA. A very interesting and free-growing species. The flowers are pretty and sweet scented; are all of evergreen habit, and can be successfully grown in either the intermediate house or cool house. They succeed best grown in pots in peat and moss, and require a liberal supply of water while growing.

* <i>M. grandiflora</i>	\$2 50 to	\$4 00
<i>M. Harrisoniæ</i>	2 00 to	3 50
<i>M. luteo alba</i>	2 00 to	2 50



ODONTOGLOSSUM VEXILLARIUM. (See page 39.)

MAXILLARIA, Continued.

- **M. Lehmanii*. Very rare \$5 00 to \$7 50
M. Sanderiana
M. venusta 2 50 to 4 00

MILTONIA. This genus includes several beautiful Orchids. They are all of evergreen habit, and compact in growth. The pseudo-bulbs are short, bearing two or three leaves each, and usually one or two flower scapes are produced from the side of the bulbs, which have a number of handsome flowers. They are easily managed and can be grown either in pots, upon blocks, or in baskets. They require a liberal supply of water.

- **M. bicolor* \$2 50 to \$4 00
M. candida. (See cut) 2 50 to 4 00
M. Clowesii 2 00 to 3 50
M. cuneata 1 50 to 2 50
M. Regnelli 5 00 to 7 50
M. — purpurea
M. spectabilis 1 50 to 3 00
M. — Moreliana 7 50 to 10 00
M. — rosea
M. Warszewiczii 1 50 to 3 00
M. — Weltoni 1 50 to 3 00

MORMODES. These are of a most highly interesting genus, bearing quaint and very showy and most peculiar flowers. The plants have a deciduous habit, and do best potted in peat, with a liberal quantity of water during their period of growth.

- M. buccinator* \$2 50 to \$5 00
M. colossus 2 50 to 5 00
M. eburneum 5 00 to 7 50
M. luxatum 3 00 to 4 00



MILTONIA CANDIDA.

ODONTOGLOSSUM. We include comparatively few varieties of this grand and rich genus, as most of them require a strictly cool treatment. For further information see notes upon Cool House Orchids, where a general list of them is appended.

- O. grande* \$1 00 to \$2 50
O. hastilabium 2 00 to 3 50
**O. Insleayi* (*Leopardinum*) 2 00 to 3 50
**O. — macranthum* 3 50 to 5 00
O. — splendens
O. Phalaenopsis 2 50 to 4 00
**O. Reichenheimii* (*Karwinski*) 4 00 to 6 00
**O. Roezlii* 2 50 to 5 00
O. — album
**O. Schleiperianum* 3 50 to 5 00
**O. vexillarium*. (See cut, page 38) 2 50 to 7 50

ONCIDIUM. The Oncidiums belong to the older class of Orchids, hence their numerous varieties. The species are all evergreen, and most of them are very beautiful, their flowers being showy, richly colored and of great lasting quality. They are exceedingly valuable for exhibitions and decorations, as well as for cut blooms. Some varieties succeed well on blocks of wood, but they are generally best grown in pots or in baskets, in a compost of peat and moss, with good drainage. They are very accommodating, as they will grow in a cool Orchid house or an intermediate house.

- **O. ampliatus* \$1 50 to \$2 50
**O. — majus* 2 50 to 4 00
O. bicolor 1 50 to 2 50
**O. bicktoniense* 75 to 1 50
**O. Cavendishianum* 1 50 to 3 50
O. concolor 1 50 to 3 50
O. cornigerum 1 50 to 3 50
**O. crispum* 1 00 to 3 00
**O. — grandiflorum* 2 00 to 4 00
O. flexuosum 1 75 to 3 00
O. Forbesii 1 50 to 3 00
O. Gardneri (*curtum*) 2 50 to 4 00
**O. incurvum* 75 to 1 00
**O. Jonesianum* 1 50 to 2 50
O. Kramerianum 2 50 to 4 00
**O. Lanceanum* 2 50 to 4 00
**O. Lawrenceanum* 2 00 to 3 50
**O. luridum* 1 50 to 2 50
O. — roseum 2 50 to 4 00
O. macranthum 3 50 to 5 00
O. maculatum 1 50 to 3 00
O. Marshallianum 2 50 to 4 00
**O. ornithorhynchum* 75 to 1 50
**O. Papilio* 1 00 to 2 50
O. — majus 2 00 to 3 50
O. — Eckhardtii 3 00 to 5 00
O. phymatochilum 2 50 to 5 00
O. pulvinatum 2 50 to 3 50
O. — majus 3 50 to 5 00
**O. sarcodes* 1 50 to 3 00
O. sphacelatum 1 50 to 3 00
O. splendidum 3 50 to 5 00
O. stelligerum 1 50 to 3 00
O. superbiens
O. tigrinum (*Barkerii*) 1 00 to 2 00
**O. varicosum* 1 50 to 3 00



ONCIDIUM WELTONI. (See page 41.)

ONCIDIUM, Continued.

- ***O. varicosum Rogersii** \$2 50 to \$5 00
 ***O. Warszewiczii** 1 50 to 3 00
 ***O. Weltoni**. (See cut, page 40, and
 special description, page 21.) 1 50 to 3 00

PERISTERIA. A genus of remarkable character, one of which *P. elata*, the Dove-plant or Holy Ghost Orchid, is a noble and most interesting plant. For ages it has been the sacred object of devotion of the native tribes in Central America, from whence it comes. A plant which ought to be in every greenhouse and conservatory; besides their beautiful and fragrant flowers, which are borne in great numbers upon tall erect stems, they are handsome decorative foliage plants of bold character. They should be grown in loam and leaf mould, with a good supply of water during their period of growth, after which they must have a good season of rest. The warmest part of greenhouse or conservatory should be accorded them during their growth which is not so difficult, as the summer is their growing period.

- ***P. cerina**
 ***P. elata**. See cut and special description, with prices for extra fine specimens (of which we have probably the largest stock in cultivation),
 page 22 \$1 50 to \$2 50

PHAJUS. A fine genus of terrestrial plants which produce their well furnished racemes of large and showy flowers very freely, and which, when well grown, are noble objects. They are of easy culture, and they will amply repay any amount of attention and care. They are of large growth, and even when not in bloom, their noble foliage is extremely ornamental. If fine specimens are wanted, they must be grown in pots of large size, with loam, leaf mould and decomposed manure.

- P. Blumei** \$5 00 to \$10 00
 ***P. grandifolius** 1 50 to 3 50
 ***P. maculatus** 5 00 to 10 00
 ***P. Wallichii** 5 00 to 10 00

PILUMNA. This genus contains some very handsome dwarf evergreen plants. Their flowers are of good size, beautifully combined of white, green and yellow, and very fragrant. They are best grown in pots with peat and good drainage. They should not have too much water at any time.

- ***P. fragrans** \$2 00 to \$5 00
 ***P. nobilis** 3 50 to 6 00

PLEIONE. A genus of pretty dwarf deciduous plants, with very pretty crocus-like flowers of a fresh and delicate rich color, the lip handsomely fringed. They have flask-like pseudo-bulbs and light green leaves which are produced after the decay of the flowers. Every year after finishing their growth the leaves die away, which is the proper time to rest them until the flowers appear; then they can again be watered. They should be potted in a compost of peat and moss, with a good supply of water when growing.

- P. humilis** \$2 50 to \$3 50
 ***P. lagenaria** 2 00 to 4 00
 ***P. maculata** 2 50 to 5 00
 ***P. præcox** 2 50 to 5 00

SCHOMBURGKIA. This genus resembles the Cattleyas and Lælias in growth, except that they are less compact. The flowers are large, with spreading petals and sepals, and are produced in large panicles upon long, slender, but strong stems, and are exceedingly pretty as well as remarkable. They will succeed well on blocks or in baskets suspended from the roof, or they may be grown in pots equally well. A liberal supply of water is necessary during the growing season, and after they have finished their growth, no more water should be allowed until they show flowers.

- S. crispa** \$3 50 to \$2 50
 ***S. tibicinis** 3 50 to 5 00

SCUTICARIA. A small genus of curious epiphytal plants, most remarkable for their long rushes or cord-like pendulent leaves, producing very short fleshy one-leaved stems, the leaves being very long; the scapes are one-flowered, about two inches high, and grow from the side of the stem. The flowers are very handsome and prettily marked with colors resembling those of the tiger. They may be grown either on blocks or in baskets, with a liberal supply of water while growing.

- S. Dodgsoni** \$5 00 to \$7 50
 ***S. Hadwenii** 3 50 to 5 00
 ***S. Steelii** 2 50 to 3 50

SOBRALIA. This genus contains some very handsome species which are quite distinct from most other Orchids, with large Cattleya-like flowers of very brilliant colors. They are all strong free-growing terrestrial plants, the long, slender, reed-like stems furnished with dark green leaves, bearing at their summit large showy flowers, as many as six or more on a single stem, but not more than one expanded at one time. They thrive best in pots of large size, potted in rough, fibrous peat, with good drainage.

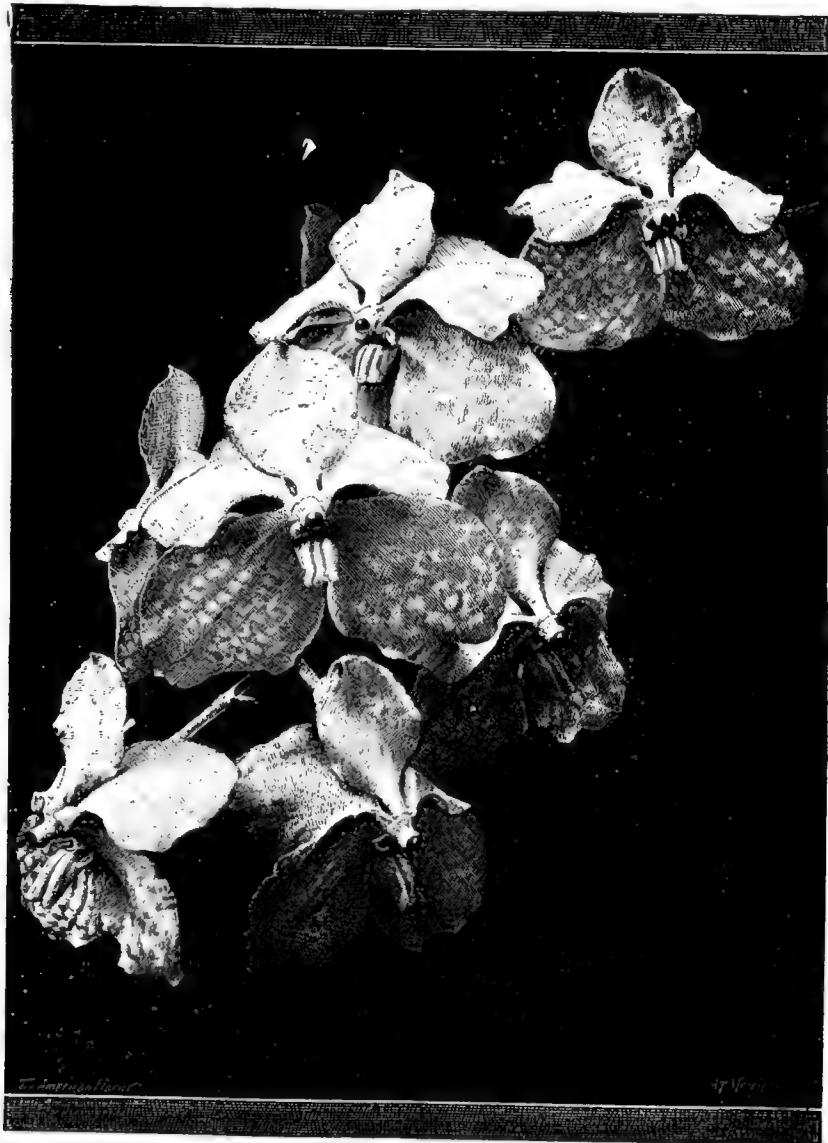
- S. leucoxantha.** Very rare; price on application.
 ***S. macrantha** \$3 50 to \$5 00
 ***S. — splendens** 5 00 to 7 50
 ***S. rosea** 5 00 to 10 00
 ***S. virginalis.** Price on application.

SOPHRONITES. A small genus of dwarf growing rather miniature Orchids. The flowers are very beautiful, of bright color and great lasting quality, and appear on short, few-flowered racemes from the top of their pseudo-bulbs. These pretty little evergreen plants thrive best on blocks of wood, or in small baskets, with a moderate supply of moisture all the year round.

- S. coccinea** \$3 50 to \$5 00
 ***S. grandiflora** 1 50 to 3 50
 ***S. violacea** 2 50 to 4 00

STANHOPEA. A genus of beautiful epiphytes, the majority of which have ovate-furrowed pseudo-bulbs, bearing each at their summit a large green leaf, and from their base a deflexed or drooping scape furnished with several large curiously-shaped flowers. Most of the varieties are highly colored, and emit a very strong perfume; they are very ornamental foliage plants when not in bloom. Of easy culture, and best grown in baskets with moss; they require a liberal supply of water, and plenty of shade.

- ***S. grandiflora** \$1 50 to \$2 50



VANDA COERULEA. (See pages 23 and 43.)

STANHOPEA, Continued.

* <i>S. insignis</i>	\$2 50 to \$3 50
* <i>S. oculata</i>	2 50 to 5 00
<i>S. tigrina</i>	2 50 to 4 00
<i>S. Wardii</i>	3 50 to 5 00
<i>S. — aurea</i>	5 00

THUNIA. A small genus of Asiatic Orchids, which are deciduous; therefore they need a decided period of rest. They should be grown in pots with peat and moss, about equal parts, with plenty of water while growing. The flowers, which appear upon long stalks, are much like those of the Phajus, but of much deeper colors, and therefore more brilliant and showy.

THUNIA alba	\$1 00 to \$3 00
* T. Bensoniæ	1 00 to 2 00
* T. Marshalliana	1 00 to 3 00

TRICHOCENTRUM. This is a small genus of pretty miniature dwarf epiphytes, with small pseudo-bulbs and radical scapes bearing one or two flowers of medium size, and beautifully colored. Very free-growing and free-blooming; they present a pretty appearance when growing on blocks, upon which they do best; care must be taken not to allow too much water about their roots.

* T. albo-purpureum	\$1 00 to \$2 50
T. tigrinum	3 50 to 5 00

TRICHOPILIA. This genus contains some very handsome and distinct looking dwarf evergreen plants, which produce from the base of the bulbs four or five flowers, which are not only curious in form, but also very distinct in color. They are grown in pots with peat, and not too much water.

T. candida	\$2 50
T. crispa	3 50 to \$5 00
T. Galeottiana	10 00 upward.
T. suavis	1 50 to 3 50
*T. tortilis	1 50 to 2 50

VANDA. The flowers are gayly colored, fleshy in texture, usually very fragrant and produced in loose racemes. We offer here a few varieties which can be successfully grown in intermediate temperature. For additional varieties see other departments.

V. cœrulea. (See cut, page 42.)	\$2 50 to \$6 00
*V cœrulescens	3 50 to 7 50
V. — Boxallii	2 50 to 6 00
*V. teres	2 50 to 5 00
V. — Andersoni. Price on application.	

ZYGOPETALUM. This genus comprises a considerable number of handsome plants, with stout pseudobulbs and evergreen leaves and terminal scapes, bearing a raceme of large, and showy flowers which are produced in winter, and are of beautiful blue ground colors, veined and tipped with white, green and deep purple, and sweet scented. Most of the species are rather large growing plants of easy culture, and are grown in pots with peat and moss, and plenty of water while growing.

Z. crinitum	\$1 75 to \$4 00
Z. — cœruleum	3 50 to 5 00
Z. Gautieri	3 00 to 5 00
Z. intermedium	3 50 to 6 00
*Z. Mackayi	1 50 to 3 50
Z. — crinitum	1 50 to 5 00
Z. — intermedium	2 50 to 4 00
Z. maxillare	
Z. rostratum	2 50 to 4 00
Z. Sedeni. Hybrid, very rare (see special description, page 24); price on application.	

☞ Where prices are omitted, they may be had on application, together with further particulars as to the plants offered.

☞ Fine specimens of many Orchids in the foregoing list are priced in the department of New, Rare and Highly Valuable Orchids, pages 14 to 24, where also special descriptions of such varieties may be found.



ODONTOGLOSSUM POLYXANTHUM.

V.

COOL HOUSE ORCHIDS.

THESE require so-called cool treatment. A winter temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees, with plenty of moisture, is best suited for them, and in summer they should be kept as cool as possible—the direct rays of the sun should never reach them. The principal species which constitute this section are *Odontoglossums*, *Masdevallias* and *Oncidiums*, together with a few sorts of *Lælia*, *Cattleya*, *Maxillaria*, *Mesospinidium*, *Epidendrum* and *Disa*, all of which are very beautiful and most satisfactory flowering Orchids. The principal thing in successfully growing these Orchids is to keep them cool, moist, and admit plenty of air.

DISA grandiflora. This cool-growing terrestrial Orchid, from South Africa, is of the most brilliant and showy color. In habit of growth it is lily-like, with erect stems, covered with numerous rich green leaves, and bearing on the top from three to five beautiful scarlet flowers, which are three to four inches in diameter. It can be successfully cultivated in a cool house with *Odontoglossums* or *Masdevallias*, and should be potted in a mixture of fibrous peat and well decomposed cow manure, to which sharp sand should be added and fresh sphagnum moss put on the top of the pots or pans while growing. This plant requires an abundance of water and syringing several times a day; therefore the drainage should be perfect and ample. After the flowering season, which is during June and July, the plants need rest, and should be kept in a cool place, receiving only enough water to keep them from starving. There are a number of varieties of *Disas*, but this is the best of the genus. Price on application.

EPIDENDRUM vitellinum \$1 00 to \$1 50
E. — majus 1 50 to 2 50

These are the only *Epidendrums* we can recommend to do well in the cool house. They require to be grown in baskets or on rafts, with peat and moss, and need a liberal supply of water all the year. These *Epidendrums* are beautiful dwarf-growing plants; they are the most brilliant of the genus, as they throw up long spikes of bright vermilion and orange colored blossoms, which last six or more weeks in perfection.

CATTELEYA citrina. This is the only *Cattleya* that thrives in the cool house, and it there grows to perfection; it is citron colored and citron scented; it should be grown on blocks of wood. \$1 to \$2.

LÆLIA. The *Lælias* which can be successfully cultivated in the cool house are more numerous than the *Cattleyas*—the latter require more heat. For notes, see *Lælias* in the list of Intermediate Orchids, page 37.

L. acuminata \$2 00 to \$3 50
L. albida 1 00 to 1 50
L. — bella 2 00 to 3 00
L. — rosea (Martianæ) 2 50 to 4 00
L. — sulphurea 3 50 to 5 00
L. anceps 1 00 to 2 00
L. — alba 5 00 to 7 50

LÆLIA anceps Barkeriana \$3 50 to \$5 00
L. — Dawsonii
L. — delicata 2 50 to 4 00
L. — grandiflora 3 50 to 5 00
L. — Hilliana 5 00 to 10 00
L. — Percivaliana 5 00 to 10 00
L. — rosea 3 50 to 5 00
L. autumnalis 1 50 to 2 50
L. — atrorubens 2 00 to 3 00
L. majalis 1 00 to 2 00
L. — majus 1 50 to 3 00
L. peduncularis 1 00 to 1 50

DENDROBIUM Jamesianum is the only one of the genus for the cool house. It is a lovely white flowering Orchid, lasting a long time in perfection; it should be grown in baskets, with peat and sphagnum moss and plenty of water while making its growth. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

LYCASTE. Several varieties of this genus can be equally as well grown in a cool house as in intermediate temperature. For notes on *Lycastes*, see page 37.

L. aromatica \$1 00 to \$2 00
L. citrina
L. cruenta 2 50 to 5 00
L. Deppei 1 00 to 2 00
L. — punctatissima 2 50 to 5 00
L. plana 3 50 to 5 00

MASDEVALLIA. Of this very interesting genus of cool house Orchids, we have many beautiful species, some of which are very distinct and brilliant in color; this renders them valuable for decorative or exhibition purposes. We refer especially to such sorts as *M. Lindenii*, *M. Veitchii*, *M. Harryana* (Bull's blood), and *M. Davisii*, all of which furnish us with colors that add much to the brilliancy of the display of our Orchid houses. They are beautiful, neat and dwarf-growing plants, and should be in every collection, for they are of easy culture if they get the treatment they require. They should be potted in equal parts of peat and moss with good drainage, and never allowed to get dry at the roots.

M. amabilis \$1 00 to \$2 00
M. bella 2 50 to 5 00
M. Chelsonii 3 00 to 5 00



ODONTOGLOSSUM ROSSII MAJUS. (See page 47.)

MASDEVALLIA, Continued.

M. Davisii	\$1 50 to \$2 50
M. Harryana (Bull's blood)	2 00 to 3 50
M. — grandiflora	
M. ignea	2 00 to 4 00
M. — grandiflora	
M. Lindenii	2 00 to 3 50
M. Shuttleworthii	2 50 to 4 00
M. towarensis	1 50 to 3 50
M. Veitchiana grandiflora	2 50 to 4 00

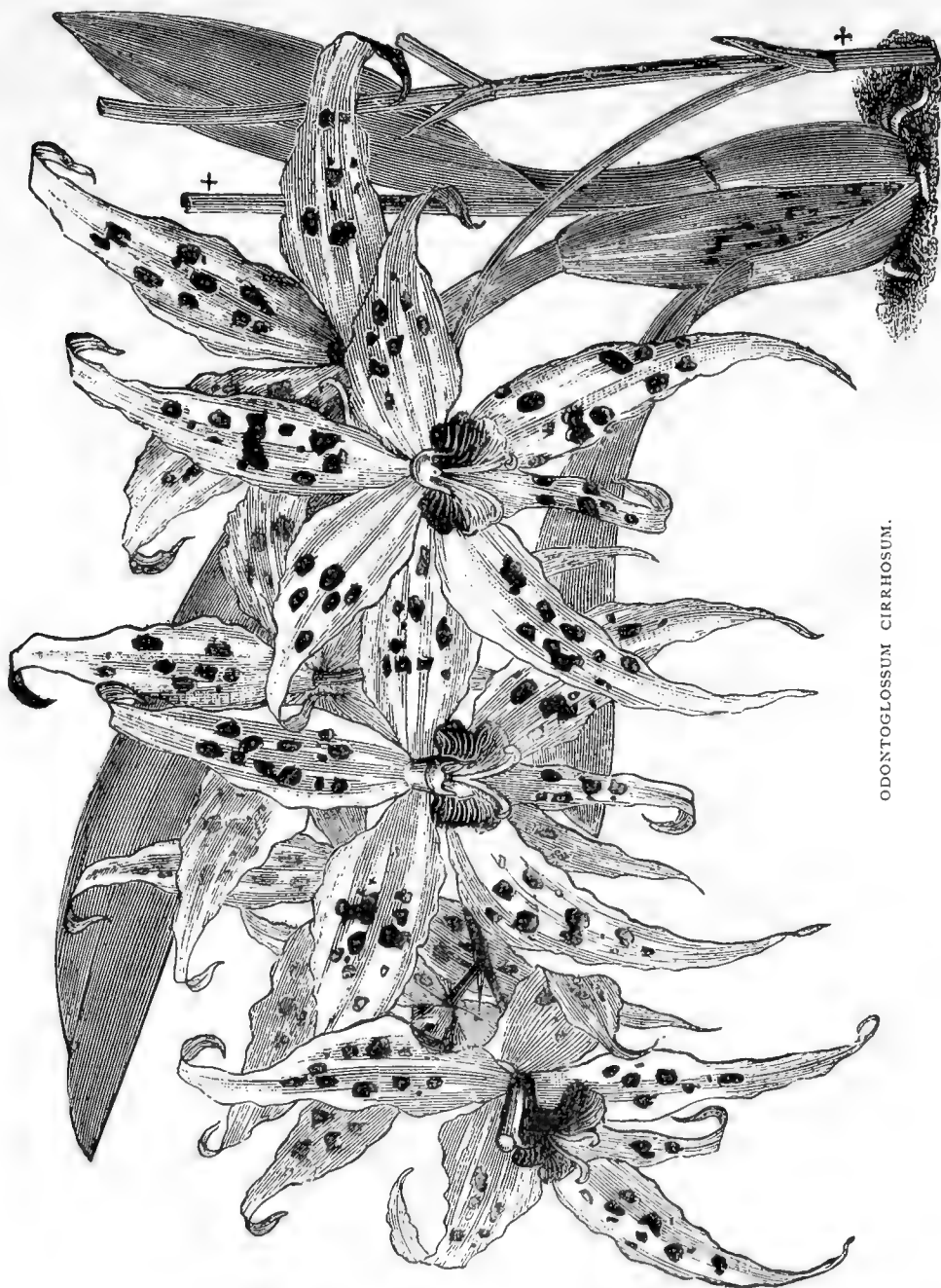
MAXILLARIA. Maxillarias can be grown in the cool house or the intermediate. For notes, see page 37.

M. grandiflora	\$2 50 to \$4 00
M. Harrisoniæ	2 50 to 3 50
M. luteo alba	2 00 to 3 00
M. Sanderiana. (Now and rare)	
M. venusta	1 50 to 2 50

MESOSPINIDIUM. A small group of cool house Orchids, closely allied to Odontoglossums, with pretty flowers. They are evergreen plants, and are best grown in baskets in peat and moss, with a good supply of water.

M. sanguineum	\$2 00 to \$3 00
M. vulcanicum	2 50 to 5 00

ODONTOGLOSSUM. To this comprehensive genus of Orchids so many magnificent additions have been made during the last few years, that it now contains some of the choicest and most useful Orchids in cultivation. The demand for these plants is becoming very great, and this is not to be wondered at, for they are a lovely and most satisfactory class of plants. They can be grown in a cool house at less expense than the more stately Brazilian and East Indian Orchids. In the form of cut blooms and otherwise, they yield very much en-



ODONTOGLOSSUM CIRRHOSUM.



ODONTOGLOSSUM LUTEO PURPUREUM.

ODONTOGLOSSUM, Continued.

joyment to lady cultivators. The flowers of the Odontoglossums are exquisitely beautiful, and last a long time in perfection. They succeed best in a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees in winter, and as cool as possible in summer. Shade and moisture are very essential to their well being; some growers prefer a north house, but a little sun in winter is very good, helping to ripen the bulbs, and inducing them to produce their handsome flowers more freely. Most of them can be grown in pots or baskets in rough fibrous peat and moss, with good drainage, and plenty of water.

O. Alexandræ crispum and its varieties. See cut and special description, page 20	\$1 00 to \$3 50
O. Andersonianum	3 50 to 5 00
O. aspersum	1 50 to 3 00
O. Victoriense	1 50 to 2 50
O. — album	
O. — superbum	3 50 to 5 00
O. Bluntii	1 50 to 3 00
O. Cervantesii	1 00 to 2 00
O. — Andersonii	
O. cirrhosum. (See cut, page 46.)	1 00 to 3 50
O. citrosimum	1 50 to 2 50
O. — roseum	3 00 to 5 00
O. constrictum	1 50 to 3 00
O. cordatum	2 50 to 3 50
O. — superbum	
O. crispum and its varieties	1 00 to 3 50
O. Edwardii	
O. gloriosum	1 50 to 2 50
O. grande	1 50 to 3 50
O. Hallii	2 50 to 4 00
O. hastilabium	1 50 to 2 50
O. Harryanum. (See cut, p. 21)	1 50 to 3 50
O. hebraicum	
O. Insleayii	2 50 to 4 00
O. — splendens	
O. luteo purpureum. (See cut.)	1 00 to 3 00

ODONTOGLOSSUM maculatum	\$1 00 to \$2 50
O. madrense	2 50 to 4 00
O. nebulosum	1 00 to 2 50
O. odoratum	1 00 to 2 50
O. Erstedii	1 00 to 2 00
O. Pescatorei and its varieties	1 00 to 2 50
O. pulchellum	1 00 to 2 50
O. Rossii	1 00 to 2 00
O. — majus. (See cut, page 45.)	1 50 to 2 50
O. Ruckerianum	1 50 to 2 50
O. Sanderianum	1 00 to 2 50
O. Schlieperianum	1 00 to 2 50
O. triumphans	2 00 to 3 50

ONCIDIUM. One of the older and therefore larger classes of Orchids. The species are all evergreen, and many of them are very beautiful—their flowers being richly colored and showy. They make fine plants for exhibitions and decoration, and are profitable for cut blooms. They are very accommodating plants, as they will thrive well either in cool or intermediate houses. Some varieties succeed well on blocks, but they are generally best grown in pots or baskets.

O. ampliatus	\$1 50 to \$2 50
O. majus	2 00 to 3 50
O. bicolor	1 50 to 3 50
O. concolor	1 00 to 2 50
O. cornigerum	
O. crispum	1 00 to 2 50
O. — grandiflora	3 50 to 5 00
O. Forbesii	1 00 to 2 50
O. Gardnerii (<i>curtum</i>)	3 50 to 5 00
O. incurvum	1 00 to 2 50
O. macranthum	1 50 to 2 50
O. Marshallianum	2 00 to 4 00
O. ornithorhynchum	1 00 to 2 50
O. Rogersii	2 50 to 3 50
O. sarcodes	1 00 to 2 50
O. sphacelatum	2 00 to 3 00
O. stelligerum	3 00 to 5 00
O. tigrinum	1 00 to 2 50
O. varicosum	1 50 to 2 50
O. — Rogersii	2 50 to 3 50
O. Warscewiczii (<i>Weltunii</i>)	1 00 to 2 00
O. Weltoni	1 00 to 2 00



ODONTOGLOSSUM SANDERIANUM.

VI.

ORCHIDS FOR CULTIVATION IN THE OPEN GROUND.

To be grown as Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

THIS class has many attractive and beautiful members, and is worthy careful attention. A bed of fine garden soil and peat or leaf mould will be the best for their successful cultivation. The bed should be in a half shady locality. Many of the hardy Orchids are as showy as the tropical and epiphytal species. In small gardens, and where no hothouse is at disposal, the hardy Orchids will enable the plant-lover to admire the beauty of form and color of this distinguished and noble class of plants.

ACERAS anthropophora. Long spikes of numerous pale yellow flowers; blooms in May . . .	\$0 50	HABENARIA ciliaris	\$0 50
APLECTRUM hyemale. Flowers greenish-brown, and very pretty; blooms in September . . .	25	H. dilatata. Showy; a fine and floriferous species	50
ARETHUSA bulbosa. Fine species. Large rosy purple flowers in May; very fragrant and fine . . .	25	H. fimbriata	25
BLETIA hyacinthina. A fine species from China, with pretty purple flowers; requires protection . . .	50	H. Hookeri	25
CALOPOGON pulchellus. Large deep rosy purple flowers in summer; has tuberous roots . . .	25	H. leucophæa	25
CALYPSO borealis. Bear in summer handsome flowers of delicate rose and brown	25	H. orbiculata	25
CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Fine and large flowers of warm rose, blotched purple	50	H. pycodes	25
C. arietinum. White and carmine flowers . . .	50	LIPARIS lilifolia. Dark purple flowers	25
C. Calceolus. The ordinary Lady Slipper . . .	25	L. Lœseli. Yellowish green flowers	25
C. candidum. White lip	25	LISTERIA convallaroides	25
C. macranthum. Deep purple flowers	50	L. cordata	25
C. montanum. Very fragrant	50	L. ovata. Tall growing	25
C. pubescens. Yellow and red flowers	25	OPHRYS. Very pretty and odd Orchidaceous plants found in Europe, Asia and Africa	
C. spectabile. Large white flowers, with a crimson purple lip like a slipper; a superb species . . .	50	O. apifera. The Bee Orchid; conspicuous flowers . . .	25
EPIPACTIS. A genus of very pretty hardy Orchids, mostly native to Europe and Russian Asia.		O. arachnites	25
E. gigantea. Very fine; from Texas	\$1 50	O. lutea	25
E. latifolia. Greenish purple flowers	25	ORCHIS. A large genus of useful Orchids.	
E. palustris. Flowers whitish, tinged crimson, slightly drooping	50	O. alba odorata. Fine	25
E. rubiginosa	50	O. bifolia	25
GOODYERA Menziesii. Long dark green leaves, median veins bordered with pure white	\$0 50	O. latifolia	25
G. pubescens. A fine species with silvery white veins in the pretty foliage	25	O. mascula	25
G. repens. A very pretty and showy species; flowers white and sweet scented	25	O. morio	25
GYMNADENIA. Pretty Orchids, nearly related to the Habenarias.		O. pyramidalis	25
G. albida	\$0 20	O. spectabilis. A fine native species	25
G. conopsea. Compact spikes of rose flowers . . .	20	POGONIA ophioglossoides	25
HABENARIA. A large and fine class of hardy plants, doing best in a damp, cool spot.		P. verticillata. A very interesting species . . .	25
		SATYRIUM candidum	50
		S. carneum. A fine species	25
		SERAPIAS cordigera	25
		S. lingua	25
		S. parviflora. Very fine and conspicuous form . .	25
		SPIRANTHES autumnalis	20
		S. cernua	20
		S. latifolia	20
		S. Romanzoviana	20
		S. simplex. A very interesting white flowering species; flowers on spiral spikes	20
		TIPULARIA discolor. A very interesting species . .	50

VII.

PITCHER PLANTS, ETC.

Including *Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, Etc.

MOST INTERESTING are these rare and wonderful plants, and their curious forms well repay the most careful study. No tropical collection is complete without them. The *Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, *Cephalotus follicularia* and the *Dionaea*, are the celebrated so-called "carnivorous" plants.

NEPENTHES. These very interesting plants, of extraordinary and remarkable character, are from Borneo and the East Indies, and therefore require to be grown in a warm and moist atmosphere. They do best in baskets suspended from the roof of the greenhouse or conservatory. Two parts peat with one of sphagnum moss, plenty of drainage and an abundant supply of water, will make them grow to perfection. They should always be thoroughly shaded. Our collection of these interesting and highly ornamental plants is unequalled in America, many new and beautiful varieties obtained by hybridization being included, which are not to be found elsewhere. The large size of their interesting pitchers, the brilliant coloring and variety of form, makes them desirable for any collection of plants. Nothing makes a greenhouse look so tropical as do these gems of nature.

N. Amesiana. This grand and very distinct hybrid bears no doubt the largest as well as the best and most uniform pitchers of any variety cultivated. It is not entirely new, but as yet quite rare, and is one of the most desirable and beautiful varieties . . . \$5 00 to \$10 00

N. Alleniana. This, also a fine hybrid, bears most remarkable long pitchers of fine form and good dark color . . . 5 00 to 7 50

N. ampullaria. Has light green pitchers; of robust growth . . . 2 00 to 4 00

N. — vittata. Striped pitchers . . . 2 50 to 5 00

N. — major. Beautifully mottled . . . 3 00 to 6 00

N. bicalcarata. New and very rare; this is a new form of great beauty, with large pitchers of dark crimson color . . . 5 00 to 7 50

N. Chelsonii. . . . 3 50 to 5 00

N. Courtii. A beautiful hybrid . . . 5 00 to 7 50

N. Corbiniana. Comparatively new; a fine hybrid 3 50 to 5 00

NEPENTHES Curtisii. A new and distinct species from Borneo . . . \$10 00

N. Craigiana. A very handsome hybrid, of strong and vigorous habit, producing, when well grown, some of the most perfect pitchers of the Maxima type, large and of good color . . . 3 50 to 5 00

N. cylindrica. (New.) A hybrid between *N. Veitchii* and *N. Zeplanica rubra*, with large pitchers of a beautiful color 5 00 to 7 50

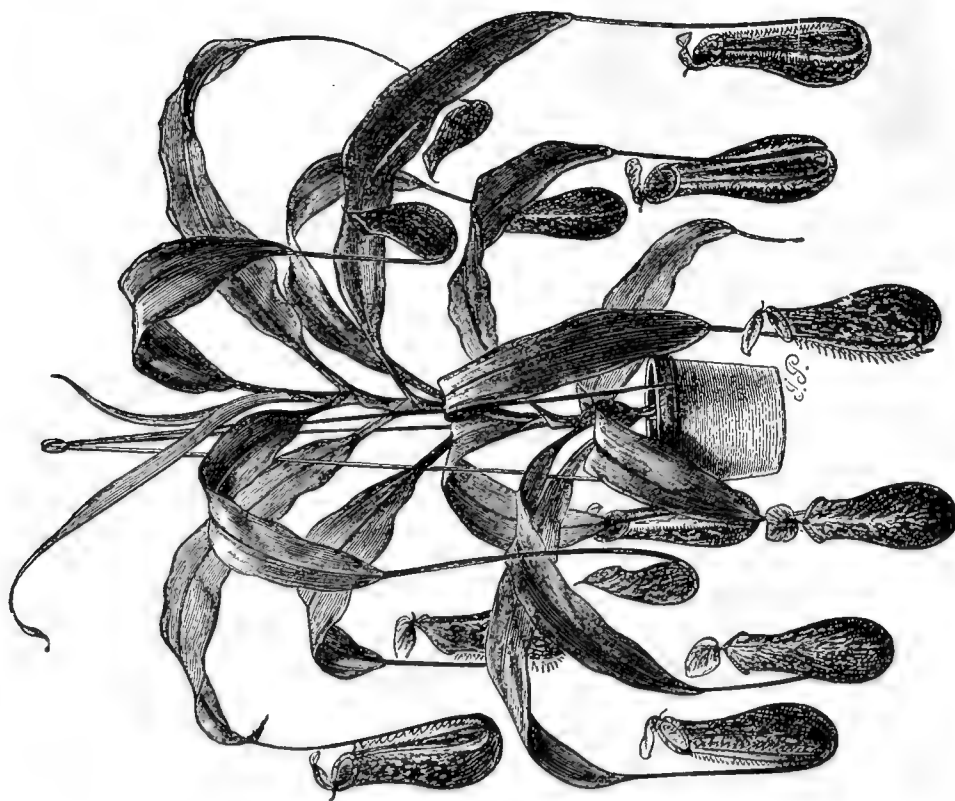
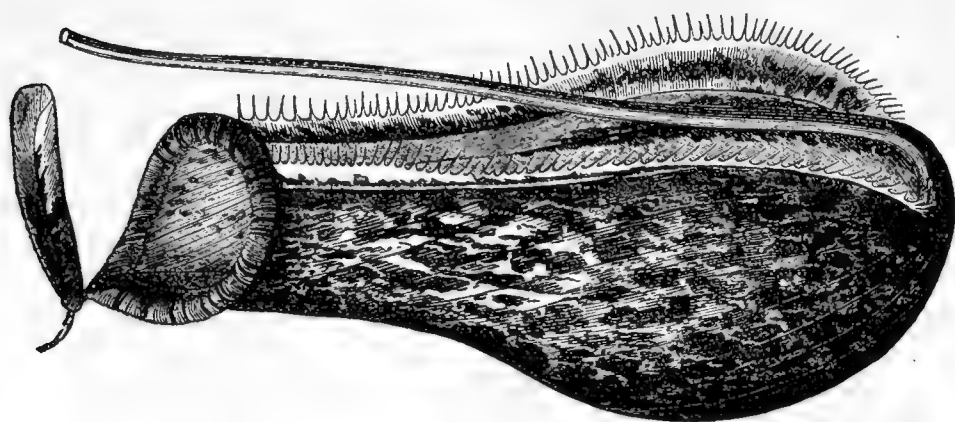
N. distillatoria. The true species . . . 2 50 to 5 00

N. Dominiana. A robust growing hybrid . . . 2 00 to 4 00

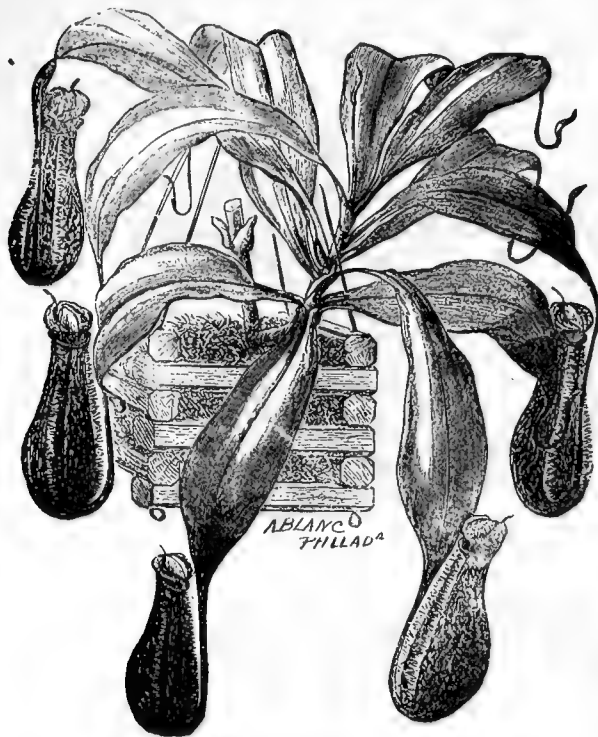
N. Elmenhorstiana. . . . 3 50 to 6 00



NEPENTHES HOOKERIANA.



NEPENTHES MORGANIANA.



NEPENTHES PICTURATA.

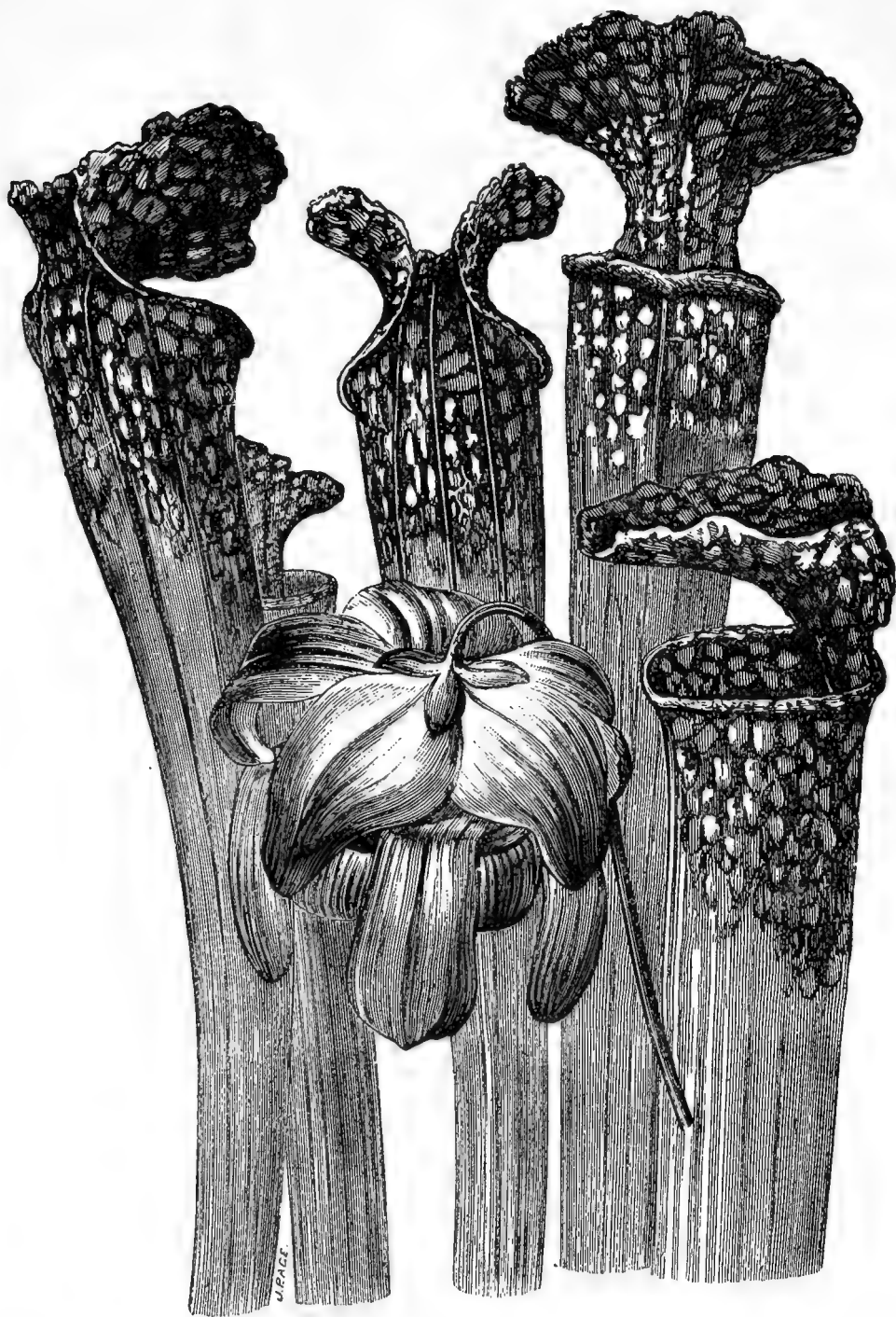
NEPENTHES, Continued.

- N. excelsior.** (New.) A hybrid between *N. Hookeriana* and *N. Rafflesiana*, and of exquisite beauty; produces a large number of pitchers with very dark chocolate brown spots; one of the most desirable varieties grown.
- N. Eyermanii.** A very distinct hybrid, and one of the most beautiful of the highly colored varieties; though not as large as the Maxima type, it is one of the best of all, and will be found quite satisfactory in any collection \$3 50 to \$5 00
- N. hybrida maculata.** Long pitchers, reddish purple and dark green 2 50 to 4 00
- N. Hookeriana.** Very handsome; see cut 2 50 to 4 00
- N. — elongata** 3 50 to 5 00
- N. Johnsonii.** This grand novelty is in the way of *N. picturata*, though of more robust growth. The pitchers, which are highly colored, are produced freely, nearly every leaf bearing a pitcher of good size 3 50 to 5 00
- N. Kennedyi** 3 00 to 4 00
- N. lanata (Veitchii).** Rare; a very slow grower, and slow to propagate
- N. Lawrenceana.** Pitchers pale green, spotted crimson 2 50 to 4 00
- N. Lonewoodii** 4 50 to 7 50
- N. Mastersii, No. I.** The true dark variety 6 00 to 10 00

NEPENTHES Mastersii, No. II.

A new hybrid between *N. distillatoria* and *N. sanguinea*; of exquisite beauty

- \$3 50 to \$5 00
- N. Mayi** 2 50 to 4 00
- N. Morganiana** 3 50 to 5 00
- N. Northiana.** Has pitchers of extraordinary size, of green color, spotted with purple 15 00
- N. Osborniana** 4 00 to 6 00
- N. Outramiana.** A recent and fine hybrid 2 50 to 4 00
- N. Paradisia.** Large pitchers of a rich crimson color 2 50 to 4 00
- N. Patersonii** 2 50 to 4 00
- N. picturata** (See cut) 3 50 to 5 00
- N. phyllamphora.** Of robust habit, with handsome pitchers of the same color as the leaves 2 00 to 3 50
- N. Rafflesiana.** The true East Indian species, remarkable for the long processes supporting the pitchers. Nothing need be said in favor of this grand old species—it is still one of the best, and it is one of the parents of all the really good hybrids we have to-day 3 50 to 5 00
- N. Rafflesiana insignis** 2 00 to 3 50
- N. — nivea** 2 00 to 3 50
- N. Siebrechtii.** A new acquisition. This is one of the grandest new hybrids yet introduced; a free and vigorous grower, producing its immense pitchers freely; it resembles *N. Amesiana* more than any other variety, though its pitchers are of lighter color; a desirable plant 5 00 to 10 00
- N. Savageiana.** Is much in the way of *N. Craigiana*, though it differs from that variety in that the pitchers are not quite as long but broader, like those of *Hookeriana*. One of the best sorts yet raised 3 50 to 5 00
- N. Sedenii.** Light green pitchers, blotched brownish crimson; a fine hybrid 2 00 to 3 50
- N. Stewartii** 2 00 to 3 50
- N. superba** 2 50 to 3 50
- N. Shelburnei.** A most distinct and striking new hybrid. The pitchers of this *Nepenthe* are most remarkable mugs, with bottle-like narrow necks, and a beautiful color 5 00 to 7 50
- N. Taplini** 4 00 to 6 00
- N. Tildeniana.** A fine hybrid with gorgeous pitchers in the way of *N. Siebrechtii*; a very strong grower; the pitchers are of a leathery texture 4 00 to 6 00
- N. Thorpeiana** 2 50 to 4 00
- N. Veitchii.** (New.) The pitchers are remarkable for their dimensions; of a light green color
- N. Zeylanica rubra.** The true Ceylon species 3 00 to 4 00



SARRACENIA DRUMMONDI.

SARRACENIA. A genus of very curious half-hardy herbaceous perennials, remarkable especially for its odd pitcher-shaped leaves. They require to be grown in a moderately cool house where a moist and close atmosphere is maintained, and should be potted in fibrous peat and sphagnum, with sufficient drainage to prevent any souring from the large quantity of water necessarily supplied while the plants are making their growth. The roots should not be allowed to ever become dry.

S. Atkinsoniana. A very distinct form, between *S. flava* and *S. purpurea*. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

S. Courtii. A magnificent new hybrid, of remarkably distinct character; beautifully colored, and of good habit. \$5.

S. Drummondii. This is a tall growing variety with beautifully colored tall upright pitchers, and with highly colored large flowers. Requires a greenhouse temperature and plenty of water; is best grown in peat and moss, with plenty of good drainage. \$1 to \$1.50.

S. Drummondii alba. \$1 to \$1.50.

S. — flava. Varieties with white or pale yellow pitchers. \$1 to \$1.50.

S. exulta. An erect growing hybrid between *S. atropurpurea* and *S. Drummondii*. \$2.

S. illustrata. A very beautiful hybrid between *S. flava* and *S. Stevenii*. \$1.50 to \$3.

S. Madisoniana. \$1 to \$1.75.

S. Mitchelliana. This is an elegant hybrid between *L. Drummondii rubra* and *purpurea*. \$1.50 to \$3.

SARRACENIA Moorei. Tall, strong grower, with large fragrant flowers.

S. purpurea. The common North American "side saddle flower" or pitcher plant; makes a splendid table plant when properly established for that purpose. 50c.

S. psittacina. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

S. rubra. \$1 to \$2.

S. Swaniana. A very fine hybrid between *S. variolaris* and *S. purpurea*. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

S. Toliaana. \$1.25 to \$2.

S. variolaris. A form with very dark colored leaves and green flowers. \$1 to \$2.

CEPHALOTUS follicularis. (The Australian Pitcher Plant.) Is of extreme beauty and of exceeding dwarf habit. The small white flowers are borne on an erect scape. The leaves are the remarkable feature, some being upright, some in a peculiar pitcher form. We have a good stock of this exquisite and rare plant, in splendid condition, and of most vigorous cultivation. \$3.50 to \$5.

DARLINGTONIA Californica. A very interesting plant of low growth, with small upright pitchers of green color, striped brown; they are entirely distinct from any other form of pitcher plant, and are admired in any collection. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

DIONEÆ muscipula. The well-known "Venus' Fly Trap." This most interesting and really wonderful little plant exhibits more than ordinary plant life, for when touched in certain places it will respond promptly by closing its wing-like claws. 50 cts. to \$1.



DIONEÆ MUSCIPULA.



PHENICOPHTORIUM SEHELLARUM. (See page 60.)

VIII.

PALMS.

Including Cyclanthaceas, Cycadeas, Etc.

A CLASS of plants especially noted for their majestic and very imposing character, and rightly called the monarchs of the vegetable kingdom. They are of great decorative value—their grand appearance, their magnificent foliage, and their universally graceful and imposing habit distinguish them from all other plants. No collection is complete without Palms; they are unrivaled for the decoration of greenhouses and conservatories, and many establishments have stately structures used especially as Palm houses. Twenty years ago but few varieties of Palms were to be found in collections, as gardeners then generally supposed them difficult to cultivate, but now we find large numbers of species and varieties of Palms, Cycads, Zamias, etc., in nearly all the prominent gardens. They can be justly recommended for their great usefulness, beauty and easy cultivation; in all modern decorations of churches, public and private festive halls, as well as for floral exhibitions, handsome specimens of Palms are the main factors, and indispensable.

Having had firm belief in the steadily increasing taste and demand for these noble plants, we have prepared ourselves, and at great expense continued in cultivating and increasing our now unlimited supply. We have added a number of new, handsome and distinct species and varieties, and our stock is now of such magnitude that it must be seen in order to form the least idea of it. As most of our stock is raised in our own plantations and tropical nurseries in Trinidad, West Indies, and cultivated and perfected in our extensive Palm houses at Rose Hill Nurseries, New Rochelle, N. Y., we are enabled to amply supply the trade of the country at most reasonable and popular prices.

PALMS, CYCLANTHEAS AND CYCADEAS.

Requiring a Hothouse Temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, for their Successful Cultivation.

ACANTHOHPHENIX crinita (*Areca crinita*). A Palm of a very graceful habit, with fine pinnated fronds. The under side of the pinnulæ is of silvery glaucous color, and the plant is garnished with long black spines, which gives it a very decorative appearance. \$5 upward.

ACROCOMIA lasiospatha. A fine species from Brazil and the Amazon river \$3 00

A. slerocarpa. Another fine species from Trinidad, with pinnated fronds; of robust habit 3 50 upward.

ARECA alba 3 50 to \$5 00

A. rubra. A fine pinnated Palm of high decorative value, with purplish shaded foliage 1 50 to 3 50

☞ For other *Areca*s see page 59.

ARENGA saccharifera. The genuine Sugar Palm of India 2 50 to 5 00

A. Whiteii. New and rare species . . . 5 00 to 10 00

ASTROCARYUM Ayri. The Murumuru Palm. A very fine pinnated and spinous Palm 5 00 to 10 00

A. argenteum. Leaves silvery underneath 5 00 to 10 00

A. aculeatum. A very spiny species of great decorative value; of dwarf habit. 5 00 to 10 00

ASTROCARYUM acaulis. A handsome species from Brazil; stemless \$3 50 to \$7 50

A. Mexicanum 3 50 to 6 00

A. tenuifolium 7 50 to 10 00

ATTALEA spectabilis. A very fine pinnated species 5 00 to 15 00

A. macrocarpa. A cocoanut-like Palm . 3 50 to 20 00

BACTRIS minor 5 00 to 10 00

B. major 5 00 to 10 00

B. caryotifolia. An excellent thorny Palm, with pinnated fronds and pinnules of a distinct form 5 00 to 10 00

BORASSUS flabelliformis. The Palmyra Palm. An excellent and rare species, with very large, nearly circular, palmate leaves 10 00 to 20 00

BRAHEA glauca (*Roezlii*). A Palm of an exquisite habit, with glaucous green fronds 5 00 to 10 00

CALAMUS. The Calamus or Rotang Palms are beautiful, of very graceful habit, with colored spines; the young specimens are unrivaled for small decorations and for jardinières.

C. asperimus \$5 00 to \$10 00

C. ciliaris 5 00 to 7 50

C. farinosus 5 00 to 10 00



CYCAS REVOLUTA. (See page 58.)

CALAMUS, Continued.

C. hystrix	\$7 50 to \$15 00
C. cinnamomea	3 00 to 5 00
C. Lewisianus	5 00 to 10 00
C. melanocephalus	10 00 to 20 00
C. Roxburghi	10 00 to 20 00

CARLUDOVICA. Carludovicas are Cyclanthaceous plants of the habit of small Latanias or other Palms, with broad leaves, which are of a very rich dark green; they are very useful decorative plants, of rapid and easy growth.

C. palmata	\$2 00
C. atrovirens	3 50
C. humilis	3 00
C. Plumierii	5 00

CERATOPHYLLUM. Excellent Cycadaceous plants for decorations, and unrivaled for arranging Palm-houses and conservatories. They are of a hardy nature.

C. latifolia	\$10 00
C. longifolia	10 00
C. Mexicana	5 00
C. Miqueliana	10 00
C. robusta	15 00

CARYOTA. Caryotas are broad, acute, pinnated Palms of majestic habit, with bi-pinnated fronds. The pinnae are of a peculiar fish-tail-like form, and the species are admirable for decorative uses.

C. urens	\$1 50 to \$5 00
C. sobolifera	5 00 to 10 00
C. plumosa	5 00 to 10 00

CHAMÆDORÆA. The Chamædoreas are Palms with pinnated fronds, and of a dwarf habit; useful for all sorts of decorations, and for table plants.

C. Ahrenbergiana	\$1 50 to \$5 00
C. atrovirens	3 50 to 5 00

C. desmoncoides. A species of a very conspicuous habit, with long and pendulous fronds 2 50 to 5 00

C. elegans	1 50 to 5 00
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C. gracilis	1 50 to 5 00
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C. graminifolia	2 50 to 5 00
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C. lunata. Of elegant habit	1 50 to 4 00
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C. Ernesti-Augusti (*C. latifrons geonoma*). An exquisite dwarf species with large leaves, and producing large racemes of flowers which afterward ripen

into scarlet berries 5 00

C. Wendlandii	3 50 to 5 00
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COCOS. The Cocoa Palms are without exception, majestic forms, with long fronds and narrow pinnae.

C. flexuosa	\$1 50 to \$2 50
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C. nucifera. The real fruit-bearing species 5 00 to 15 00

C. lapida	6 00
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C. schizophylla	5 00 to 10 00
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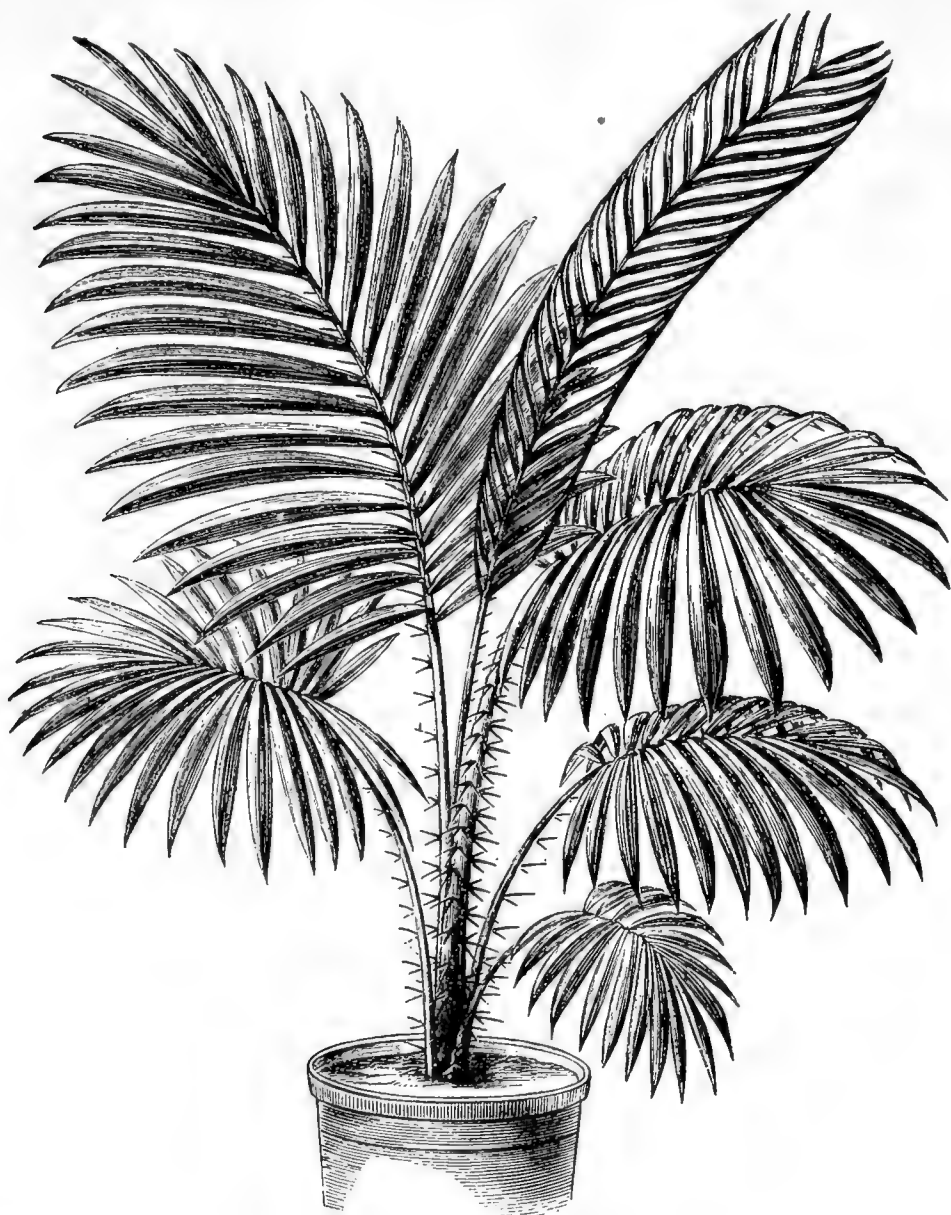
C. Weddelliana. A beautiful dwarf and graceful species, with very fine pinnated fern-like fronds; excellent to use for jardineries, table decorations, etc.; it bears the same relation to other Palms as the fine maiden-hair fern does to all other ferns 1 00 to 10 00

CYCAS. These are magnificent plants, the true type of the Cycadæas. Of noble and majestic habit, and most impressive, they do not grow too large. They are probably the most valuable decorative plants grown, both for indoor and out-door use, and have in recent years been made available largely for funeral wreaths, etc., in the use of the cut leaves. The Cycas are very hardy—their heavy, glossy deep green fronds resist alike the gas, cold and dust to which decorative plants must frequently be exposed. We grow them by the thousand, and offer a superb stock of grand plants.

C. circinalis. A handsome species \$10 00 to \$100 00



COCOS WEDDELIANA.



DÆMONOROPS PALEMBANICUS.

CYCAS, Continued.

C. revoluta. (See illustration, page 57.) Often called the "Sago Palm" or Palm of Victory, and more largely grown than any of the other species. It is rather difficult to describe sizes of Cycas, and in ordering it would be best to state price intended to pay, and we will choose the best plants . . . \$2 50 to \$100 00

C. Ruminiana. A rare species . . . 20 00 to 25 00

C. Rumphii. Distinct and rare . . . 25 00

DESMONCUS. Capital Palms from South America, armored with spines like the Calamus, but more robust in habit.

D. aculeatus \$5 00

D. latifrons 5 00 to 10 00

DÆMONOROPS. Very graceful Palms, much like Calamus.

D. palembanicus \$5 00

D. periacanthus 5 00 to 10 00



KENTIA BELMORIANA.

DION. Well-known and fine Cycadaceous decorative plants, much on the order of the Cycas.

D. edule \$2 00 to \$10 00
D. imbricatum 5 00 to 10 00

ENCEPHALARTOS. Cycadaceous plants, allied to the Cycas, and the most conspicuous and odd in form of all Palm-like plants; very showy for Palm-houses and conservatories—even small specimens show their peculiar habit.

E. Altensteinii \$20 00
E. Caffra 10 00
E. horridus 5 00 to 10 00
E. Lehmanni 10 00 to 20 00

EUTERPE. Tall growing, unarmed Palms with clean stems.

E. edulis \$1 00 to \$5 00
E. montana 2 00 to 5 00

GEONOMA. Very graceful and elegant Palms of dwarf habit; the new leaves are of a beautiful red color.

G. gracilis \$2 00 to \$5 00
G. Seemani (new) 5 00 to 10 00

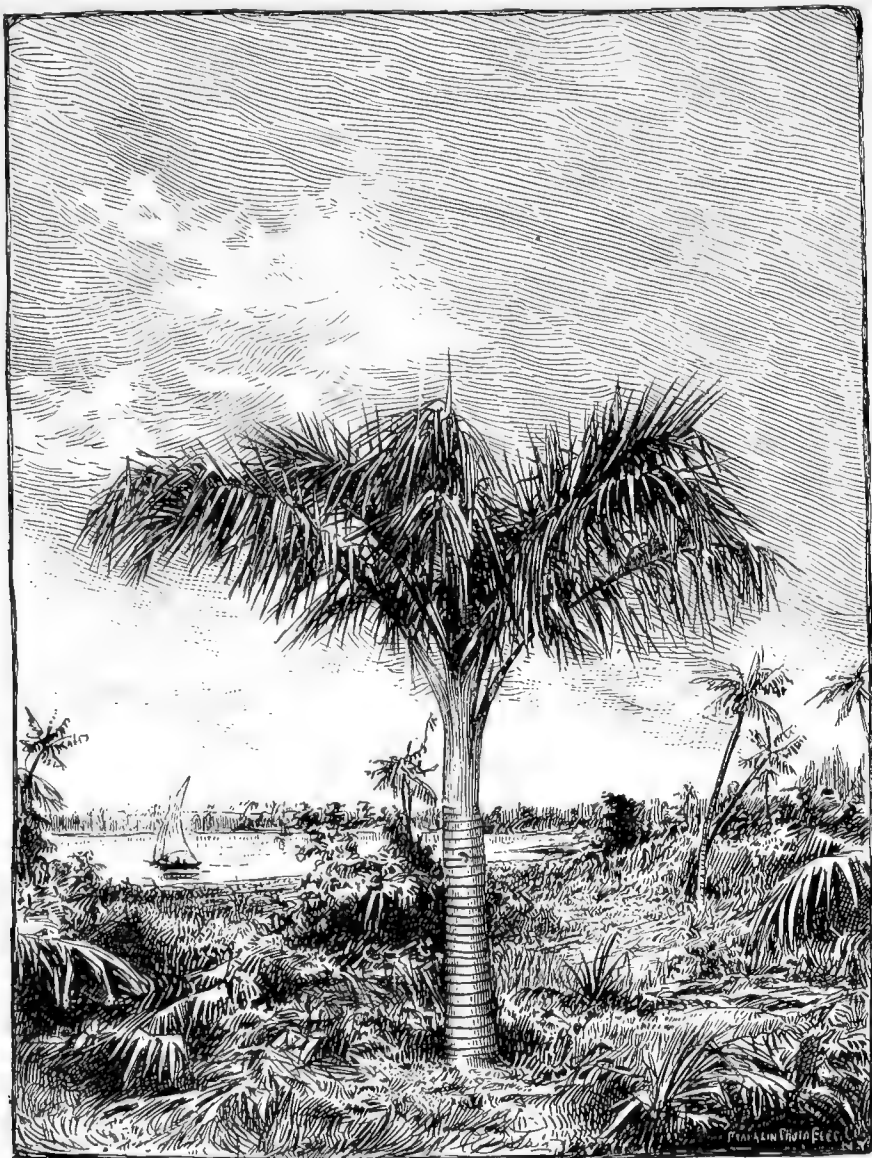
GEONOMA princeps \$5 00 to \$10 00
G. Schottiana 6 00 to 1 50

HYOPHORBE. One of the most graceful Palms, with golden leaf stems; among the best Palms in cultivation.

H. lutescens (*Areca lutescens*) \$1 50 to \$5 00
H. amaricaulis (*aurea speciosa*). A very elegant and handsome species 5 00 to 10 00
H. Verschaffeltii (*Areca*) 2 50 to 10 00

KENTIA. All the Kentias are of very graceful and decorative habit, of compact and well-furnished growth of a most hardy, distinct character; they stand more hardiness than any other.

K. Baueri. A strong dwarf species . . . \$2 50 to \$10 00
K. Belmoreana. Very largely grown, and a splendid species. (See cut.) . . . 3 50 to 5 00
K. Canterburyana (*Veitchii*) 5 00 to 10 00
K. Lindeni 5 00 to 10 00
K. frutescens. Very distinct 5 00
K. MacArthurii 5 00 to 10 00
K. Wendlandiana 5 00 to 10 00



PSEUDOPHŒNIX SARGENTII.

LEOPOLDINIA. Very much like *Cocos Weddelliana*, with pinnated fronds; from the Amazon. Very rare in collections.

L. pulchra \$3 00 to \$10 00
L. pinaba 5 00

LATANIA. A small genus of handsome fan Palms, from the Mauritius Islands.

L. borbonica. (See *Livistonia Chinensis*.)

L. rubra. A most distinct species, with large palmated fronds, finely serrated, and of a dark, often red-brown, color; a beautiful show plant \$5 00 to \$10 00

LATANIA glaucophylla. A rare and extra fine species, in character much like the preceding, but of a larger and stronger growth \$10 00

L. Commersonii (*Livistonia Commersonii*).

A highly valuable and very robust species of the Fan Palm; very rare and desirable 10 00

L. aurea. A distinct and showy form, with yellowish leaf stems 10 00

L. Loddigesii. A form like *L. glaucophylla*, but of more dense habit; a very desirable plant 10 00

LICUALA. A class of dwarf but elegant Palms, of a conspicuous habit, with palmate fronds; make beautiful specimens for decorations.

L. acutifida	\$5 00
L. amplifrons	5 00
L. horrida	4 00
L. peltata	5 00
L. spinosa	6 00

MARTINEZIA. These are most remarkable and distinct showy Palms, with bi-pinnated fronds and pinules like a fish tail; most elegant, in either large or small specimens.

M. caryotæfolia	\$2 50 to \$10 00
M. erosa	5 00 to 20 00
M. minor	3 50 to 5 00
M. Lindenii. Very fine species	6 00
M. globosa (<i>Acrocomia</i>)	5 00

MAURITIA aculeata. Very fine species from the Orinoco river and Trinidad; a rare Palm. \$5 to \$10.

MAXIMILIANA regia (*Attalea amygdalina*). A very striking and dense growing, hardy, and yet very graceful Palm; a rare species. \$10 to \$20.

MORENIA corallocarpa. A dwarf pinnated Palm of great beauty. Habit like *Chamædorea*; very rare in collections. \$10.

MACROZAMIA corallipes	\$5 00 to \$10 00
M. spiralis	5 00

Two most graceful Cycads, and indispensable for any collection.

OREODOXA. The King Palm from Cuba. These are very lofty growing Palms, sometimes reaching over 100 feet in height.

O. regia	\$2 50 to \$10 00
O. sancona	5 00 to 10 00

PHENICOPHORUM sechellaraum (*Stevensonia grandifolius*). The celebrated Phoenix Palm; also called the "Thief Palm." Certainly the grandest of all the Palmæ. Our illustration shows its distinct and stately form very accurately. (See page 54.) Even small plants show this beautiful habit. A worthy and esteemed member of any collection. \$10 and upwards.

PRITCHARDIA. Palms of a majestic habit, with very large and serrated leaves of palmate form. The finest species for Palm-houses; the rarest of all being *P. grandis*.

P. aurea	\$10 00
P. Gaudichaudii	10 00

P. grandis (*Licuala grandis*.) This is undoubtedly the rarest Palm in cultivation, and is, we fully believe, the handsomest of the dwarf growing sorts. It is very compact, and of unusually imposing character. It is hoped that more specimens may be obtained; at present there are but fourteen plants in cultivation. We offer several beautiful specimens; price on application.

P. Martii	10 00
P. macrocarpa	7 50
P. pacifica	7 50

PHYTELEPAS macrocarpa. The Ivory plant; rare in collections. Habit like that of *Cycas*, with fronds like ostrich feathers. \$5.

PSEUDOPHŒNIX Sargentii. A newly discovered palm from the Keys of Florida, and representing an entirely new genus. It resembles somewhat *Phoenix dactylifera*, and is of handsome appearance. Very rare, as the trees seldom perfect seeds. See illustration, page 60. \$10 to \$50.

SABAL. The Sabal or Umbrella Palms are the most majestic forms, like *Pritchardias*, *Latantias*, *Mauritias* and *Coryphas*, with very large leaves, but young plants with well established leaves can be used for minor localities. For Palm-house these species are indispensable.

S. Mauritæformis	\$5 00
S. princeps	5 00
S. glaucescens	6 00
S. umbraculifera	5 00

STEVENSONIA. See *Phenicophorium*.

SYAGRUS amara. This Palm much resembles *Cocos nucifera* in habit. \$7.50.

THRINAX. The Thrinax Palms are all very choice decorative and noble plants, with long fronds and beautifully formed umbrella-like leaves of fine color, some of a silvery or glaucous appearance beneath.

T. argentea	\$5 00
T. elegans	5 00
T. elegantissima	7 50
T. graminifolia	5 00
T. parviflora	2 50
T. radiata	5 00

TRITHRINAX. These Palms are in habit like the *Thrinax*, except that the form and division of the leaf are different.

T. aculeata	\$5 00
T. brasiliensis	5 00 to \$10 00

VERSCHAFFELTIA. We offer in this genus two Palms, very rare and of extreme beauty, with fronds of a most conspicuous and remarkable form, of fine red-brown color.

V. melanochætes	\$15 00
V. splendida	25 00

WALLICHIA. Dwarf, tufted Palms of great beauty and high decorative value.

W. caryotioides	\$10 00
W. disticha. The African Oil Palm	10 00
W. porphyrocarpa	5 00
W. oblongifolia	5 00
W. orania	7 50

ZAMIA. All *Zamias* are, like the *Cycas*, very ornamental plants, of high value for decorative purposes; their foliage is very attractive.

Z. concinna	\$5 00 to \$20 00
Z. furfuracea	5 00 to 20 00
Z. integrifolia	5 00 to 20 00
Z. muricata	5 00 to 20 00
Z. pungens	
Z. Roezlii	
Z. Vroomi	



RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS.
(See page 65.)

IX.

SPECIAL PALMS AND CYCADEAS.

For Out-door Decorations.

ALL THE SPECIES in the foregoing list, as well as the following Palms and Cycadeas, require for their successful cultivation an average temperature of 50 to 60 degrees; but when used as decorative plants for greenhouses, conservatories, winter gardens, or even for out-door decorations (for which they are specially adapted), they will endure without harm an occasional drop in the temperature to 40 degrees.

ARECA. Fine decorative plants of robust and dwarf habit, with strong pinnated fronds.

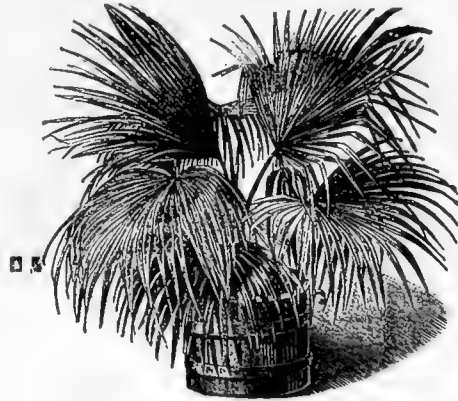
- A. Baueri** (*Kentia Baueri*) \$2 50 to \$10 00
A. Madagascariensis 10 00 to 20 00
A. monostachya (*Seaforthia præmorsa*) 2 00 to 5 00
A. sapida 2 00 to 5 00

CEROXYLON. The Wax Palm from the Andes; of very striking character, with their beautiful broad foliage, silvery underneath; very fine and of imposing habit.

- C. andicola** \$5 00 to \$15 00
C. Klostochia (*cerifera*) 10 00
C. neveum 7 50 to 20 00

CHAMÆDOREA. Feathery, light and graceful palms, with fine green fronds, and very floriferous. The flowers are very fragrant, and develop into beautifully colored berries.

- C. Ernesti-Augusti.** New
C. lunata \$2 00 to \$5 00
C. montana 3 00 to 10 00
C. Sartorii 2 00 to 5 00
C. Schiedeana 2 50 to 5 00



LIVISTONIA CHINENSIS. (See page 64.)

CHAMÆROPS. All the Chamærops Palms are particularly hardy in the open air. No better decorative plants for lawns and in groups can be found.

- C. arborescens** \$5 00
C. Fortunei (*excelsa*) 3 50 to \$10 00
C. humilis 5 00 to 10 00
C. hystrix 2 50 to 10 00
C. Martiana 7 50 to 10 00

COPERNICEA. Excellent decorative palms, with large and broad leaves of handsome color.

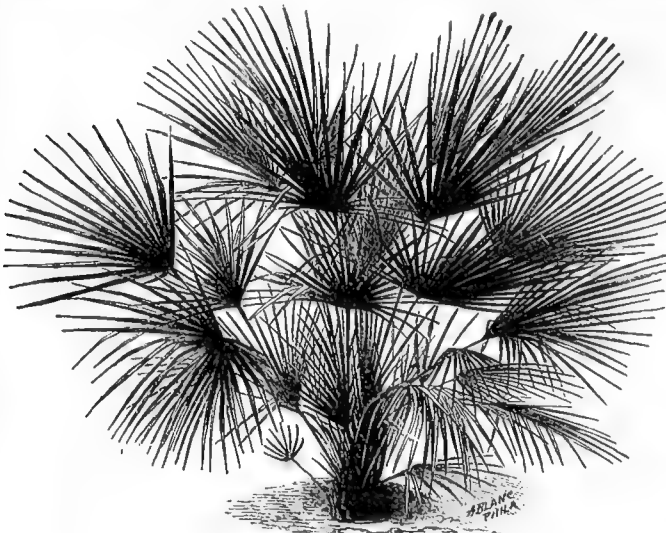
- C. maritima** \$5 00 to \$10 00
C. Miraguania (*Chamærops* or *Corypha Miraguania*). Very effective; its leaves are dark green above and silvery underneath.

CORYPHA australis (*Livistonia australis*). An excellent and hardy palm, of compact and robust habit. \$1.50 to \$10.

JUBÆA spectabilis. The Cocos Palm from Chili; is a very decorative, hardy and useful plant. \$5 to \$10.

KENTIA sapida (*Areca sapida*). A dwarf and compact hardy and useful palm. \$2 to \$7.50.

LATANIA borbonica. See *Livistonia Chinensis*, page 61.



CHAMÆROPS HUMILIS.



PHOENIX RUPICOLA.

LIVISTONIA Chinensis (*Latania borbonica*). Well-known under both names—perhaps best under the latter. Probably the most widely distributed palm for decorative purposes; its shining green fan-shaped foliage, resisting dust and gas, has made it most popular. Of free and rapid growth, and showing its fine and characteristic habit at an early stage, it is deservedly popular everywhere. We grow it in enormous quantities, and offer fine specimens in a wide range of sizes, at from \$2.50 to \$25; smaller plants, \$1 to \$2. See cut, page 63.

PHOENIX. All the Phoenix are highly appreciated decorative plants, and valuable for florists' material.

P. dactylifera. The true Date Palm . . . \$2 50 to \$10 00
P. farinifera 5 00 to 25 00
P. Senegalensis 5 00 to 25 00

PHOENIX sylvestris. The Wine Palm . 2 00 to 10 00

☞ The above are the most luxuriant and rapid growing forms of the Date Palms.

P. rupicola. This, the handsomest species of them all, is truly beautiful; quite rare \$5 00 to \$10 00

P. spinosa 3 50 to 10 00

P. acaulis. Without stem 5 00 to 10 00

P. reclinata 3 00 to 10 00

P. tenuis 3 00 to 10 00

☞ These are dwarf, graceful and compact growing.

PRITCHARDIA filifera (*Brahea filifera*); commonly called *Washingtonia filifera*. One of the hardiest palms from our south-western states, and there of great decorative value; it is, however, unsatisfactory in cultivation, and is therefore not recommended for greenhouse culture. \$1.50 to \$3.



PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRAE.

PTYCHOSPERMA (*Seaforthia*). Palms of graceful and elegant habit; the fronds are broad, pinnated and rich green; under side of leaf silvery; largely used and highly esteemed.

P. Alexandrae. Elegant and rare . . . \$2 50 to \$5 00

P. Cunninghami (*Seaforthia elegans*). A well-known sort; very fine . . .

P. rupicola . . . 5 00 to 10 00

P. Seemanii . . .

RAVENIA Hildebrandii. New, rare and very fine. \$10.

RHAPIS. Very distinct palms, of an exceedingly elegant habit, with segmental foliage of a rich color and great hardness. No better decorative plants are grown.

R. flabelliformis. A splendid Palm (See cut, page 62) . . . \$2 50 to \$10 00

R. — intermedia. Resembles the above in every re-

spect, but that the leaves, instead of having rather a semi-erect bearing, proceed in a nearly horizontal direction, giving the plant a most compact and graceful habit . . . 5 00 to 10 00

R. Khivanwontsik . . . 5 00 to 25 00

R. humilis. An exceedingly graceful and very distinct form . . . 10 00 to 25 00

SABAL Adansonii (*minor*). A very dwarf but useful and hardy decorative palm from Georgia and Florida . . . 3 50 to 7 50

S. palmetto. The well-known "Cabbage Palmetto" . . . 3 50 to 5 50

SEAFORTHIA elegans. See *Ptychosperma Cunninghamii* . . .

WASHINGTONIA robusta. Rare; somewhat better than *P. filifera*, but not of worth enough to recommend it.

X.

RARE SPECIMENS OF PALMS, CYCADEAS AND TREE FERNS.

Plants of Extraordinary Size and Beauty.

THESE are all plants of perfect and symmetrical form, which have for years been grown at the Rose Hill Nurseries with great care. We offer them at prices which will be supplied on application, and describe them just as they are to-day. Those wishing superior specimens to grace any decorative point, will find this list of great value. The numbers are for convenience in writing for prices and information.

PALMS.

No. 1	Areca alba.	12 feet; grand specimen	one specimen.
2	" lutescens.	15 feet, three stems; fine specimen	"
3	" "	15 feet, two stems; fine specimen	"
4	" "	10 feet, one large stem, several well furnished	"
5	" Verschaffeltii.	9 feet, six leaves; fine specimen	"
6	Astrocaryum Mexicanum.	10 feet, twelve leaves; a beautiful specimen	"
7	Caryota sobolifera.	10 feet; exceedingly fine specimen	"
8	" "	8 feet; handsome plant	"
9	" urens.	18 feet; grand specimen, with three stems	"
10	" "	12 feet; splendid specimen	"
11	Chamærops humilis.	6 foot clean stem, 6 inches in diameter; over one hundred leaves; a magnificent plant, the largest in the country; it is rarely that <i>C. humilis</i> forms a stem, and the only other plant of such size and beauty in cultivation is in Berlin	"
12	Chamærops stauracanthus.	8 feet, nine leaves; fine plant	"
13	Kentia Wendlandii.	15 feet, twelve leaves; the largest specimen in cultivation	"
14-15	" Belmoreana.	7 feet	two specimens.
16	" Forsteriana.	6 feet	one specimen.
17	" "	5 feet	"
18	Livistonia Chinensis (<i>Lantania borbonica</i>).	12 feet, ten leaves	"
19-20	" "	" " 10 feet, twelve leaves	two specimens.
21	" "	" " 8 feet, 8 leaves	one specimen.
22	" horrida.	5 feet, eight leaves; grand specimen	"
23	" rotundifolia.	8 feet, twelve leaves; largest known	"
24	" "	5 feet, twelve leaves; fine plant	"
25	Martinezia Lindenii.	10 feet; a beautiful plant	"
26	Phœnicophorium sechellarum.	10 feet; grand specimen. (See cut, page 54)	"
27	Phoenix rupicola.	7 feet; beautiful plant	"
28	Pritchardia pacifica.	8 feet, eight leaves; handsome plant	"
29	Ptychosperma Alexandra (<i>Kentia robusta</i>).	16 feet, seven leaves; noble specimen	"
30	" "	" " 12 feet, elegant specimen	"
31	Thrinax elegans.	12 feet; a grand specimen plant	"
32	" "	10 feet, eleven leaves; beautiful plant	"
33	" elegantissima.	8 feet, eight leaves; very distinct	"
34	" argenteum.	A very distinct and rather robust variety; 6 feet; fine	"
35-36	Seaforthia elegans (<i>Ptychosperma Cunninghami</i>).	16 feet; A magnificent pair, with beautiful straight stems; very handsome	two specimens.
37-38	" "	14 feet; elegant pair	"
39-40	" "	12 feet; elegant perfect plants	"
41-44	" "	10 feet; elegant perfect plants	four specimens.
45	Verschaffeltia melanochates.	9 feet, six leaves. Probably the largest and handsomest specimen of this very rare species in cultivation under glass anywhere in the world	one specimen.

CYCADS.

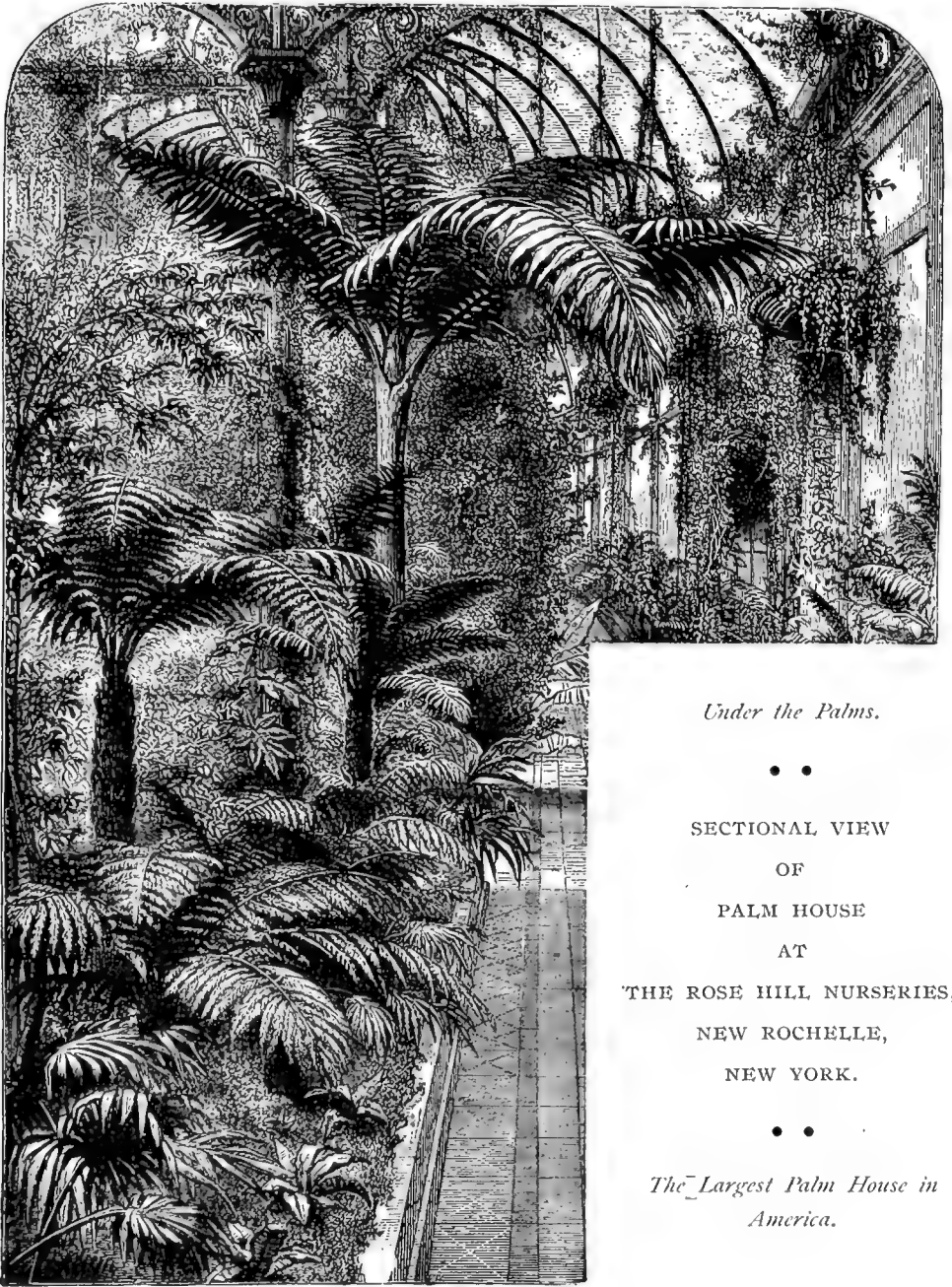
- 46 **Cycas circinalis.** This grand and most magnificent specimen stands twelve feet high, with a clean trunk or stem two feet in circumference, having fifty fine fronds, each eight feet long; perfect in shape, and probably the finest if not the finest specimen in America one specimen
- 47 **Cycas Lehmanii.** Truly a noble plant of a most elegant and very distinct species. It is the only specimen in this country as far as is known, and has a clear stem or trunk two feet high and a foot in diameter, with 56 perfect fronds. The plant has twelve feet spread; its leaves are of a beautiful arching and graceful character, and measure seven feet in length, with still another new growth of many more new fronds starting one specimen.
- 48 **Cycas Rumphii.** This, another grand specimen, is much like the foregoing, but of a different species; it is of beautiful compact habit, and its wide-spreading, handsome fronds are of a somewhat glossy rich green color. The plant has a two foot stem or trunk, and a ten foot spread, with 50 perfect fronds, each six feet in length; also the only specimen of its kind in the country, as far as is known one specimen.
- 49-50 **Cycas revoluta** (commonly called the "Sago Palm"). Noble specimens, with stems fully six feet high, well proportioned, with upwards of 100 fronds—a magnificent pair two specimens.
- 51 **Cycas revoluta.** Beautiful specimen, with five foot stems, well proportioned, and with 40 fronds, all perfect one specimen.
- 52 **Cycas revoluta.** Splendid plant, four foot stem; of good shape, with upwards of 40 fronds, . . one specimen.
- 53-54 " " Elegant specimens, three foot stems, in fine shape, with upwards of 40 leaves; a magnificent pair two specimens.
- 55 **Cycas revoluta.** Fine specimen, of three and one-half foot stem; a magnificent plant, with splendid head of perfect leaves one specimen.
- 56 **Cycas revoluta.** Beautiful specimen; three foot trunk, and perfect head " "
- 57-58 " " Grand specimens; a fine pair, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot stems, and good heads two specimens.
- 59-62 " " Magnificent specimens, with two foot stems, well proportioned four specimens.
- 63-72 " " Very handsome specimens, with eighteen to twenty inch trunks, all with magnificent heads ten specimens.
- Cycas revoluta.** Splendid half specimens, with trunks from one to one and one-half feet, all with perfect heads and a number of leaves 100 or more.
- 73 **Dion edule.** Grand specimen, with clear stem of three feet, and a perfect head of 10 fronds . . . one specimen.
- 74-76 " " Handsome specimens, with one foot stems and good heads three specimens.
- 77 **Zamia Lindenii.** A most magnificent specimen, with a two foot clear stem, and 14 elegant fronds six to seven feet long one specimen.
- 78-79 **Zamia Roezli (true).** Beautiful specimens, seven feet high, with seven perfect fronds and strong trunks two specimens.
- 80-81 **Zamia Mexicana.** Beautiful specimens, of compact, dwarf habit, and dark purplish green gracefully curved leaves, about four feet high two specimens.

TREE FERNS.

- 82 **Alsophila Australis.** Handsome specimen, with stem of four feet, crowned with 8 large perfect fronds of a charming rich green color; the plant has six feet spread one specimen.
- 83 **Cyathea dealbata.** Grand plant, with a seven foot stem and 15 fronds; this is a rare specimen " "
- 84-85 " **Smithii.** Perfect pair of this grand species, with five foot stems, and upwards of twenty fronds; very rare variety two specimens.
- 86 **Cibotium Schiedei.** Very beautiful and graceful specimen, which is established upon a six foot high stem of *Cyathea dealbata*, with 12 fronds one specimen.
- 87 **Cibotium regale.** One grand specimen of this handsome variety, with rich light green fronds which strongly contrast with the golden yellow silk-like fur on the leaf stalks; the stem is three feet, and with a beautiful top one specimen.
- 88 **Cibotium princeps.** Magnificent specimen of this noble and vigorous growing tree fern, about six feet high and about the same spread, with many fine fronds one specimen.
- 89-90 **Dicksonia Antarctica (Balanium).** An excellent pair of this most valuable Australian species, with straight and erect stems or trunks seven feet high, and with fine heads two specimens.
- 91 **Dicksonia Antarctica.** Very fine specimen of the foregoing, with four and one-half feet high straight stem, and with nine beautiful large new fronds; a perfect gem of a tree fern . . one specimen.

☞ In addition to the above list of extraordinarily large and handsome specimens, we have many half and three-quarter specimens closely approaching and following the sizes mentioned and described above.

☞ Prices for any of the specimens, together with further particulars in regard to the plants, handling, etc., promptly supplied on application. Please mention plants by the numbers in front of the names, for convenience in correspondence.



Under the Palms.

• •

SECTIONAL VIEW
OF
PALM HOUSE
AT
THE ROSE HILL NURSERIES,
NEW ROCHELLE,
NEW YORK.

• •

*The Largest Palm House in
America.*

XI.

FERNS AND SELAGINELLAS.

NO COLLECTION of plants is complete without Ferns and Mosses. Their beauty, all of foliage, seems especially fitted to combine with all brilliant and lovely flowers and to supplement the majestic elegance of the Palms and Cycads. A vast variety there is, too, among them, from the delicate, transparent emerald fronds of the finer Adiantums, to the bold and handsome foliage of the Nephrolepis and Pteris; or between the lovely Selaginellas, carpeting the ground, and the stately Tree Ferns, which fill the beholder with admiration.

The appreciation of Ferns has increased vastly of late years, and they are now extensively used for all decorative purposes, and in all elegant floral work. Our extensive and carefully grown stock affords ample opportunity for buyers to select, and we have arranged our catalogue into groups of those varieties suited for various temperatures, as with Orchids.

FOR STOVE OR HOT-HOUSE CULTIVATION.

These require a Temperature of not less than 60 to 70 degrees in Winter.

ADIANTUM. A large genus of handsome tropical and sub-tropical Ferns, commonly known as "Maiden-hair" ferns. Their value and beauty is well known, and they are appreciated the world over.

A. æmulum	\$0 50
A. amabile	50
A. Moorei. A very fine species for growing in baskets, etc.	50
A. aneitense. New	1 00
A. Bauseii. New	1 00
A. dolabriforme. New; a very conspicuous form, with overhanging fronds; well suited for hanging baskets or brackets	1 00
A. bellum. Dwarf and compact	50
A. caudatum. A fine species for baskets	50
A. concinnum. Good for basket and table work	50
A. cuneatum. Certainly the best for all general purposes	25
A. curvatum	50
A. cardiochloena. New; a very tall and robust growing species	1 00
A. Farleyense. One of the most beautiful varieties, and the queen of the Maiden-hair ferns; the pinnules are large but delicate	\$1 00 to 2 50
A. Fergussonii. New; fine species from Ceylon	1 50
A. Flemingii. New	1 00
A. fovearum	75
A. fragrantissima	75
A. Lindenii	75
A. macrophyllum. Very distinct and large	75
A. princeps. New; very graceful and fine	1 00
A. Peruvianum. Very tall and large leaved; an easy grown species of great beauty	50
A. rhodophyllum. One of the most beautiful new varieties, with reddish colored fronds	1 00
A. rubellum (See page 74)	1 00
A. Sanctæ Catherinæ. A robust growing and very useful species	\$0 25

ADIANTUM speciosum. An excellent and beautiful species of graceful habit	75
A. Seemanii	75
A. tetraphyllum. New; an exceedingly fine species	1 00
A. trapeziforme. A very fine species, with elegant fronds and large pinnæ	75
A. Victoria. A lovely Fern, of dwarf and compact growth	50
A. Williamsii. New; a species with golden fronds	1 00
AGLAOMORPHA Meyeniana. A remarkable fern from the Philippines; the so-called "Bear's Paw." A new and rare species	1 50
ANEMIA. All Anemias are very interesting and beautiful ferns for any collection.	
A. adiantifolia. Rare	\$1 00
A. collina	1 00
A. villosa	1 25



ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE.



DAVALLIA FENICULACEA.

ASPIDIUM. An excellent and useful genus.

- A. decurrens.** A remarkable and conspicuous species; robust \$1 50
A. dilaceratum 75
A. Plumierii 75

ASPLENIUM. A large and widely distributed genus, including many varieties of beauty and value.

- A. alatum.** New; a very distinct and decorative fern \$1 50
A. auritum 75
A. Belangerii. Has finely divided fronds 75
A. cicutarium. A really fine and decorative species 75
A. formosum 1 00
A. flagelliferum (*longistimum*). A very conspicuous Fern; fronds very long, and of dark green color; most useful for baskets 75
A. inaequale 50
A. obtusilobum. A fine creeping species from the Fiji islands; excellent for hanging baskets 50
A. polymorphum. An excellent decorative species 75

BLECHNUM. An attractive and valuable genus of stove ferns of distinct habit, being rather upright in growth.

- B. Braziliense.** A very fine and decorative variety for sub-tropical gardening \$0 25 to \$0 50
B. Braziliense var. corcovadense. Of compact and robust growth 50 to 1 00
B. fraxineum (*latifolium*). A very fine conspicuous Fern of robust habit 75
B. lanceolatum 75

CHEILANTHES elegans. This is the Lace Fern, and is a very graceful species. \$1.

DAVALLIA. The Davallias are among the best of our decorative ferns, and possess marked peculiarities of habit.

- D. feniculacea.** A new, rare and very fine Fern, having fine divided and elegant fronds \$3 50
D. dissecta elegans 50
D. elegans polydactyla 75
D. Fijiensis. A new and fine species, with lacy and gracefully arching fronds 1 00
D. solida. An exceedingly fine and graceful fern; one of the best for baskets, tables and jardineries 1 00



NEPHROLEPIS DUFFII.

DAVALLIA, Continued.

D. Tyermanni. A handsome dwarf and compact species for baskets, etc. \$1 00

DIPLAZIUM grandifolium 1 00

D. latifolium 1 00

Two large growing and very fine decorative species.

DRYNARIA coronans. A noble and large growing fern, with bright green undivided fronds \$1 50 to \$2 50

D. musæfolia (*Acrostichum alatum*). Has large fronds three to four feet long; a noble and first-class decorative Fern, of a distinct and very remarkable character 1 50 to 2 50

GLEICHENIA dichotoma. A most distinct and quick growing decorative Fern; useful for baskets, and the fronds are fine cutting material for the florist. \$3.

GONIOPHLEBIUM appendiculatum. A very conspicuous Fern \$1 50

G. caulocephalum. New; a beautiful dwarf species, with glaucous green fronds; a desirable plant for every collection 1 00

G. subauriculatum. This is one of the finest basket ferns in cultivation, with very long overhanging fronds 1 00

GYMNOGRAMME. A class of very handsome ferns, many with delicately divided fronds; commonly called gold and silver ferns.

G. Peruviana (*argyrophylla*). This is the genuine Silver Fern \$0 50

GYMNOGRAMME schizophylla gloriosa. New; a very beautiful variety, with long graceful fronds and narrow segments; a fine plant for baskets and table work 1 00

G. calomelanos. A very fine and distinct silver Fern 75

G. chrysophylla. The Gold Fern 50

G. decomposita. A very distinct gold Fern 50

HYMENODIUM crinitum. The "Elephant's Ear" Fern; a peculiar species. \$2.50 to \$5.

NEPHROLEPIS. A genus of very beautiful and useful ferns, of great availability for decorative uses; some of the species are indispensable in any collection.

N. Bauseii. A very fine new species \$0 75

N. davallioides furcans. A remarkably distinct and beautiful variety, with long and light green fronds. Unexcelled for decorative purposes on account of its hardiness; a capital house plant. 1 00

N. exaltata. A very useful and decorative species of easy cultivation; the long and upright fronds are very distinct; good for all purposes. 50

N. Duffii. Another very fine and remarkable species, with fronds of a very peculiar form; it is a first-class ornamental plant 50

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. A new and most beautiful variety, of a noble habit 1 50

NOTHOCHLÆNA. The *Nothochlænas* are rare ferns in collections. They are pretty and lovely plants of an appearance like silver ferns.

N. chrysophylla. A new golden Fern, much like an *Adiantum*; very fine and distinct \$0 75

N. ferruginea 75

N. nivea 50

N. sinuata 1 00

PLATYCERIUM. A wonderful and extraordinary genus, called Elk-horn or Stag-horn Ferns, and certainly the most interesting of all the Filices. They are epiphytal in habit, and succeed in baskets, shallow pans, or when fastened on blocks of wood; in the latter



PLATYCERIUM GRANDE.



SELAGINELLA VICTORIAE. (See page 73.)

PLATYCERIUM, Continued.

way, suspended, their peculiarities have full display. The shape of the odd foliage is shown in the accompanying illustrations; its color is a peculiar gray. The plants are of easy culture, and constantly producing new prothalliums or fronds; they are grand plants for house culture.

- P. alaicorne.** (See illustration) \$0 50 to \$1 00
P. — majus 1 50 to 3 00
P. Æthiopica. New 2 50 to 3 50
P. biforme 2 50 to 5 00
P. grande. (See illustration) 3 50 to 5 00
P. Hillii 5 00 to 10 00
P. Willinckii 5 00

PLEOCNEMA Leuziana. New; a noble Fern, with graceful, finely divided arching fronds. \$1.

PLEOPELTIS fossa. A curious looking but attractive species, with deeply cut fronds and narrow segments. \$2 to \$3.

PLEURIDIUM crassifolium . . . \$3 50 to \$5 00

P. crassinervium 3 50 to 5 00
 Two very rare and conspicuous ferns.

POLYPODIUM. A very large and valuable genus.

- P. Catherinæ** \$0 50
P. leiorhizon 75
P. pectinatum 50

Three fine decorative species.

P. vacciniifolium. A creeping species, with dark green and oval-shaped foliage. 50

PTERIS. This genus contains many of the most useful decorative species of ferns, and subsequent departments enumerate other fine varieties, some of exquisite beauty.

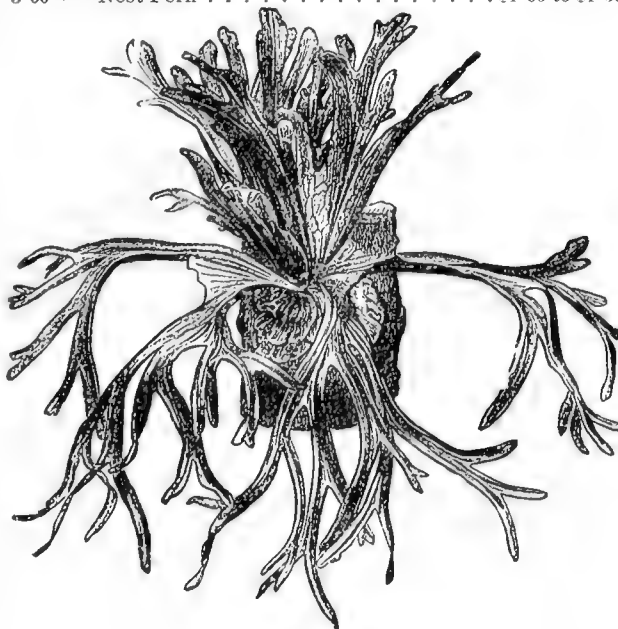
PTERIS aspericaulis \$0 75

P. Ghiesbreghtii. A fine and tall growing Fern. 1 00

P. tricolor. A very pretty species, with green, rosy and white variegated foliage . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

RHIPIDOPTERIS peltata. A very conspicuous and remarkable dwarf species. \$1.50.

THAMNOPTERIS Australasica. A sort of Bird's Nest Fern \$1 00 to \$1 50



PLATYCERIUM ALCICORNE.

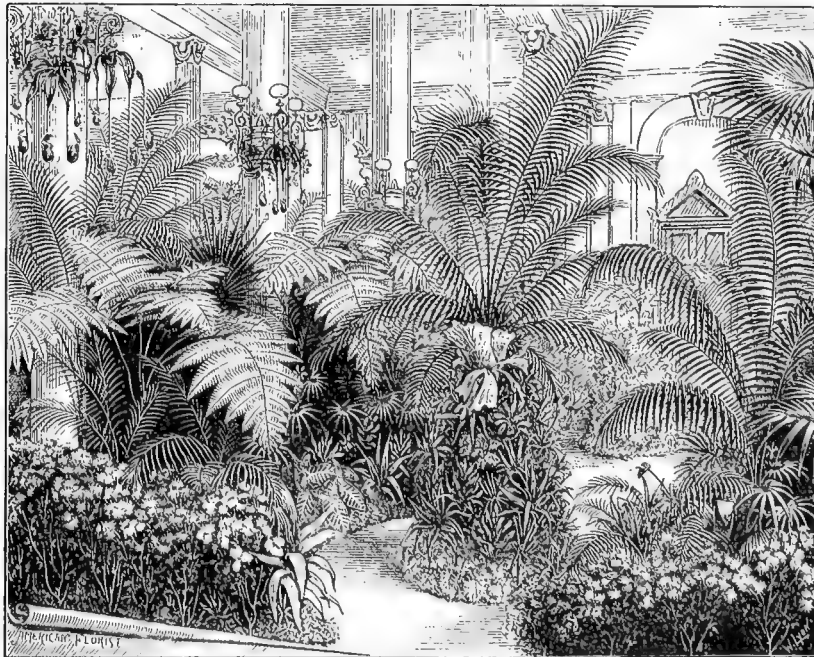
THAMNOPTERIS, Continued.**T. nidus-avis.** The genuine Bird's Nest

Fern \$2 50 to \$5 00

SELAGINELLA. Called "Club Moss." A large and beautiful genus of plants, mostly of tropical origin. Though not strictly mosses, they are very mossy in appearance, and are usually classed and used with ferns. The species here noted are for stove-house cultivation.

S. alba spicata \$0 50**S. Africana** 35**S. atrovirides** 50**S. canaliculata.** New; a fine species of a scandent habit 1 00**S. caulescens gracilis** 1 00**S. cæsia.** A choice creeping species 25**S. — arborea (arborescens).** A very beautiful climbing species from East Indies; of a peculiar bluish-green color \$0 50 to 1 00**S. emiliana.** A new and fine species 1 00**SELAGINELLA erythropus** \$0 75**S. flagellifera.** New and fine; has feathery foliage 1 00**S. Schottii.** A good sort for baskets . . . \$0 25 to 50**S. gracilis.** New and fine 1 00**S. grandis.** A most beautiful and very distinct species of the Club Moss, and a desirable plant for any collection \$1 00 to 1 50**S. inæqualifolia** 50**S. lepidophylla** 50**S. Lyallii** 1 00**S. perelegans.** A new and very ornamental Club Moss of dwarf habit; its pinkish colored stems and deep green foliage produce a fine contrast . . . 1 00**S. rubricaulis** 75**S. Victoria.** (See cut, page 72) 75**S. — fol. variegata** 1 00

These two forms are highly ornamental, and very beautiful; should not be missed in any collection.



PLANT DECORATION WITHOUT CUT-FLOWERS.

XII.

FERNS AND SELAGINELLAS FOR GREENHOUSE CULTURE.

These require a Temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees in Winter.

ACROSTICHUM aureum \$3 50 to \$5 00

ADIANTUM. Of this lovely genus very many fine species are suited for greenhouse culture, and some varieties are largely grown for the cut fronds, which are productive of great elegance when tastefully used in floral work and for personal wear.

A. Æthiopicum \$0 50

A. affine 25

A. assimile. Of graceful habit, and fine for basket work 25

A. Capillus-Veneris. The real Maiden-hair fern of Great Britain, and a distinct and beautiful form 25

A. — var. grande. A form with large leaflets, and of robust growth; resembles a miniature *A. Farleyense* 75

A. ciliatum (*Edgworthii*). Of peculiar beauty, in the way of *A. caudatum*; on the ends of the pendulous growth young plants are produced; an excellent plant for baskets \$0 75 to \$1 50

A. cuneatum. Probably more widely grown than any other *Adiantum*, especially for cutting; a very excellent and beautiful species 25

A. — grandiceps. A crested form 50

ADIANTUM decorum. Of beautiful habit, with large leaflets; a fine decorative species 50

A. gracillimum. Foliage minute, finely divided, and of an exquisite color; of a delicate and misty appearance, and always admired. The finest form of the *Adiantums*. (See cut) 50

A. excisum multifidum. Elegant tassel-like foliage 50

A. formosum. Robust and tall growing

A. Luddemannianum. A very striking form of *A. Capillus-Veneris*; the foliage is so disposed on the ends of the pinnules as to present a beautiful crested appearance \$1 50 to 2 00

A. Mariesii. New, rare and very handsome; one of the best of late introduction \$1 00 to 1 50

A. Neo-Caledoniæ. A new and fine species of very distinct habit 1 50

A. palmatum. Very distinct, and of noble appearance; the large pinnules produce a palm-like appearance which gives the plant a striking beauty 2 00

A. reniforme. A peculiar and distinct form 2 00

A. rubellum. The fronds of this choice and beautiful fern are of a rich crimson tint when young, changing to light green, edged pink, with age 1 00

A. Veitchii. Fronds reddish when young; distinct and elegant 50

A. venustum. Quite hardy in a sheltered spot; foliage delicately fringed 1 00

A. Williamsii. The fronds, while young, are dusted with a yellow powder; a beautiful species 1 00

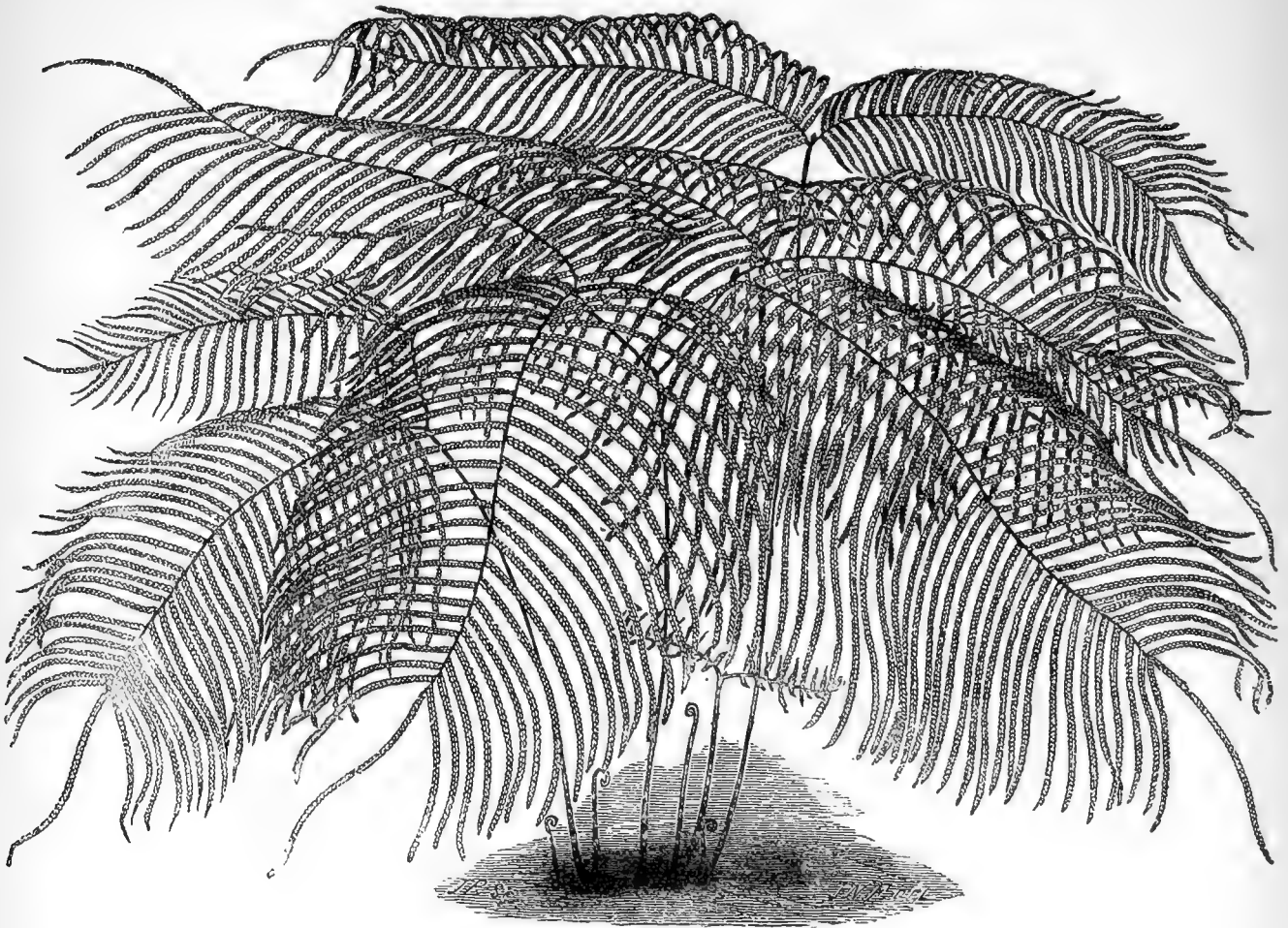
ANEMIA. A handsome tropical American genus.

A. Dregeana. A rare Fern, from Natal \$2 00

A. villosa. Rare and distinct 1 50



ADIANTUM GRACILLIMUM.



GLEICHENIA DICARPA LONGIPINNATA.

ANGIOPTERIS evecta. A tall growing plant, effective for decorating; imposing and handsome. \$5.

ASPIDIUM. The "Shield Ferns;" handsome and valuable forms.

A. cristatum (*Floridanum*) \$0 75

A. fragrans (*Lastrea fragrans*). A fragrant Fern 50

A. molle (*virescens*) 50

ASPLENIUM. A large and widely distributed genus, including many species of great beauty and value.

A. affine \$1 00

A. anisophyllum 2 00

A. Belangerii. Remarkable for its finely divided foliage; a good house plant 50

A. bulbiferum 75

A. caudatum 1 00

A. dimorphum 1 00

A. Fabianum 50

A. fontanum. An extra fine species 1 00

A. furcatum (*præmorsum*) 1 50

A. macrophyllum. A large and fine species for decorative uses 2 50

ASPLENIUM palmatum (*Hemionitis*) \$1 00

A. umbrosum (*Allantodea australe*) 50

A. viviparum. On the finely divided foliage of this species young plants are produced in great abundance 1 00

BLECHNUM. An attractive and upright growing genus.

B. occidentale. From the West Indies and South America \$1 00

B. serrulatum. A fine decorative species 75

CHEILANTHES. Elegant and ornamental ferns.

C. Alabamensis 1 50

C. Clevelandii. (New) 1 50

C. hirta 75

C. tenuifolia 2 00

C. tomentosa 75

CYRTOMIUM. A fine genus, resembling *Aspidium*.

C. caryotidium. Deep green fronds \$0 50

C. falcatum (*Aspidium falcatum*). One of the best hardy decorative species 50

C. Fortuneii. Much like the foregoing 50



LASTREA ARISTATA VARIEGATA. (See page 77.)

CYRTOMIUM, Continued.

C. Juglandifolium. A robust and strong growing form, suitable for decorative uses \$1 00

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. An elegant small growing Fern of much beauty; peculiar in forming bulblets in its foliage, which fall to the ground and become new plants. 35 to 50 cents.

DAVALLIA. An extensive and important genus, all with creeping rhizomes, by which peculiarity they can be recognized.

- D. alata** \$0 50 to \$1 00
- D. bullata.** The Squirrel's Foot Fern 50
- D. Canariensis.** The Hare's Foot Fern 50
- D. fœniculacea.** A fine decorative species 1 00
- D. hemiptera.** A dwarf growing species, excellent for hanging baskets and jardinières 1 00
- D. Lindleyana** 1 00
- D. Mariesii cristata.** A fine new dwarf evergreen species 75
- D. Mooreana.** Exquisitely beautiful; one of the choicest species 1 00
- D. pyxidata.** A fine dwarf and rather creeping species 50
- D. tenuifolia (Veitchiana)** 75

DENNSTÆDTIA davallioides, var. Youngii. A very ornamental Fern of Davallia-like habit, with large but minutely divided fronds. \$1.50.

DOODIA. A small genus of greenhouse ferns, dwarf in habit.

- D. amœna** \$0 50
- D. aspera (multifida).** Very attractive; has crested fronds of a pinkish color; dwarf in habit, and a good basket Fern 50

GLEICHENIA. Very ornamental ferns, with finely divided fronds.

G. dicarpa. A beautiful species, of a peculiar and very neat appearance \$1 50 to \$2 00

G. dicarpa longipinnata. A very graceful and handsome species, with large and longer fronds than the preceding; a most beautiful and valuable decorative plant.

See cut, page 75 3 50 to 5 00

G. flabellata. A fine Australian species . 2 50 to 3 50

G. Mendellii. New and very rare 5 00

G. microphylla. A pretty form 5 00

G. rupestris, var. glaucescens. Thick fronds of a glaucous hue; beautiful and distinct 5 00

G. semivestita. A fine and nearly hardy species, resembling *G. dicarpa* 3 00

G. speluncæ. Of rapid growth, and larger habit than most of the genus; useful both for cutting and decoration

GONIOPTERIS quercifolia. Distinct in foliage; of habit like the Polypodiums. \$1.

GYMNOGRAMME hispida. Distinct and dwarf, with triangular and woolly foliage; rare in collections. \$1.

G. tartarea. A beautiful silver fern \$0 50

HEMIONITIS palmata. Large foliage; useful for decorative purposes. \$1.

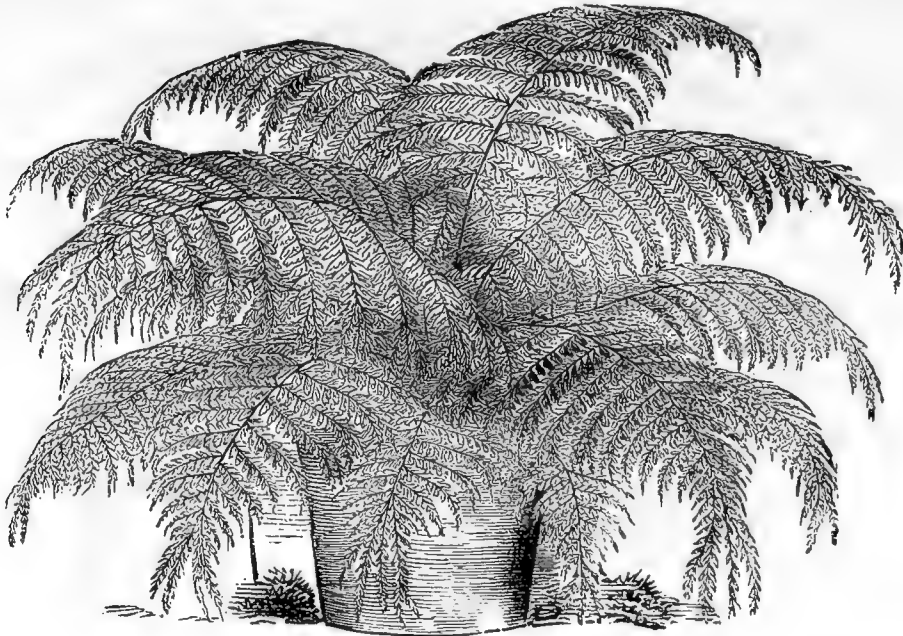
HYPOLEPIS. A small but distinct genus.

H. amaurobachis. A fine Australian species . . \$1 00

H. Bergiana. A rare, distinct and beautiful fern from Natal; in appearance much like a Cheilanthes. Capital for baskets 75

H. distans. From New Zealand 50

H. repens. A tropical American species 50



MICROLEPIA HIRTA CRISTATA.

LASTREA. A genus of easy growing Ferns, with species of great beauty; often classed with *Nephrodium*.

L. aristata variegata (*Polystichum*). This most beautiful fern has a broad band of yellowish green color running through the pinnales along the course of the rachis—very ornamental; the plant is also of a fine bushy habit. (See cut, page 76.) . . . \$1 00

L. chrysoloba 50

L. dissecta 50

L. fragrans (*Aspidium*). A fine, dwarf, sweet-scented Fern, rare in cultivation 1 00

L. Richardsii multifida. Has beautiful crested foliage; an elegant variety 1 00

LOMARIA. An excellent and widely distributed genus, with many species of great value for table decorations.

L. alpina. A rare and pretty dwarf species . . \$1 00

L. elongata 1 00

L. lanceolata 1 00

L. procera. Long fronds; a fine species . . . 1 00

LYGODIUM. These are of climbing habit, and useful to florists in particular.

L. Japonicum (*scandens*) \$0 25

L. palmatum 25

MARATTIA. Very conspicuous and noble ferns, of imposing habit.

M. elegans \$2 50

M. fraxinifolia (*fraxinea*) 2 50

MICROLEPIA. Ferns with finely divided elegant fronds; by some classed with the *Davallias*.

M. hirta cristata. A most beautiful plant from the South Sea Islands, and known as a very fine decorative Fern, indispensable to any collection. See cut. \$1 50

M. gracilis. A fine species 75

NEPHRODIUM. Valuable and desirable ferns, of easy cultivation.

N. molle. A well-known species, with many fine sub-varieties \$0 25

N. rupestris. Tall growing 1 00

N. Sangwelli. A new and very graceful species of fine habit 1 50

NIPHOBALUS. Handsome plants on the order of the Polypodiums.

N. lingua \$0 75

N. corymbosa. Foliage peculiarly formed and most beautiful 75

N. — cristata. A distinct and quite remarkable crested Fern 7

NOTHOCHLÆNA. Distinct and fine dwarf growing ferns.

N. candida \$0 75

N. Chilensis 77

N. dealbata 75

N. lanuginosa 75

N. Newberryi. New 1 50

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A most useful fern for florists. 25 cents.

OSMUNDA Japonica corymbifera. New, and has beautiful crested foliage; of fine decorative habit. \$2.50.

PELLÆA. The characteristic of this valuable genus is the distinct formation of its foliage; beautiful and valuable for baskets.

P. andromedæfolia \$0 75

P. aspera 1 50

P. atropurpurea 1 50

P. calomelanos 1 00

P. grandifolia 1 50



PTERIS ARGYRÆA.

PELLÆA, Continued.

- P. marginata** \$0 75
P. ornithopus 50
P. pulchella 75
P. ternifolia (*Platyloma*). The foliage is beautifully arranged in rosette form; of drooping and graceful habit 75

PLATYCERIUM alcorni. The beautiful Elk's Horn Fern. See illustration and description, page 72. 50 cents to \$1.

PLATYLOMA rotundifolia. Fine in character, and beautiful in baskets, jardinières, etc. 50 cents.

POLYPODIUM. An indispensable genus of decorative ferns, of easy and rapid growth, and including many beautiful species.

- P. aureum**. Has very fine and distinct foliage of a bluish hue \$0 50
P. Billardieri 75
P. coruseum 75
P. drepanum 75
P. glaucum. Beautiful bluish foliage 75
P. rubescens 1 00
P. Schröderii 1 00

POLYSTICHUM. A numerous genus with handsome foliage, rendering them very decorative; by many botanists classed with *Aspidium*.

- P. amabile** \$0 50
P. capense 1 00
P. denticulatum 1 00
P. mucronatum 75
P. polyblepharum 1 50
P. proliferum 1 50
P. setosum 1 50
P. viviparum. A rare evergreen Fern, of lovely spreading and drooping habit 1 75

POLYSTICHUM Xiphioides. Remarkably long, narrow and drooping fronds 1 50

PTERIS. A large genus of most valuable decorative ferns, including a very wide range in form, habit and foliage. No collection is at all complete without a good representation of the *Pteris* ferns.

P. arguta \$0 25 to \$0 50

P. — polydactyla. This, a new variety, and the preceding are both beautiful and useful species 1 50

P. argyræa. A magnificent decorative Fern of robust, spreading and majestic habit, familiar wherever plant decorations are used. A broad band of silvery white down the center of each frond emphasizes its rich and distinct appearance, which is well shown by our cut on this page \$0 50 to 1 00

P. Bauseii. A new, rare and fine species 2 50

P. cretica albo-lineata (*variegata*). An old but very hardy and useful species, with a whitish stripe in the fronds; is useful and really indispensable \$0 25 to 50

P. hastata. Of very hardy character, with jet-black stems and dark green foliage; of luxuriant growth, and very fine for cutting 25

P. Kingiana. On the order of *P. tremula*, and a tall growing species of much value 75

P. longifolia. Quite hardy, with very long fronds of a dark and glossy green \$1 00 to 1 50

P. nemoralis variegata. A fine and handsome variegated form 75

P. scaberula. A beautiful new *Pteris*, with creeping rhizomes; excellent for baskets and tables 50

P. semipinnata. A robust growing species which is of much value in decorative arrangements 50

PTERIS, Continued.

P. serrulata angustata	\$0 25
P. — cristata	25
P. — fimbriata	75

The above three varieties of the old *P. serrulata* are all very beautiful and valuable; they are of distinct and rather dwarf habit.

P. tremula . Well-known and valuable	\$0 25
P. tremula crispa . A beautiful species, of much value for house culture	50
P. umbrosa . An Australian species	1 00
P. vittata nobilis . A new and fine form	1 50

SCOLOPENDRIUM Krebsii. This and the following are of conspicuous form, with light green fronds \$0 50

S. officinarum crispum	50
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SELAGINELLA. Many of the most beautiful "Club Mosses" are adapted to greenhouse cultivation. The varieties offered are all superior.

S. apus (densa)	\$0 25
S. Californica	50
S. cordata (cordifolia)	25
S. cuspidata (clongata)	50
S. denticulata	25
S. — Kraussiana	20
S. — fol. variegata	25
S. involvens, fol. variegata	75
S. Japonica	50

SELAGINELLA Martensii (formosa)	\$0 25
S. sarmentosa (stolonifera)	25
S. serpens	25
S. stolonifera	25
S. — fol. variegata	25
S. variabilis	25

TODEA. Beautiful and very distinct Ferns, of a desirable character.

T. Africana	\$1 50
T. barbara	1 00
T. superba . This, the "Filmy fern," is a remarkable species with long gracefully curved rich green fronds, having moon-like segments. Its lovely filmy appearance is entirely distinct from any other. It is an excellent species for Wardian cases, and requires constant moisture	2 50

WOODSIA. A genus of small, tufted ferns of attractive appearance.

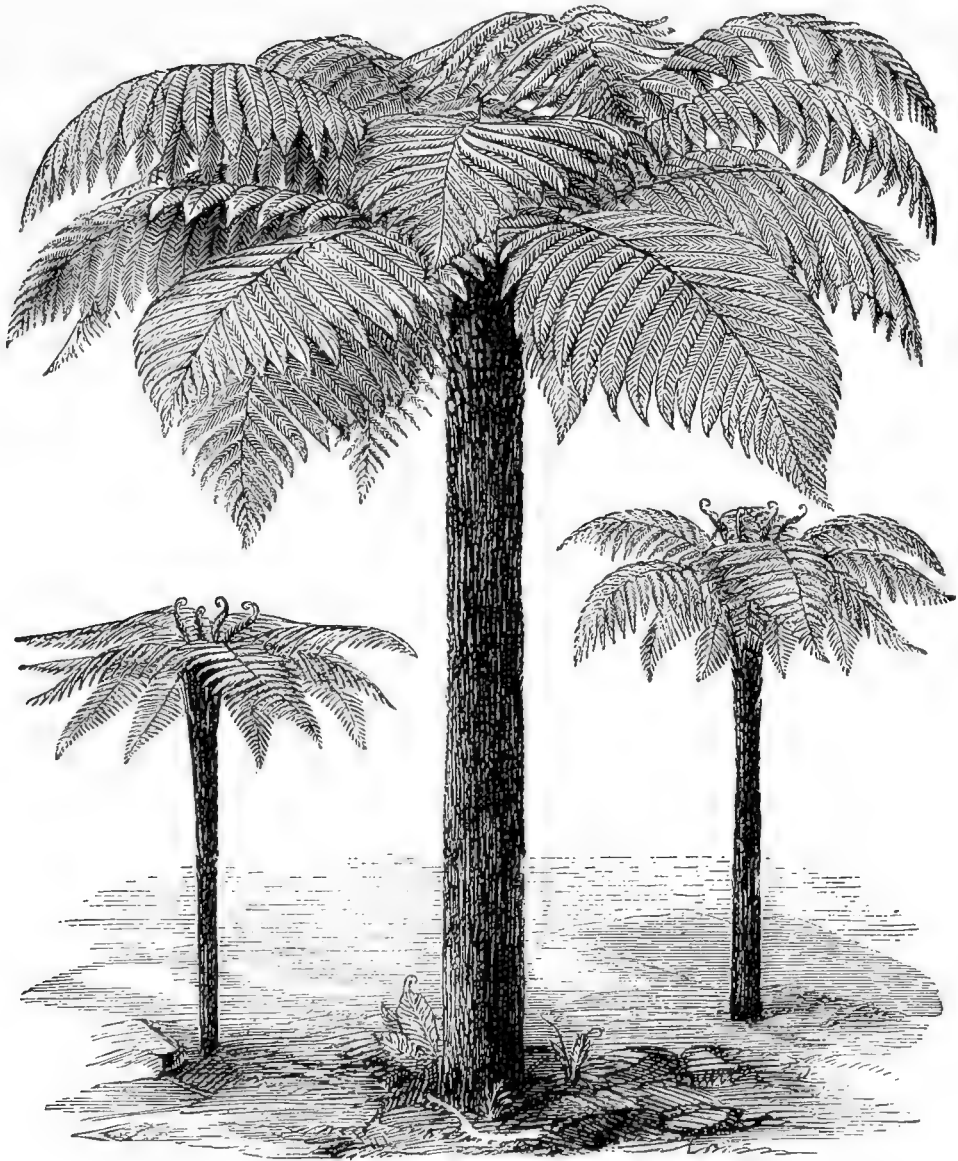
W. mollis . A pretty Mexican species	\$0 75
W. Mexicana	75
W. Oregana . Quite hardy	50

WOODWARDIA. These, the "Chain Ferns," are of decorative value, and rather free in growth.

W. orientalis (Fortunei) . A large growing species	\$0 50
W. radicans . Of strong growth, reaching a large size, with long, drooping fronds; decorative and very hardy	1 00



CYATHEA SMITHII. (See page 81.)



CYATHEA DEALBATA.

DICKSONIA ANTARCTICA.

DICKSONIA SQUARROSA.

XIII.

TREE FERNS.

FERNS are admittedly among the most beautiful and exquisite of nature's gems, and are universally admired; but the added grace and elegance of these wonderful tree forms is beyond description. They are of the greatest beauty and utility for all decorative purposes, and have a charm belonging to no other order of plants. No tropical greenhouse is complete without them.

Of these grand and imposing Tree Ferns, we are constantly importing fine healthy stems of all the leading varieties, as well as some new and rare species, all of which we offer at moderately low prices. We have also many large and extra large specimens of extreme beauty and in perfect condition, the prices of which can be had on application. For particulars as to varieties and sizes of these specimen Tree Ferns, see page 67.

ALSOPHILA. A magnificent genus, with handsome upright trunks, and ample foliage of rather drooping habit.

A. australis	\$1 00 to \$5 00
A. capensis	3 00 to 10 00
A. excelsa	2 00 to 5 00
A. lunulata. Rare	5 00 to 10 00
A. Youngii	5 00 to 10 00

ANGIOPTERIS. Of rapid and handsome growth; require plenty of water and room to grow; have short and scaly trunks.

A. evecta	\$1 00 to \$5 00
A. longifolia	5 00 to 10 00
A. macrophylla	5 00 to 10 00
A. pruinosa	5 00 to 10 00
A. Verschaffeltii	5 00 to 10 00

ASPLENIUM decussatum. From the Polynesian and Malaysian Islands. \$2 to \$5.

BALANTIUM Karstenianum. A rare species from Trinidad. \$10.

BLECHNUM. Of peculiarly graceful habit, with broad and finely divided fronds.

B. Braziliense	\$1 50 to \$5 00
B. corcovadense	1 50 to 5 00

BRAINEA insignis. A very handsome and interesting greenhouse Tree Fern. \$5 to \$10.

CIBOTIUM. Among the best of the Tree Ferns.

C. princeps (<i>Cyathea</i>)	\$2 50 to \$10 00
C. regale	2 50 to 10 00
C. Schiedeii	2 00 to 5 00

CYATHEA. A superb genus, showing marked peculiarities of form and habit.

C. aurea	\$5 00 to \$10 00
C. Burkei	10 00 to 20 00

CYATHEA Cunninghamsii	\$10 00 to \$20 00
C. dealbata	5 00 to 10 00
C. Dregei	10 00 to 20 00
C. medullaris	2 50 to 10 00
C. Smithii. See <i>Hemitelia Smithii</i> .	

DICKSONIA. This is perhaps the most widely known genus of these grand plants. All the species are fine.

D. antarctica. See cut, page 80	\$5 00 to \$20 00
D. fibrosa	10 00 to 20 00
D. Schmittii	10 00 to 20 00
D. squarrosa	5 00 to 10 00

DIDYMOCHLÆNA lunulata. A very rare, fine and conspicuous form from Africa. \$5 to \$10.

DIPHENIA (*Cyathea*) **arborea.** A rare species. \$10 to \$20.

HEMITHELIA Smithii. A beautiful and rare form from New Zealand. \$10 to \$20.

LOMARIA. Tall growing species of this valuable and extensive genus; all of distinct and desirable character.

L. attenuata	\$2 00 to \$5 00
L. Boryana	10 00 to 20 00
L. ciliata	2 00 to 5 00
L. cycadæfolia	5 00 to 10 00
L. discolor	3 00 to 5 00
L. falcata	3 00 to 5 00
L. gibba	1 00 to 5 00
L. intermedia	1 00 to 5 00
L. Magellanica	10 00 to 20 00
L. nuda	1 00 to 5 00
L. Zamioides	1 00 to 5 00

MARATTIA. Of majestic and unique habit, with short, rather scaly stems or trunks.

M. elegans	\$10 00 to \$20 00
M. fraxinifolia	10 00 to 20 00

XIV.

A SPECIAL COLLECTION OF FERNS

For Table Decorations, Baskets and Cutting.

IN ORDER to facilitate and assist the selection of such Ferns and Selaginellas as are best adapted and really reliable for table jardinières, hanging baskets and for cutting purposes for the florist, either private or commercial, we have selected such species and varieties as we are positive, from long and ample personal experience, are best and will give entire satisfaction. As most of these varieties are described in the two preceding lists, we do not here repeat descriptions.

ADIANTUM Bausei	\$0 50	LOMARIA alpina	\$0 50
A. Capillus-Veneris	25	L. ciliata	50
A. ciliatum	50	L. gibba	25
A. concinnum	25	L. — cristata	50
A. cuneatum. This is especially fine for cutting, for which purpose it is largely grown	25	LYGODIUM Japonicum (scandens)	25
A. decorum	25	L. volubile	50
A. dolabriforme	1 00	MICROLEPIA gracilis	50
A. Farleyense	1 00	M. hirta cristata	50
A. formosum	50	NEPHRODIUM molle	25
A. fragrantissima	1 00	NEPHROLEPIS davallioides furcans	50
A. gracillimum	25	N. Duffii	50
A. Luddemannianum	1 00	N. exaltata	25
A. lunulatum	50	N. furians	50
A. Oweni	1 00	N. pectinata	50
A. palmatum	50	NOTHOCHLÆNA chrysophylla	75
A. princeps	1 00	ONYCHIUM Japonicum	25
A. rubellum	25	PLATYLOMA rotundifolia	25
A. speciosum	50	POLYSTICHUM aristatum (Lastrea) variegatum. §1.	
A. trapeziforme	1 00	P. viviparum	\$1 00
A. Williamsii	50	P. Xiphoides	1 00
ASPIDIUM fragrans. Fine	1 00	PTERIS argyræa	25
ASPLENIUM alatum	50	P. cretica albo-lineata	25
A. fontanum	50	P. serrulata cristata. Variety with crested foliage	25
A. longissimum (flagelliferum)	50	SELAGINELLA Africana	25
A. obtusilobum	50	S. apus	20
A. Zeylanicum	50	S. aurea	25
CHEILANTHES Clevelandii	1 00	S. Braziliensis	20
C. elegans	50	S. denticulata	20
CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera	25	S. grandis	50
DAVALLIA canariensis	25	S. involvens	50
D. hemiptera	50	S. Martensii variegata	25
D. Mooreana	50	S. perelegans	50
D. solida	50	S. serrulata	20
GLEICHENIA dicarpa	1 00	S. — fol. var.	25
GYMNOGRAMME aurea (chrysophylla)	25	S. stolonifera	25
G. decomposita	50	S. triangularis	35
G. Peruviana	25	S. umbrosa	35
G. tartarea	25	S. Victoriae	50
HYPOLEPIS Bergiana. A beautiful South African species. 50 cents.		S. Warcewiczii	25
LASTREA aristata variegata	\$0 50	S. Willdenovii	25
L. prolifera	50		
L. Richardsii multifida	50		

XV.

SELECT HARDY FERNS

For Out-door Cultivation.

THIS, another special collection, includes hardy Ferns, and has been selected with great care for out-door ferneries, rockeries and groups of plants for shady places and dark corners near the house, under trees or in ra- vines, where they can be planted and massed together with other hardy plants and shrubs, which thrive best in such shady places where nothing else does well. These varieties are, many of them, as beautiful as the expensive exotic forms.

ADIANTUM pedatum. The only entirely hardy Maiden's Hair Fern, and a beautiful variety. 25 cents.

ALLOSURUS acrostichoides. A beautiful spreading Fern \$0 25

A. crispa. Of upright and bushy habit 50

ASPIDIUM. In this genus are several beautiful hardy species.

A. Nevadense \$0 25

A. Noveboracense 25

A. spinulosum 25

ASPLENIUM Adiantum nigrum. A peculiar dwarf form. 25 cents.

A. Germanicum. Dwarf and pretty 25

A. fontanum 50

A. nigrum 25

A. trichomanes 25

A. ruta-muraria 25

A. viride 35

ATHYRIUM. A large genus, including many lovely and distinct forms.

A. Filix-femina \$0 25

A. — apicale 1 00

A. — caudata 1 50

A. — corymbiferum 75

A. — Frissellia 75

A. — glomeratum 50

A. — grandiceps 50

All the above varieties of *Athyrium Filix-femina* are very beautiful, and have peculiar fronds.

A. Filix-femina plumosum \$0 50

A. — regale \$0 50 to 1 00

A. — setigerum 50 to 1 00

A. — thyssanotum 50 to 1 00

A. — todeoides 50 to 1 00

A. — Vernonia 50 to 1 00

A. — Victoria 50 to 1 00

The above are beautiful tall varieties.

A. Goringianum pictum. Foliage beautifully veined; an elegant species. 50 cents to \$1.

BLECHNUM spicant (boreale). This and its varieties are among the very best hardy upright growing species.

B. — imbricatum \$0 50

B. — ramosum 50

BLECHNUM spicant serratum \$0 50

B. — trinervis coronans. Upright in growth with peculiar tufts on the ends of the fronds. 75

BOTRYCHIUM Lunaria. The "Moonwort." Pretty dwarf species. 50 cents.

B. Virginianum. Valuable form, of stronger growth. 50 cents.

CETERACH officinarum (Gymnogramme Ceterach). The "Spleenwort," with a peculiar scaly appearance; a very fine species. 50 cents.

CYTOMIUM falcatum. On the order of Aspidium. 25 cents.

C. Fortunei \$0 25

CYSTOPTERIS fragilis. This and the following are "Bladder Ferns," and beautiful and graceful dwarf species. 50 cents.

C. montana \$0 50

LASTREA decurrens (decursivo pinnata). A rather tall growing form. 50 cents.

L. dilatata. This, and its varieties are noble tall growing ferns \$1 00

L. — digitata 1 00

L. — grandiceps 1 00

L. Filix-mas. The "Male Fern;" an important and widely distributed species, including many varieties.

L. Filix-mas Barnesii \$0 50

L. — Bollandia 1 00

L. — digitata Jonesii 1 00

L. — fluctuosa 1 00

L. — grandiceps 1 00

L. — revolvens 1 00

L. Goldieanum 25

L. intermedium. Long fronds 25

ONOCLEA sensibilis. A fine hardy native Fern 50

OSMUNDA. A handsome and very peculiar genus, called often "Flowering Ferns."

O. cinnamomea. Of beautiful habit \$0 50

O. Claytoniana 50

O. regalis. The "Royal Fern" of Great Britain, and a magnificent tall growing form 50

O. spectabilis 50

PELLÆA gracilis. Dwarf and pretty. 50 cents

POLYPODIUM dryopteris. The "Oak Fern" . \$0 50
P. phegopteris. The "Beach Fern" 50
P. vulgare cambricum 50
P. — cristatum 50

POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). 25 cents.

P. angulare plumosum \$0 50
P. Braunii (*Aspidium aculeatum*) 50
P. munitum. A fine hardy species from California 1 00

PTERIS aquilina. Of strong growth. 25 cents.

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare. The "Hart's-tongue Fern" of Great Britain, and, with its varieties, a very interesting and valuable species. 25 cents.

SCOLOPENDRIUM vulgare Coolingii . . . \$0 50

S. — crispum 50

S. — cristulatum 50

STRUTHIOPTERIS Germanica. The "Ostrich Fern;" a handsome species. 50 cents.

S. Pennsylvanicum \$0 25

WOODSIA. A genus of small, much-tufted hardy ferns, including species of great beauty.

W. alpina (*hyperborea*) \$0 50

W. ilvensis 25

W. obtusa 50

W. Oregana 50

WOODWARDIA angustifolia. Of excellent decorative habit. 50 cents.

W. Fortuneii \$0 50



XVI.

SELECT DECORATIVE PLANTS.

Including Aroideæ or Cerecæ, Bromeliacæ, Pandaneæ, Musacæ and Scitameneæ.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT we have grouped, under three sub-departments, a selection of hot-house decorative plants of great beauty and value. In connection with the Palms, Ferns and Orchids, they serve to give brightness of color and richness of effect to many sub-tropical and tropical houses, and are, some of them, also very excellent for out-door summer adornments. In this, as in other departments, our tropical nurseries give us great advantages in growing the plants to perfection.

AROIDEAS OR CERACEAS.

This natural order contains many plants of extreme beauty—some are new and rare, and others of a most imposing and majestic habit. They are all fine decorative plants.

ALOCASIA. These beautiful stove decorative plants are of comparatively easy growth, and have all conspicuous and handsome foliage, beautifully marked and blotched.

<i>A. cucullata</i>	\$0 75 to \$1 00
<i>A. cuprea</i> (<i>C. Koch</i>)	50 to 1 00
<i>A. gigantea</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. intermedia</i>	2 00 to 3 00
<i>A. Jenningsii</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. Lowii</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. macrorrhiza</i> fol. var.	50 to 1 00
<i>A. marginata</i>	1 00 to 5 00
<i>A. Marshallii</i>	75 to 1 00
<i>A. metallica</i>	1 00 to 1 50
<i>A. odorata</i> (<i>odora</i>)	1 00 to 1 50
<i>A. picta</i>	1 00 to 1 50
<i>A. Portei</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>A. reginæ</i>	2 50 to 5 00
<i>A. Sanderiana.</i> A magnificent form. See cut, page 4.	2 50 to 5 00
<i>A. Thibautiana.</i> See special description, page 5	1 50 to 4 00
<i>A. tigrina</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>A. Veitchii</i>	1 50 to 2 00
<i>A. Zebrina</i>	1 00 to 2 00

AMORPHOPHALLUS. A very curious and remarkable genus, with odd foliage and very large flowers formed like a Calla lily, but with the spadix greatly enlarged and prolonged; the flowers appear before the leaves.

<i>A. Campanulatus</i>	\$0 75 to \$1 50
<i>A. nivosus</i>	75 to 1 50
<i>A. Rivieri</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>A. virosus</i>	1 00 to 2 50

ANTHURIUM. A large genus of valuable plants, many of which are remarkably beautiful in both foliage and flower. No stove house collection is complete without Anthuriums.

ANTHURIUM Andreanum. See special description and cut, pages 5 and 6 \$2 00 to \$5 00

<i>A. crassifolium</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. crassinervium</i>	1 00 to 3 00
<i>A. crystallinum</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>A. digitatum</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. Ferrierense.</i> See description, page 5	2 50 to 4 00
<i>A. Galeottii</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. leuconeurum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>A. Lievensii</i>	2 00 to 5 00
<i>A. lucidum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>A. macrolabum</i>	1 50 to 3 00
<i>A. magnificum</i> (<i>grande</i>)	1 50 to 3 00
<i>A. regale</i>	1 00 to 2 00

A. Scherzerianum. A beautiful plant, and unexcelled for conservatory decoration; the beautiful bright crimson spathe and the striking orange spadix last in perfection for months 50 to 1 00

<i>A. — album.</i> White spathe	1 50 to 2 00
<i>A. — Bennettii.</i> See description, page 5	5 00 to 10 00
<i>A. — Cypherii.</i> See description, page 5.	
<i>A. — giganteum</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>A. — maximum.</i> Very large spathes. See illustration, page 86	1 50 to 2 00
<i>A. — Rothschildianum.</i> See description, page 5	2 50 to 5 00
<i>A. — Wardii.</i> Large and brilliant spathes	2 00 to 4 00
<i>A. — Williamsii</i>	1 50 to 2 50

CALADIUM. The delicate beauty and varied tints of the Caladiums make them indispensable for all decorative arrangements. No description can do justice to the extreme elegance of their leaves.

C. argyrites. Small leaves, with silvery spots; of dwarf growth, and makes elegant specimens for table decorations \$0 25 to \$0 50



ANTHURIUM SCHERZERIANUM MAXIMUM. (See page 85.)

CALADIUM. Continued.

C. Baraquinii. Long leaves with deep red centers and green margins \$0 35 to \$0 50

C. Bellegmii 35 to 50

C. Chantinii. Leaves brilliant crimson, blotched white, and margined dark green 35 to 50

Hybrid Fancy Caladiums. Of these we have a superb and extensive collection of the choicest sorts, imported from Rio Janeiro, including the most beautiful markings and blotchings. See cut, page 87. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

CALLA (*Richardia*). Well known and indispensable plants, of easy growth and much value for decoration.

C. æthiopica. The "Calla Lily" or "Lily of the Nile," producing its exquisite lily-like flowers in winter and spring. 25 cents.

C. maculata. The "Spotted Calla" has handsomely marked foliage; its flowers are produced in summer, and the plant is especially valuable in semi-aquatic beds or borders. 25 cents.

COLOCASIA. Superior decorative plants with large and majestic foliage of much beauty and elegance.

C. albo-violacea. Varied foliage \$0 50

C. antiquorum (*Caladium esculentum*). The well-known "Elephant's Ear," and one of the grandest of sub-tropical decorative plants—its beautiful green foliage reaches an enormous size . . . 25

C. appendiculata nymphæfolium (*Xanthosoma*) A fine Indian species 50

COLOCASIA Carracasana \$0 25

C. esculenta. (Synonym of *C. antiquorum*) . . . 25

C. euchlora 50

C. Javanica (*Bataviensis*) 50

C. mafaffa (*marginata*) 50

CURMERIA Wallisii (*Homalomena*). Ornamental plants, with leaves which have a white border and are blotched with golden yellow. \$1.75 to \$2.50.

DIEFFENBACHIA. A large genus of very beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, presenting a wide range of markings and blotchings in the handsomely formed leaves. Not of difficult culture, and essential in all decorative arrangements.

D. Amazonica \$1 50 to \$2 50

D. Baraquiniana 1 00 to 2 00

D. Bausei. See cut, page 87 1 00 to 2 00

D. Bowmanni 1 50 to 2 50

D. Chelsoni 1 50 to 2 50

D. costata 1 50 to 2 50

D. eburnea 1 50 to 2 50

D. grandis 1 00 to 2 50

D. Leopoldii 2 00 to 3 50

D. magnifica 1 50 to 2 50

D. nobilis 1 50 to 3 00

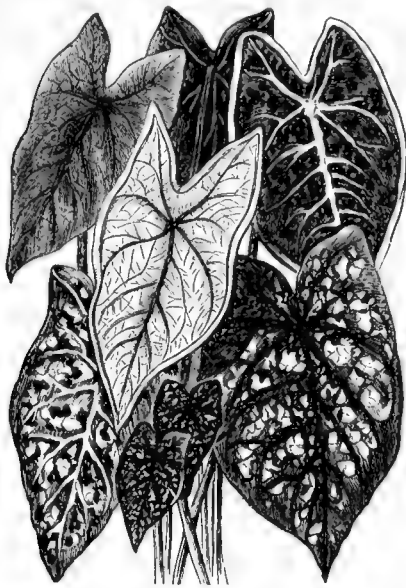
D. princeps 1 50 to 2 50

D. Regina. See special description, page 9 3 50 to 5 00

D. Rex. See cut and description, page 9 3 50 to 5 00

D. splendens 1 00 to 2 00

D. triumphans. See description, page 9 3 50 to 5 00



HYBRID FANCY CALADIUMS. (See page 86.)

DIEFFENBACHIA, Continued.

- D. Seguina picta** \$0 75 to \$1 00
D. Weirii 75 to 1 00

HOMALOMENA. Ornamental shrubby foliage plants, with interesting leaves and flowers.

- H. rubescens** \$0 75 to \$1 00
H. Wendlandii 75 to 1 00

MASSOVIA cannaefolia (*Spathiphyllum*, *Pothos*). A peculiar South American plant of decorative value, with remarkable flowers. 75 cents to \$1.

NEPHTHYTIS picturata. See special description, page 10. \$5.

PHILODENDRON. A genus of climbing shrubs and small trees with large leaves, from Tropical America.

- P. bipinnatifidum**. A short stemmed species which will flourish in an intermediate house \$3 00 to \$5 00
P. cannaefolium. An excellent species 1 50 to 2 50
P. crinipes 1 50 to 3 00
P. Fontaneii 2 50 to 5 00
P. giganteum (*pinnatifidum*) 75 to 1 50
P. macrophyllum 1 00 to 1 50
P. nobile 2 50 to 5 00
P. pertusum (*Monstera delictosa*). A superb tropical climber for a stove house 1 00 to 3 00
P. quercifolium 1 00 to 3 00
P. Sellowii. Large and deeply cut leaves 2 50 to 5 00
P. speciosum 2 50 to 5 00

PHYLLOTÆNIUM Lindeni (*Xanthosoma*). A showy variegated plant from New Grenada. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

POTHOS. Tall climbing shrubs with many branches.

- P. argenteus** \$0 50 to \$1 00
P. argyræa (*Scindapsus*) 50 to 1 00
P. flexuosus 1 00 to 1 50
P. longifolia 75 to 1 00
P. pentaphylla 75 to 1 00
P. violacea (*Anthurium*) 1 00 to 1 50

REMUSATIA vivipara. A tuberous herb with handsome oblong leaves of large size. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

SAUROMATUM guttatum. A tuberous rooted perennial from the Himalayas. 75 cents to \$1.

SCINDAPSUS pinnatifidus. A fine climbing shrub or plant, with handsome flowers and foliage. \$2 to \$3.

SPATHIPHYLLUM cannaefolium. See *Pothos cannaefolium*. 75 cents to \$1.50.

SYNGONIUM. A genus of fine climbing shrubs from South America. They are of easy and rapid growth.

- S. aureo-maculatum** \$0 50 to \$1 00
S. Schottianum 75 to 1 50
S. tripartitum 75 to 1 50

XANTHOSOMA. Free growing tropical plants from South America and the West Indies.

- X. atrovirens** \$0 50
X. belophyllum 50
X. divaricata 50
X. erubescens 50
X. maculatum 50
X. nigrescens 50
X. sanguinolenta 75
X. violaceum 50



DIEFFENBACHIA BAUSEI.

XVII.

BROMELIADS.

THIS natural order includes many exquisite decorative plants of easy culture and great beauty. They require generally stove house temperature. The flowers are of rich colors and gorgeous appearance, and the foliage is often very ornamental. To this order belongs the Pineapple (*Ananassa*).

ACANTHOSTACHYUM strobilacea. From Brazil; has red and yellow flowers, and long, narrow, thick leaves, incurved and covered with white scurf. \$1.

ÆCHMEA. Very handsome stove plants with gracefully disposed strap-like leaves, and flowers in panicles on erect scapes, of rich and brilliant colors. \$1.

<i>Æ. celestis</i>	\$1 00
<i>Æ. cœrulescens</i>	1 00
<i>Æ. fulgens</i>	1 00
<i>Æ. Luddemanniana</i>	1 00
<i>Æ. miniata</i>	1 00
<i>Æ. Regina-Amalia</i>	1 00
<i>Æ. spectabilis</i>	1 00
<i>Æ. Veitchii</i> (<i>Chevallieria</i>)	1 00

ANANASSA. The genus to which belongs the Pineapple; handsome strong plants of a very interesting character.

A. Porteana fol. var. Leaves deep olive green, with a broad band of pale yellow \$1 50 to \$5 00

A. sativa fol. var. A variegated form of the ordinary Pineapple, and a very handsome plant; leaves beautifully striped white, green, creamy yellow and a red tinge 2 50 to 5 00

BILLBERGIA. Handsome plants, with elegant flowers, borne on light panicles; of easy growth, and valuable for decorative purposes.

<i>B. amoena</i>	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>B. Baraquiniana</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>B. fasciata</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>B. gigantea</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>B. Leopoldii</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>B. Liboniana</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>B. melanocantha</i>	1 00
<i>B. pyramidalis</i>	1 00
<i>B. quadricolor</i>	1 00
<i>B. Quesneliana</i>	1 00
<i>B. rhodacyanea</i>	1 00
<i>B. splendida</i>	1 00
<i>B. vittata</i>	1 00
<i>B. zebrina</i>	1 00

CARAGUATA. South American epiphytal plants, with brilliant flowers.

<i>C. cardinalis</i>	\$1 00
<i>C. lingulata</i>	1 00

CHEVALLIERIA Veitchii. See *Æchmea Veitchii*.

CRYPTANTHUS. Interesting South American Bromeliads, epiphytal in the wild state.

<i>C. bivittatus</i>	\$1 00
<i>C. fucus</i>	1 00
<i>C. Lacerdæ</i>	1 00
<i>C. undulatus</i>	1 00

DYCKIA. A Brazilian genus of succulent plants, with very ornamental and elegant foliage. They require good drainage, and grow well with Agaves.

<i>D. rariflora</i>	\$0 25 to \$0 50
<i>D. recurvata</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>D. regalis</i>	75 to 1 00
<i>D. remotiflora</i>	25 to 50

ENCHOLIRION. A new and rare genus from Brazil; of upright habit, and with ornamental foliage.

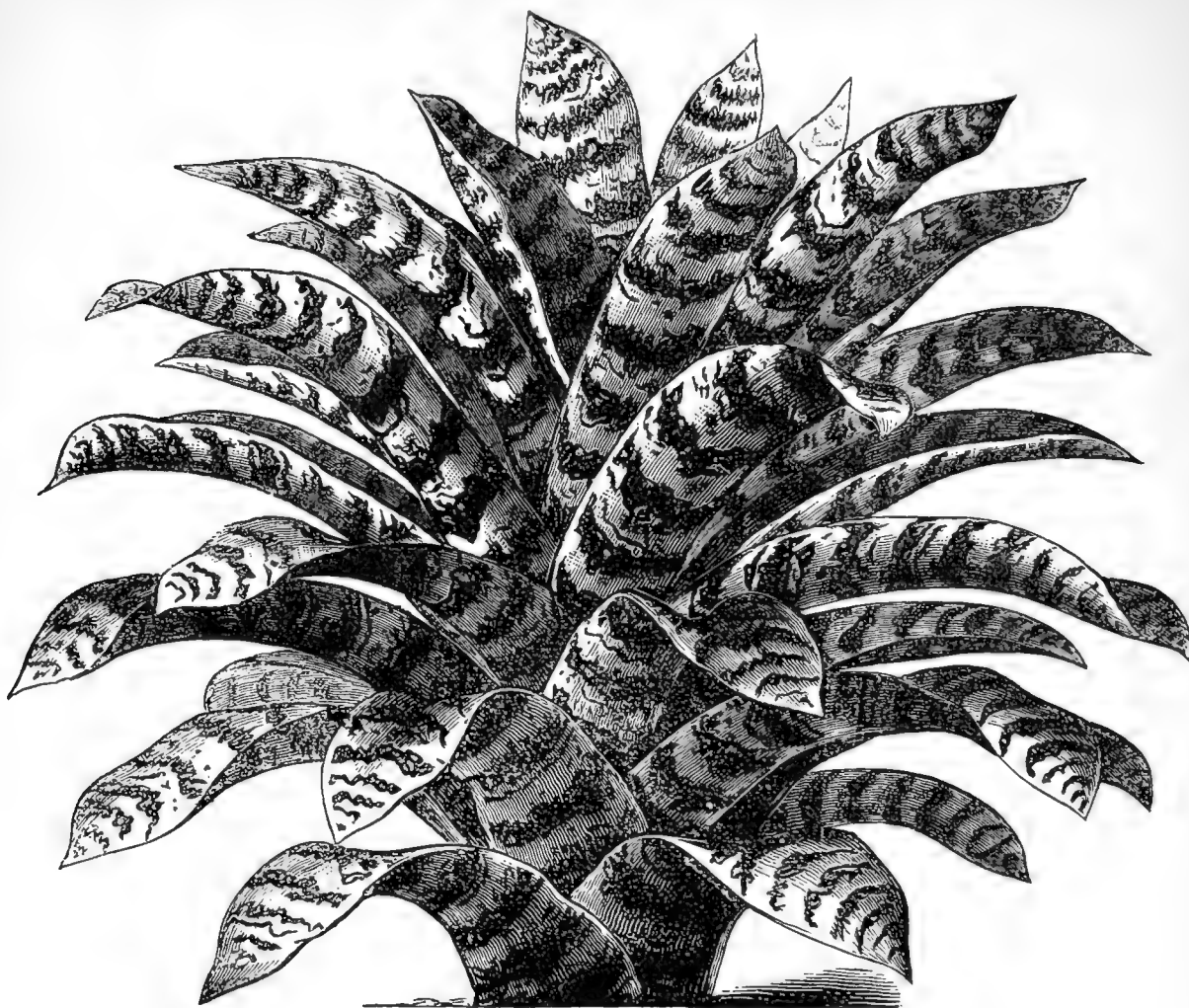
<i>E. corallinum</i>	\$1 00
<i>E. Jonghei</i>	1 00
<i>E. roseum</i>	1 00
<i>E. Saundersii</i>	1 00
<i>E. spectabilis</i>	1 00

GUZMANNIA. Very handsome herbaceous stove plants on the order of the Tillandsias; the flowers are very pretty, while the foliage is also quite ornamental.

<i>G. Devansayana</i>	\$1 00
<i>G. fragrans</i> (<i>Canistrum churueum</i>)	1 00
<i>G. tricolor</i>	1 00



ANANASSA PORTEANA FOL. VAR.



VRIESIA SPLENDENS. (See page 90.)

HECHTEA. Pretty greenhouse shrubs, with small flowers and long, spiny recurved leaves.

H. brevifolia	\$0 50
H. Ellemetii	50
H. Ghiesbreghtii	50

HOPLOPHYTUM. Handsome Brazilian genus, often included with *Æchmea*.

H. calyculatum. Bright yellow flowers; odd strap-shaped leaves	\$1 00
H. Lindeni	2 00

KARATAS Plumieri. Very odd, with exceedingly long, spiny leaves; bears pink flowers and a peculiar fruit. \$1.

LAMPROCOCCUS (*Puya*). On the order of, and by many included under *Æchmea*.

L. Altensteinii	\$1 00
L. Laurentianus	1 00
L. maidifolius	1 00

MASSANGEA. This genus has exceptionally elegant leaves, marked and varied beautifully.

M. musaica (<i>Tillandsia</i> , <i>Vriesia</i>)	\$2 50
M. tigrina	2 00

NIDULARIUM. Included by some with Karatas. All are beautiful South American Bromeliads, and valuable for decorative purposes.

N. acanthocrates	\$2 00
N. Amazonicum	\$1 00 to 2 00
N. chrosticta	1 00
N. fulgens	1 00
N. — discolor	1 00
N. maculatum	1 00
N. Meyendorffii	1 00
N. princeps	1 50
N. sanguinolentum	1 00
N. spectabilis	1 00
N. striatum	1 00

PEPINIA. A genus often classed with Pitcairnea; Brazilian plants, with pretty red flowers and of attractive habit.

P. aphelandræflora \$0 50
P. punicea 50

PHOLIDOPHYLLUM. Similar in habit to Cryptanthus.

P. vivide \$0 50
P. zonatum 50

PITCAIRNIA. A large genus of South American herbs, including species with red, yellow or whitish flowers and very ornamental foliage

P. Andreana \$0 50 to \$1 00
P. corallina 1 00
P. Lindleyana 1 00
P. punicea 50
P. splendens 50
P. tabulæformis 1 00 to 2 00

PORTEA kermesina. Long, rigid leaves and peculiar carmine flowers. \$1.

POURRETIA argentea. A South American Bromelad. \$1 to \$2.

PUYA. Resembling the Pitcairneas, with fine and showy flowers.

P. heterophylla \$1 00
P. xanthocalyx 1 00

QUESNELIA. A small genus of herbaceous plants, closely allied to Billbergia.

QUESNELIA rufa \$1 00

Q. Van Houttei 1 00

TILLANDSIA. This large and important genus includes very many handsome and peculiar forms, with richly colored flowers. Some have also beautifully varied leaves, and the genus, as a whole, is most important for stove house decoration.

T. bivittata \$2 00 to \$3 50

T. bracteata 75

T. dianthoidea 75 to 1 00

T. farinosa 50 to 1 00

T. glaucophylla 25 to 1 00

T. Lindenii vera 1 00

T. muscosa 2 00 to 3 50

T. tessellata 2 00 to 3 50

TUSSACIA nitida. Belonging to the Gesneraceæ.

VRIESIA. A superb genus, now included as synonymous with Tillandsia. All the species are valuable.

V. Barilleti \$1 00 to \$2 00

V. brachystachys 2 00 to 3 00

V. — fol. var. 3 50 to 5 00

V. Duvaliana 2 00 to 3 50

V. guttata 2 00 to 3 50

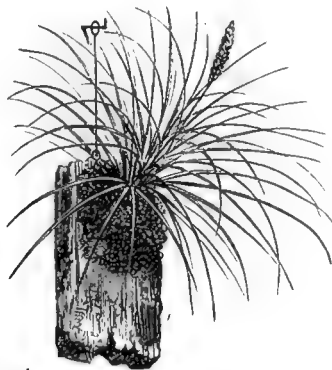
V. heliconioides 2 00 to 3 50

V. hieroglyphica 3 50 to 5 00

V. Malzinei 2 00

V. psittacina 1 00

V. splendens. See cut, page 89 1 00 to 2 00



TILLANDSIA BRACTEATA.

XVIII.

PANDANADS, MUSACEAS AND SCITAMINEAS.

THESE three orders contain some of the most beautiful and desirable stove or hot-house plants for decorative and exhibition purposes. It should be noted that while all these, as well as the plants of the two preceding departments, are warm-house plants, it does not of necessity follow that they cannot be kept in an ordinary greenhouse. Nearly all of them may be housed and kept in a greenhouse temperature; of course they will not make much growth, but by the judicious use of water during winter, these plants may be kept in a perfect state until the temperature will, through the advance of the season, increase sufficiently to start them to grow. However, to grow them quickly and successfully, a congenial temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees, with a moist atmosphere, is necessary. They are all best grown in a compost of sods, fibre and leaf mould, with a liberal sprinkling of well-rotted manure and sand; they must also be so potted as to have perfect drainage.

ALPINIA. Fine perennial plants of an ornamental habit, doing best in very rich soil. Their roots smell and taste much like ginger.

A. nutans. Smooth lanceolate leaves; pink flowers \$0 50 to \$1 50

A. vittata. A beautiful variegated form; the white stripes in the leaves run off with the veins 1 00 to 2 00

CALATHEA flavescens (*Maranta*). Resembles the beautiful Marantas. 50 cents to \$1.

CIENKOWSKIA Kirkii. A beautiful plant from Zanzibar, bearing lovely fragrant rose-purple flowers. \$1.

COSTUS. Fine herbaceous perennials, bearing beautiful spikes of flowers.

C. Malortieanus (*elegans*). Yellow and orange red flowers \$1 00 to \$1 50

C. musaica 1 00

C. speciosus. White flowers 50

CURCUMA. Interesting stove herbaceous plants, bearing spikes of bright flowers.

C. leucorrhiza \$1 00

C. Roscoeana 1 00

C. Zedoaria 1 00

GLOBBIA. Pretty herbaceous perennials, bearing peculiar yellow or pinkish flowers.

G. erecta \$0 50

G. coccinea. A free-blooming species, of very graceful habit \$0 50 to 1 00

G. saltatoria 50

HEDYCHUM. These handsome herbaceous plants are from tropical Asia. They produce fine terminal spikes of white, scarlet or yellow flowers, and are of ornamental habit.

H. albiflorum \$0 50

H. coccineum 50

H. flavum 50

H. Gardnerianum 50

HELICONIA. Very ornamental foliage plants, allied to the Musas, and of much value for decorating.

H. angustifolia \$0 50 to \$1 00

HELICONIA aureo-vittata. Has beautiful yellow striped leaves \$1 00 to \$2 50

H. Bihai 1 00 to 2 00

H. Braziliensis 1 50 to 3 00

H. farinosa 1 00 to 2 00

H. metallica 2 00 to 3 50

H. psittacorum 1 00 to 2 00

H. Seemanni. A rare and very beautiful species 3 00 to 10 00

H. triumphans 2 50 to 5 00

KÆMPFERIA. Beautiful foliage plants from China.

K. Galanga \$0 75 to \$1 50

K. Gilbertii. Margins of leaves bordered by a broad band of white; very conspicuous 50 to 1 00



HELICONIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.



MARANTA VEITCHII.

MARANTA. An extremely valuable genus of decorative perennial plants, remarkable for the richness and beauty of their varied and marked foliage. They are free in growth in the stove house, and largely used in decorative work.

<i>M. Bachemmiana</i>	\$0 50 to \$1 00
<i>M. conspicua</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. coriifolia</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. fasciata</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>M. Kerchoviana</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. Kummeriana</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. leuconeura</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. Lindenii</i>	1 00 to 1 50
<i>M. majestica</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. Makoyana</i>	1 00 to 1 50
<i>M. Massangeana</i>	1 00 to 1 50
<i>M. musaica</i>	1 00 to 1 50
<i>M. ornata picta</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>M. porphyrocaulis</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>M. Porteana</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. princeps</i>	50 to 1 00
<i>M. regalis</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>M. rosea picta</i>	1 00 to 2 00

<i>MARANTA smaragdina</i>	\$1 00 to \$2 00
<i>M. tubispatha</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>M. Vanderheckii</i>	1 00 to 2 00
<i>M. Veitchii.</i> (See cut.)	1 00 to 2 50
<i>M. Warscewiczii</i>	1 00 to 2 50
<i>M. Zebrina</i>	50 to 1 00

MUSA. This, the Banana family, is not only very important for its widely distributed fruit, but of great value for decorative uses. The foliage is large, rich green, and of an impressive appearance. They grow freely and rapidly in our summers, and form magnificent objects on the lawn. All the species named here can be readily fruited in a warm greenhouse. For out-door summer decorations, the plants may be set out after warm weather begins, and should be freely watered.

M. Cavendishii (*Sinensis*). A superior fruiting variety, and of rather dwarf growth, requiring less heat than some others—consequently most valuable for greenhouse culture, although the leaves are rather too tender for out side decorations \$1 00 to \$2 50

M. coccinea. Very ornamental, with scarlet flowers 1 50 to 2 50

M. Dacca (*palustris*) 1 00 to 2 00

M. discolor 1 00 to 2 50

M. Ensete. The majestic Abyssinian Banana, and the best species for greenhouse cultivation or out-door decorations. Its rich, broad foliage is tougher than that of other varieties. See cut, page 93. 50 to 1 50

M. paradisiaca 1 00 to 2 00

M. rosacea 1 00 to 2 00

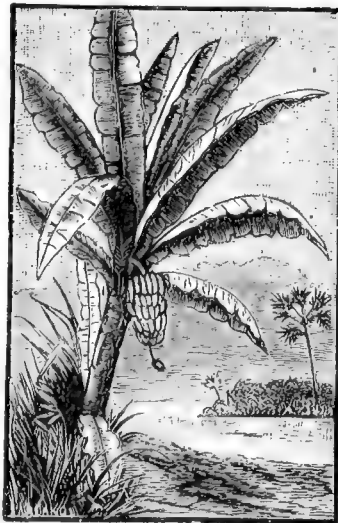
M. sanguinea 1 50 to 3 00

M. sapientum. This is the Banana of commerce, of which such enormous quantities are grown in the tropics 1 00 to 2 50

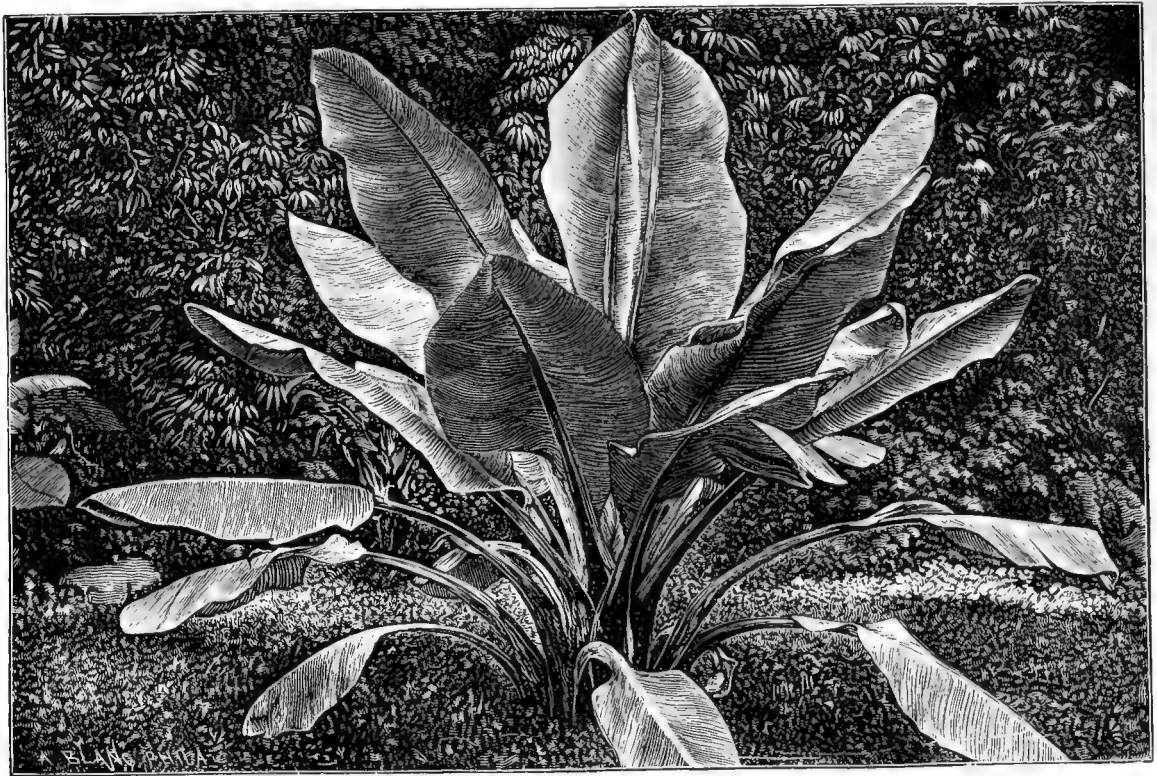
M. superba. \$2.50 to \$5.

M. vittata. A beautiful variegated sort; one of the finest decorative plants. The foliage is richly striped and varied, and the plant has a most admirable habit of growth. See description and illustration, page 10. \$1.50 to \$3.

M. zebrina. Another handsomely marked species, the leaves being varied with green and bronze. 75 c. to \$2.



MUSA CAVENDISHII.



MUSA ENSETE. (See page 92.)

PANDANUS. A large genus, of the greatest value for all decorative purposes. The species are all of a graceful recurved habit, and their glossy foliage renders them less liable to damage from exposure to the hardships usually undergone by decorative plants. They will be ornamental for many years without attaining unwieldy size, under ordinary conditions, and are among the best plants for dwelling houses.

- P. Desmetianus** \$3 00
P. furcatus. A rare and handsome species \$2 50 to 5 00
P. graminifolius (*Freycinetia*) 50 to 1 00



PANDANUS UTILIS

PANDANUS Javanicus variegatus. A most elegant species, with beautiful foliage, margined with white and set with minute spines at the edge. The gracefully recurving habit, together with its handsome variegation and hardiness, make this one of the best of the class for decorative arrangements. See illustration, page 94 \$1 00 to \$2 00

- P. ornatus** 2 50 to 5 00
P. reflexus 1 50 to 5 00

P. utilis (*odoratissimus*). The well-known "Screw Pine," so called from the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem. Leaves rich green, with small red spines at the edges. Forms a superior decorative plant and is highly esteemed everywhere, a well grown plant being an object of much beauty. The engraving, though small, well represents the peculiar and distinct habit of this grand old plant, which in its native home reaches a height of 30 feet 50 to 2 00

PHRYNIUM. Excellent decorative plants from the East Indies, Malayan Archipelago and Africa.

- P. cylindricum.** See page 11 \$1 00 to \$2 00
P. leptostachya 50 to 1 00
P. Moritzianum. See page 11 1 00 to 2 00
P. setosum. See page 11 1 00 to 2 00
P. variegatum (new). See page 11 3 00 to 5 00

RAVENALA. Splendid palm-like plants, forming fine decorative objects.

R. Amazonica (very rare) \$5 00 to \$10 00

R. Madagascariensis. The "Traveler's Tree." See description on page 11 and cut on page 12, which fully explains its popular name. A very interesting and imposing plant, with "the trunk of a palm, crested with the immense leaves of the banana, but in a two-ranked series." 3 50 to 7 50

STRELITZIA. Fine old plants, bearing magnificent flowers. Strelitzias are unequalled for stove-house decoration, and are always attractive.

STRELITZIA augusta. A noble plant \$2 50 to \$5 00

S. humilis 1 00 to 2 00

S. Reginae. (Bird of Paradise Lily, Queen Plant). The finest of the genus, and a magnificent plant, bearing very showy and peculiar flowers of orange and purple. A well-grown plant in bloom will always attract marked attention from its distinct appearance and really noble habit \$1 00 to \$2 50

STROMANTHE sanguinea. An odd plant, bearing its clusters of leaves and flowers at the ends of long stems. 50 cents to \$1.



PANDANUS JAVANICUS. (See page 93.)

XIX.

STOVE AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.

A General List, Including many Valuable Natural Orders.

HERE are included a large class of very handsome and valuable plants not hitherto mentioned. The larger portion of them are grown for the beauty of their foliage, and some of our most important decorative plants—such as *Acalypha*, *Aralia*, *Croton*, *Dracæna*, etc.—are embraced in this division. While all of these require for their rapid development of full beauty a hot-house temperature, yet many of the section will retain all their beauty, although making but little if any growth, in a very much lower temperature. They are thus available for outside decorations.

ACALYPHA. Ornamental-leaved plants, with foliage of large size, handsomely blotched and marked.

<i>A. Macafeeana</i>	\$0 75
<i>A. macrophylla</i>	\$0 25 to 50
<i>A. marginata.</i> Very distinct	25 to 50
<i>A. musaica</i>	25 to 50
<i>A. tricolor</i>	25 to 50

ADELASTER Albo-venosa. A very fine foliage plant, having large leaves of greenish purple color, with white veins. \$1.

ÆSCHYNANTHUS. A genus of beautiful creeping plants, with handsome flowers of agreeable fragrance, and fine deep green leaves; worthy of extensive cultivation. The flowers are of odd but attractive form.

<i>A. grandiflorus.</i> Flowers deep crimson and orange	\$0 25
<i>A. Lobbianus.</i> Rich scarlet flowers	25
<i>A. pulcher.</i> Bright scarlet	25
<i>A. Roxburghii</i>	25

ALLAMANDA. Exquisite climbing evergreen stove plants, with large yellow flowers of various shades and most beautiful form. Unsurpassed for training on the roof of stove-house, where their full beauty will develop.

<i>A. Chelsoni</i>	\$0 50
<i>A. grandiflora</i> (<i>Schottii</i>)	50
<i>A. Hendersoni.</i> Orange yellow, with white spots in the throat; a grand sort. See cut, page 96	50
<i>A. nobilis</i>	50

APHELANDRA. Handsome evergreen shrubs of mostly an upright habit of growth, with shining leaves. The flowers are in spikes, well above the foliage, and mostly of brilliant shades of orange or scarlet.

<i>A. aurantiaca Roezlii</i>	\$0 50
<i>A. chrysops.</i> New	2 50
<i>A. fascinator</i>	1 50
<i>A. Louisiæ.</i> New	5 00
<i>A. Macedoana.</i> New	5 00
<i>A. Margaritæ</i>	1 00
<i>A. Porteana</i>	1 00
<i>A. squarrosa Leopoldii</i>	1 50

ARALIA. A large and important genus of foliage plants of great beauty and free growth. They are much used for decorative purposes, and the species are very handsome and available for such work.

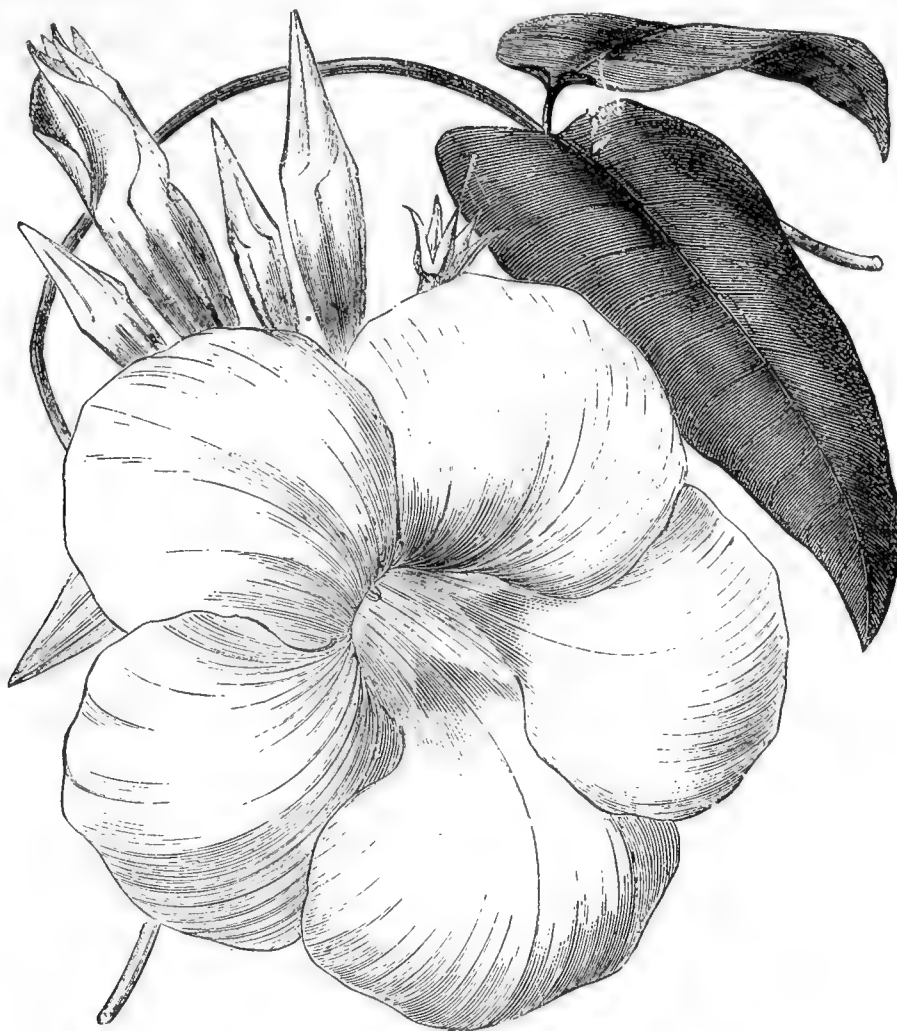
<i>A. Chabrierii</i>	\$2 00
<i>A. dactylifolia</i>	2 50
<i>A. elegantissima</i>	\$1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. farinifera</i>	2 00
<i>A. filicifolia</i>	2 00
<i>A. Guilfoylei.</i> See cut	\$0 50 to 1 00
<i>A. Humboldtii</i>	2 00
<i>A. Kerchovæi</i>	2 50
<i>A. leptophylla</i>	\$1 00 to 2 00
<i>A. longipes</i>	3 50
<i>A. monstrosa</i>	\$2 00 to 3 00
<i>A. nobilis</i>	2 00 to 5 00
<i>A. Osyana</i>	1 50
<i>A. peltata</i>	1 00
<i>A. platanifolia</i>	2 50
<i>A. pulchra</i>	2 00
<i>A. reticulata</i>	1 00
<i>A. — gracillima</i>	2 00
<i>A. rotunda</i>	2 50
<i>A. souchifolia</i>	1 50
<i>A. spectabilis</i>	5 00
<i>A. Veitchii</i>	\$1 00 to 3 00
<i>A. Victoria.</i> \$2 to \$3.	

ARDISIA. Beautiful foliage and decorative plants with interesting fruit, which remains in perfection many months; it is white or bright scarlet.

<i>A. crenulata.</i> Scarlet berries. 50 cents.	
<i>A. — fructu-albo.</i> White berries; a well-known form. 50 cts.	
<i>A. Oliveri.</i> Rose pink flowers, with white eye. \$2.	



ARALIA GUILFOYLEI.



ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII.

ARDISIA, Continued.

A. picta. Dark velvety bronze-green foliage . . \$3 00

A. polycephala. A fine new sort, with white flowers, followed by jet black berries; the young leaves are crimson 3 00

ARISTOLOCHIA. Remarkable climbing, flowering and foliage plants of great interest and beauty. Of some varieties the flowers are both odd and beautiful. They are of rapid growth in the stove house.

A. barbata. Handsome evergreen species, with purple flowers \$1 00

A. Duchartrei 1 00

A. elegans. An elegant new species from Brazil, producing richly colored and spotted flowers, free from any objectionable odor; a beauty.

See cut, page 98 1 00

ARISTOLOCHIA galeata \$1 00

A. gigas 1 00

A. Goldieana. A magnificent climber with enormous flowers, greenish outside, yellow; with chocolate veins inside 2 50

A. labiosa 1 00

A. ornithocephala. Singular flowers: "To render any description at all lucid, this species may be said to have the head of a hawk and the beak of a heron, with the wattles of a Spanish fowl." 1 00

A. ridicula. A new species from Brazil, of the oddest appearance in flower; they are really laughable in their grotesqueness, having a peculiar monkey-like expression \$2 50

A. ringens. Another remarkably odd and grotesque sort 1 00

A. trilobata 1 00



ARALIA FILICIFOLIA. (See page 95.)

ARTOCARPUS. This genus, which includes the Bread-fruit trees, so useful in the tropics, are majestic and imposing foliage plants, with handsome leaves of large size; a specimen of *A. incisa* has been seen in Honduras which had leaves two feet wide by three feet long.

- A. Cannoni** \$2 00
A. incisa (*grandis*). The true Bread-fruit of the South Sea Islands 5 00
A. integrifolia. An Indian species 1 50

ASTRAPÆA Wallichii. A grand plant, with large leaves and large pendent scarlet crimson flowers. \$2.

BEGONIA. To this very large genus, itself the basis of a natural order, belongs many of our most useful and valuable hot-house plants. No other genus of such ready growth includes at once so many species of beauty both in flower and foliage. Those offered below are all distinct and beautiful.

- B. carolinæfolia.** Singular palmate leaves \$0 75 to \$1 00
B. dædalea. Pretty Bolivian species 75 to 1 00
B. grandis. Very handsome 75 to 1 00

BEGONIA heracleifolia. Elegant bronzy green palmate leaves and handsome rosy flowers . \$0 50 to \$1 00

- B. imperialis.** A fine foliage variety from Mexico 75 to 1 00
B. La Peyrousei 75 to 1 00
B. macrophylla 75 to 1 00

B. manicata aurea. Large and handsome leaves, beautifully blotched with golden yellow; a fine variety. (See cut, p. 99.) 30 to 50

B. metallica. A superior species, being possessed of very rich and handsome foliage, deeply ribbed, and of a peculiar lustre, as well as beautiful flowers 25 to 50

- B. Meyeri** 50 to 1 00
B. odorata. Crenulated leaves 50 to 1 00

B. peltata. Has shield shaped leaves of a silvery lustre 25 to 50

B. rubra. One of the best flowering sorts, and foliage also of elegant appearance and habit. Flowers light crimson 25 to 50

B. ricinifolia. Very large and deeply cut leaves 50 to 1 00

BEGONIA, Continued.

B. Rex. Of this species, which covers many varieties of extreme richness and variety of foliage, we have a number of distinct sorts. No description would do them justice. Including all the newer introductions, 25 to 50 cents.



BERTOLONIA VAN HOUTTII.

B. sanguinea hybrida.
75 cents to \$1.

B. smaragdina. 25 to 50 cents.

B. — nigra. 25 to 50 c.

B. stigmosa. 75 cts. to \$1.

B. tomentosa. 75 cts. to \$1.

B. zebrina nova. 75 cts. to \$1.

BERTOLONIA. The Bertolonias are exquisite foliage plants of dwarf habit, with leaves of beautiful colors, elegantly marked. They are always admired.

B. guttata punctatissima alba \$1 00

B. — rosea 1 00

B. Houbeana. (New) 3 00

B. Marchandii 1 00

B. Margaritacea 1 00

B. marmorata \$0 50 to 1 00

B. Mirandæi 1 50

B. Ohlendorfei 1 50

B. primulæflora 1 50

B. pubescens 1 00

B. Rhodochæana. (New) 3 00

B. smaragdina 1 50

B. Van Houttii 1 00

B. vittata 1 50

BIGNONIA. Splendid climbing plants, producing richly colored and handsome flowers, usually in panicles.

B. Lindleyi \$0 50

B. magnifica. Very handsome species, with flowers ranging from rich purplish crimson to mauve 1 50

B. Koezii (*villosa*) 50

B. regalis 1 50

BOUGAINVILLEA. Grand climbing shrubs from the South Sea Islands. The foliage is luxuriant, while the inconspicuous flowers are surrounded by large and showy bracts of beautiful rose, crimson, scarlet and purple colors. Nothing finer for a warm greenhouse.

B. fastuosa \$1 00

B. glabra 1 00

B. lateritia 1 00

B. speciosa 1 00

B. spectabilis 1 00

B. splendens 1 00

BROWNEA. Majestic evergreen plants, with grand foliage and immense flowers of bright colors; most valuable and beautiful.

B. erecta \$5 00

B. grandiceps. Flowers red, in dense spikes 5 00

B. macrophylla. Orange scarlet flowers 5 00

CECROPIA. Imposing plants, with large and beautifully formed evergreen leaves, and soft wood; also known as "Snakewood."

C. palmata \$3 00

C. peltata 3 00

CENTROSOLENIA ænea. A very fine foliage plant from South America. \$1.

CHIRITA. Fine dwarf blue flowering plants like Gloxinias.

C. Moonii \$0 50

C. sinensis 50

CISSUS. Most beautiful climbing foliage plants for a warm house. The leaves are mottled, spotted and striped with white, red, crimson and purple, and are very rich in effect; an indispensable hot-house vine.

C. Amazonica \$0 50

C. argentea 50

C. discolor. The familiar species 50

C. Lindeni 50

C. porphyrophylla 50

CLERODENDRON. A valuable genus of ornamental plants, some of which are of a climbing habit; all are beautiful and of great utility in hot-house decoration.

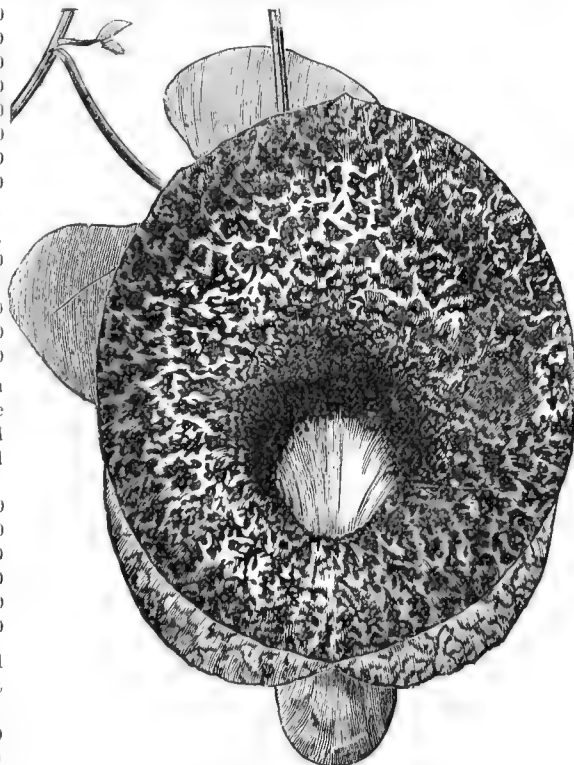
C. Balfourii. Flowers scarlet and white \$0 25

C. fallax. An erect growing species 1 00

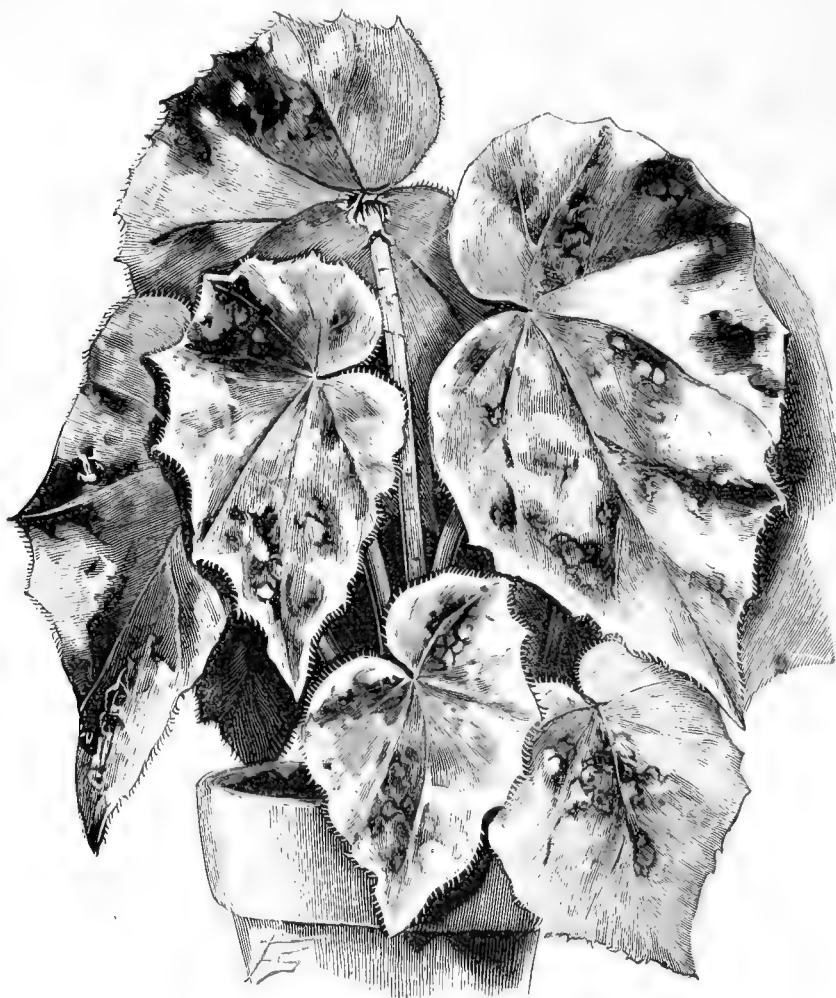
C. macrosiphon 1 00

C. speciosum. Climber; fine deep rose flowers 1 00

C. Thomsonæ. A beautiful climber, with very handsome scarlet and white flowers 25



ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS. (See page 96.)



BEGONIA MANICATA AUREA. (See page 97.)

COBURGIA (*Stenomesson*). A fine bulbous plant from Mexico and Central America. They bear fine fragrant flowers of the Amaryllis shape, and are very ornamental.

- C. flava** \$1 00
- C. incarnata** 1 00
- C. miniata** 1 00

COCCOLOBA. Majestic and imposing plants from the West Indies and South America, with very large leaves; rare in collections.

- C. corcovadensis** \$2 50
- C. pubescens** 5 00

COCHLIOSTEMA. Very handsome stove perennials, with a graceful habit and delicate sweet blue flowers, which are borne in cymes among the leaves, close to the stalk. The foliage is also very attractive, being rich deep green, varied and marked with purple and red in the species. These plants are among the finest introductions of recent years.

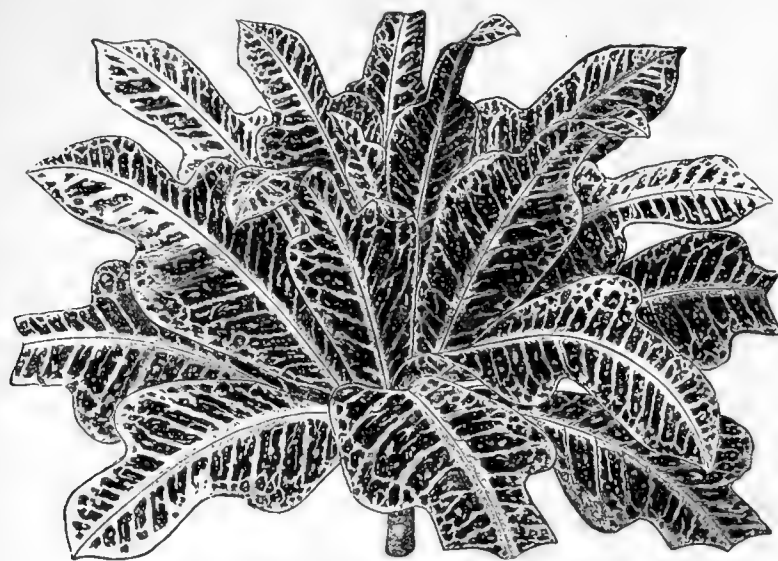
- COCHLIOSTEMA albo-lineatum** \$5 00
- C. Jacobianum** 3 00

COMBRETUM. Fine evergreen climbing plants, mostly from South America, with brilliant flowers; valuable and handsome for stove-house planting, and worthy more attention.

- C. coccineum** \$1 00
- C. grandiflorum** 1 00
- C. purpureum** 75
- C. micropetalum** 75

CORYNOSTYLIS Hybanthus albiflora. A very fine climbing plant from Guiana, with large and peculiar yellowish white flowers, which bear some resemblance to a gigantic violet. \$2.

CRINUM nobile. A beautiful new Crinum, producing extremely large flowers, often seven to eight inches broad; very handsome and valuable for cutting. See page 7. \$5.



CROTON EVANSIANUM.

CROTON or CODIÆUM. A magnificent genus, with an immense number of varieties so remarkably distinct, both in shape and color, that over one hundred sorts are well worthy of cultivation, many of which can be used for summer bedding or for decorating generally. Several varieties are remarkable for their large and beautiful colored leaves, while others again are distinguished by their gracefully drooping and very long foliage of all shades of color. In this list will be found only the very best sorts, which can be furnished in quantities at reasonable prices. We grow largely of these indispensable hot-house plants.

- C. albicans.** Broad leaves; dark green, variegated ivory white \$0 50 to \$1 00
- C. Andreanum.** Of neat habit and free growth, with highly colored foliage . . . 50 to 1 00
- C. angustifolium.** Very narrow leaves, green and yellow 35 to 50
- C. aucubæfolium.** Green, yellow and crimson 35 to 50
- C. Baronne James de Rothschild.** Long and handsome leaves, of olive green and yellow, changing to brilliant crimson 50 to 1 00
- C. Baron Adolph Selliere.** A vigorous new sort. See page 7 2 00
- C. Beauty.** New; lanceolate leaves; green, yellow and bronze crimson 1 00 to 2 00
- C. Burtonii.** Green, marbled yellow 50 to 1 00
- C. Bergmanni** 2 00
- C. Challenger (Imperator).** Long leaves; mid-ribs at first creamy white suffused with red, deepening to bright carmine; one of the best 50 to 1 00

CROTON Chelsoni. Narrow leaves, sometimes twisted \$0 50 to \$1 00

C. Cooperi. Yellow veins and blotches, changing to red 35 to 50

C. cornutum. Very long leaves, mottled green and yellow 1 00

C. Countess 50 to 1 00

C. Dayspring. Orange yellow, edged green, tinged red 50 to 1 00

C. decorus 50 to 1 00

C. Disraeli. Leaves oddly shaped; golden ribs and veins 50 to 1 00

C. elegantissimum. Narrow leaves, varied crimson, yellow and pink 50 to 1 00

C. Eminens. New; broad leaves; green, marked white . . . 1 00 to 2 00

C. Evansianum. Trilobed leaves; richly varied and striped (see cut) 50 to 1 00

C. excelsior 50 to 1 00

C. fasciatum 50 to 1 00

C. Flambeau. New; very bright and fine 5 50

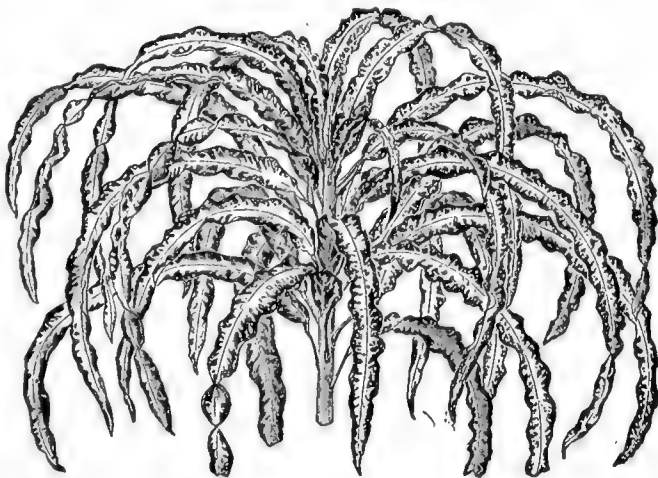
C. formosum. Green, yellow and crimson 50 to 1 00

C. gloriosum (Prince of Wales). Has long and narrow drooping leaves; marking variable, but always beautiful 1 00 to 1 50

C. Henryanum. Dark green, mottled golden yellow 50 to 1 00

C. heroicus. New; green, marked yellow in large blotches; flushed crimson . . . 1 00 to 2 00

C. illustris. Very oddly shaped trilobed leaves; green, richly marked golden yellow; most distinct. See cut, page 101 . . 1 00 to 1 50



CROTON GLORIOSUM (PRINCE OF WALES).



CROTON ILLUSTRIS.

CROTON, Continued.

- C. imperialis.** Twisted leaves; yellow markings, changing to crimson \$1 00
- C. interruptum.** Peculiar twisted leaves, dark purplish green above; crimson mid-rib 35 to 50
- C. Jamesii var.** Shorter leaves; dark green, marked white and yellow 1 00 to 2 00
- C. Jubilee.** Broad, lanceolate leaves, veined and edged yellow and crimson 1 00 to 1 50
- C. Junius.** New and excellent; long and narrow leaves; the lower half yellow and crimson, balance bronzy green; stems and petioles bright scarlet 3 00
- C. Lady Zetland.** New; of brilliant coloring and graceful habit 2 00
- C. maculatum Katoni.** Bright green, round yellow spots 1 00
- C. majesticum.** Narrow leaves, long, of elegant drooping habit; green and yellow, changing to olive and crimson \$0 50 to \$1 00
- C. Massangeanum.** New \$2 00
- C. maximum.** Bright green, yellow blotches and veins 1 00 to 1 50
- C. Memphis.** New; very rich 5 50
- C. mirabile.** New; long leaves 5 50
- C. Mooreanum** 1 00 to 1 50
- C. Morlei** 1 00
- C. multicolor.** Irregularly formed leaves, of varied hues 35 to 50
- C. musaicum.** New; wavy oblong leaves; crimson, green and cream 1 50

CROTON Nestor. New; bright green, varied in centre, whitish yellow; crimson mid-rib \$2 00

C. nigrum 35 to 50

C. nobile 1 00 to 1 50

C. ovalifolium 50 to 75

C. paradoxum 1 00 to 1 50

C. picturatum.

Leaves on the order of *C. interruptum*, but very highly colored 50 to 1 00

C. Prince of Orange. New and superb 5 50

C. Queen Victoria. Golden yellow, mottled green; ribs magenta. See cut, p. 102. 50 to 1 00

C. recurvifolium. A most beautiful sort; see cut, p. 102

C. Reidii. New; broad leaves 5 50

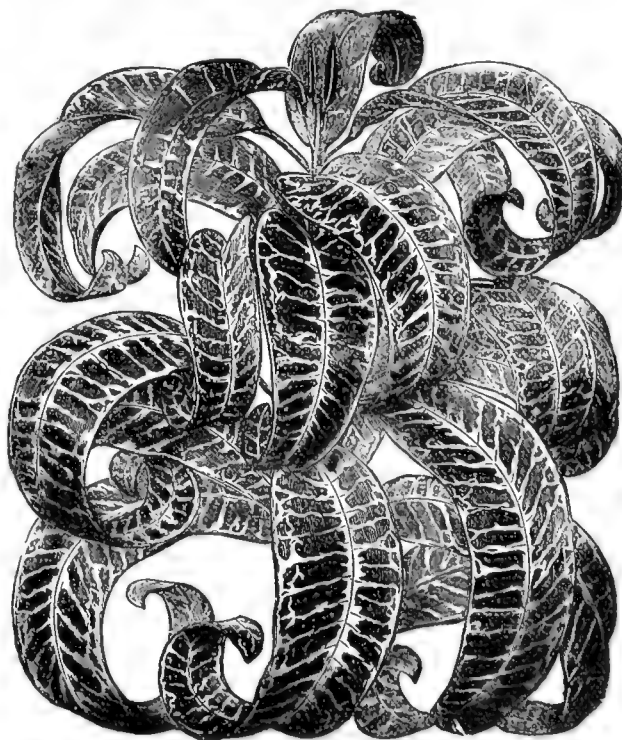
C. rosea pictus 1 00

C. ruberrimum. New; narrow drooping leaves, of crimson, marked creamy 2 00

C. rubrum striatum 1 00

C. Sovereign 1 50

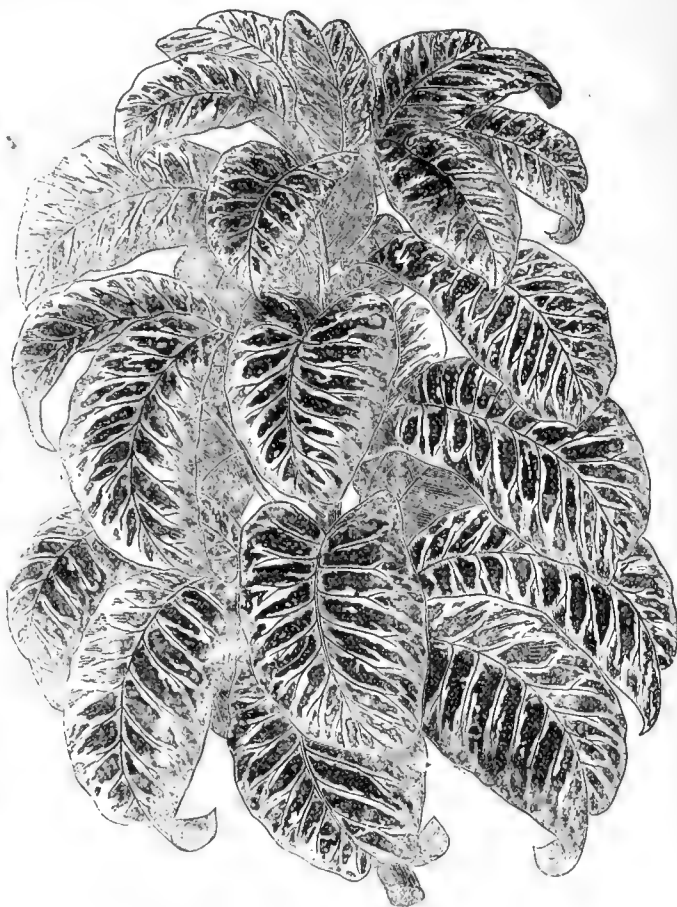
C. Sunshine. Dark bronzy leaves, blotched with beautiful changing shades of yellow, rosy crimson and blood red 50 to 75



CROTON VOLUM.



CROTON QUEEN VICTORIA. (See page 101.)



CROTON RECURVIFOLIUM. (See page 101.)

CROTON, Continued.

- C. spirale.** Odd spiral leaves; rich colors \$0 50 to \$0 75
- C. triumphans.** Oblong leaves; deep green and crimson, changing to greenish bronze and rosy crimson 1 00 to 1 50
- C. undulatum.** Undulated or crisped leaves; claret, crimson and purplish veins; broad and long leaves 75 to 1 00
- C. Veitchii.** Rather narrow leaves, marked with broad bands of creamy yellow, changing to rose and carmine purple 1 00
- C. Victory.** New and very fine; the young leaves of deep orange yellow, blotched crimson; change with age to deep olive green, with crimson veins and costa, and a blotching of red 3 00
- C. volutum.** Leaves rolled or voluted; rich golden veins 50 to 1 00
- C. Warrenii.** Long and narrow leaves; dark green, mottled orange, yellow and carmine 1 00
- C. Weismanni.** Dark green leaves, with golden blotches and golden veins 1 00

CROTON Williamsii. Undulated edges; leaves of magenta, crimson and yellow \$1 00

CURCULIGO. Very ornamental foliage plants, of an elegant palm-like habit. They form splendid decorative plants, and are fine for summer use out doors

C. recurvata. Elegant dark green leaves . . . \$0 50

C. variegata. Handsome leaves, beautifully banded with clear white stripes; a grand plant. See cut, page 103 75

CYANOPHYLLUM. Noble plants of grand effect, with very large leaves of beautiful velvety green and rich brownish purple. 50 cts.

C. Bowmanni \$1 00 to \$2 00

C. magnificum 1 00 to 2 00

DALECHAMPIA Roezlii. A fine plant, with fragrant flowers and rich carmine rose bracts. 50 cts.

DICHORISANDRA. Splendid herbaceous perennials, having beautiful flowers and decorative foliage.

D. cupreata (discolor) \$1 00

D. metallica 2 50

D. musaica 1 50

D. nigra picta 5 00



CURCULIGO RECURVATA STRIATA. (See page 102.)

DRACÆNA. (Including *Cordyline* and *Alcatraz*.) This important genus of ornamental foliage plants is widely distributed over the tropics. They are plants of great and varied beauty of foliage, and are easily grown and cared for. As decorative plants they are unexcelled, their elegant habit of growth, attractive variation of color, and strong resisting powers against exposure, placing them in the front rank. Unlike many other plants of similar habit, they are distinct and decorative even when very young. We grow enormous quantities annually, enjoying especial advantages in obtaining propagating material from our own tropical nurseries in Trinidad.

- D. albo-marginata.** Leaves margined with white \$2 50
- D. amabilis.** Long, rather broad leaves of bright glossy green, marked and suffused with pink and creamy white 1 00
- D. Amboynensis** (*Alcatraz*). Bronzy green, with distinct edging of rosy carmine; leaves gracefully arched 1 00
- D. Anerleyensis** 1 00

- DRACÆNA arborea** (*Alcatraz*). Dense sessile leaves, long and tapering \$1 00
- D. aurantiaca** \$0 50 to 1 00
- D. Australis.** Oblong lanceolate leaves, with many parallel veins; an elegant species and very decorative \$0 75 to 1 00
- D. Balmoreana.** Bronzy leaves, with white and pinkish stripes 1 00
- D. Baptisti.** A distinct form, in which the stem as well as the leaves is striped yellow and pink; ground color green \$1 00 to 1 50
- D. Bausei.** See page 8 1 50
- D. bella.** Small leaves; purplish, marked red; a very pretty sort 1 00
- D. Berheleyi** 1 00
- D. Braziliensis** (*Escholziana*). A robust growing species, with broad green foliage \$0 50 to 1 00
- D. cannæfolia.** Dark green foliage; of an elegant habit 75 to 1 00
- D. Cantrelli** 1 00
- D. Cassanovæ** 1 00
- D. congesta** (*Charlwoodia*) 50



DRACÆNA SCOTTII. (See p. 105.)

DRACÆNAS, Continued.

- D. Chelsoni.** The large leaves are of a glossy dark green, almost black, becoming mottled, suffused and edged with deep crimson with age; a splendid sort, of bold and free growth . . . \$1 00
- D. Cooperii.** A beautiful form of *D. terminalis*; its leaves are deep vinous red, gracefully recurved. A splendid decorative plant . . . \$0 50 to 1 00
- D. Denisoni.** Of dwarf habit, with deep bronzy purple leaves . . . 75 to 1 00
- D. Draco.** The true "Dragon's Tree," and a superior decorative species. The glaucous green leaves are especially fine when young . . . 1 00
- D. Elizabethæ** . . . 1 00
- D. Ernestii** . . . 1 00

DRACÆNA ferrea. Broad dark crimson foliage . . . \$0 50

D. Fraseri. Broad and rather erect leaves, blackish purple in color, with a glaucous bloom and a marginal stripe of deep rosy lake . . . 1 00

D. fragrans (Alettris). A superb African species, with beautiful deep green leaves, lighter in the young growth. Though having no variegations or markings in the foliage, this is one of the most admired decorative species, its elegant habit and extremely beautiful lively coloring giving it marked value. It is of easy and rapid growth, and a superb plant for parlor adornment . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

D. — Massangeana. See page 8 . . . 2 00

D. Frederici . . . 1 00

D. frutescens (Alettris) . . . 1 00

D. Goldieana. An exquisite and distinct form. See description and cut, page 8 . . . \$1 50 to 2 00

D. gracilis . . . 75 to 1 00

D. Guilfoylei. Long and narrow leaves, widest in the middle, and tapering; beautifully recurved, and varied with red, pink, white and green; an elegant species . . . 1 00

D. Hendersonii . . . \$0 75 to 1 00

D. hybrida. Deep green, margined rose, changing with age to deep rose and creamy white in the young leaves . . . \$0 75 to 1 00

D. imperator . . . 1 50

D. imperialis. Leaves of deep green varied with crimson and pink, and of a peculiar metallic lustre over the whole; of fine, erect, arching habit . . . \$1 50 to 2 50

D. indivisa. Long, tapering, pendent leaves of dark green. A beautiful decorative sort . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

D. — Veitchii. The sheathing base and back of mid-rib are bright crimson . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

D. — lineata (aurco-lineata.) Broader leaves, stained pink . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

D. Knerkiana (Alettris) . . . 1 00 to 3 00

D. latifolia (grandis). A Samoan species; deep and bright green, bordered white, edged rose . . . 1 50

D. Lindeni. A very desirable and distinct sort. See page 8 . . . 3 00

D. maculata . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

D. Massangeana (fragrans var.). See page 8 . . . 2 00

D. metallica. Erect, arching leaves, coppery purple when young, changing to dark purplish bronze . . . \$1 00 to 1 50

D. Mooreana. Long, beautifully undulated, deep bronzy purple leaves . . . 1 00

D. Mrs. Bause . . . 1 00

D. Mrs. Wills . . . 1 00

DRACÆNA, Continued.

- D. nigro-rubra.** Dark brown leaves with rosy crimson centres; young leaves bright rosy crimson. A bold and fine sort \$0 50 to \$0 75
- D. nigrescens** 50
- D. porphyrophylla.** Deep bronzy purple leaves, under side glaucous; erect growing 1 00
- D. Regina.** A handsome species 1 00
- D. Robinsoniana.** Long, fine arched leaves; ground color light green, striped bronze green and brownish crimson 1 00
- D. rubra** (*Charlwoodia*). See *D. Congesta* 50
- D. salmonea** 1 00
- D. Scottii.** Deep green, crimson edged, lanceolate leaves; fine habit 1 50
- D. terminalis.** This fine old and extremely handsome species can be furnished in beautiful color at all seasons in quantities at moderate prices; it is an indispensable decorative and vase plant \$0 25 to 50
- D. — alba.** The genuine white *terminalis*, and a superb variety. See page 9 1 50 to 2 50
- D. stricta grandis.** See page 9 2 00
- D. umbraculifera.** A very conspicuous and stout dwarf species, with closely set recurved leaves, giving it the appearance of a table top or umbrella 5 00
- D. vivicans** 1 00
- D. Warocquei** 1 00
- D. Wilsonii** 1 00
- D. Willsii** 1 00
- D. Youngi.** Broad leaves; bright green when young, streaked deep red and tinged rose, changing to bright bronze; of robust growth 1 00
- See pages 8 and 9 for other beautiful *Dracænas*.

ERANTHEMUM. Small decorative plants, with fine colored leaves and peculiar flowers; very beautiful.

- E. albo-marginatum** \$0 50
- E. igneum** 50
- E. nigrescens** 50
- E. sanguinolentum** 50
- E. tuberculatum** 50

EUPHORBIA. The species offered are all showy blooming sorts, and very handsome and conspicuous.

- E. splendens** (*Jacquiniæflora*). Bright orange scarlet, in long wreaths \$0 50
- E. fulgens.** A fine scarlet winter blooming species; the thin and odd growth is thickly set with stout thorns; the plant is sometimes called "Crown of Thorns" 50
- E. pulcherrima.** See *Poinsettia pulcherrima*.

FAGRÆA imperialis. A very imposing decorative plant, with large leaves. \$1.

FICUS. This, the fig family, contains besides the fruiting forms, very many grand decorative species, all of easy and luxuriant growth. They are particularly valuable for house decorations.

- F. Amazonica** \$1 50
- F. Annei** 1 50

FICUS Cooperi. Dark green leaves a foot long . \$0 50

F. eburnea. Large and fine leaves of bright shining green, with pretty white mid-ribs and principal veins; free growing and good 1 50

F. elastica. This, the well-known "Rubber Tree," is certainly one of the best plants grown for any decorative purpose. Its glossy, thick, dark green leaves seem formed especially to resist the dust and gas to which plants in dwelling houses must be exposed. The plants are of graceful habit, and the bright crimson leaf spathe has fully the effect of a flower. The species is of vigorous and robust growth, and is deservedly highly esteemed \$0 50 to 2 00

F. — fol. aurea var. A splendid new decorative plant. See cut and description, page 10 2 50 to 5 00

F. macrophylla. The "Moreton Bay Fig" of Australia; has very large leaves 1 50 to 3 00

F. Moorei. A fine species 1 50 to 3 00

F. Parcelli. Has large serrated leaves of light green, blotched with white and dark green; an elegant plant. See cut, p. 106 50 to 1 00

FITTONIA. Elegant dwarf growing perennials, with beautifully marked leaves.

F. argyreneura 25

F. gigantea \$0 25

F. Pearcei 25

F. Verschaffeltii 25

FRANCISCEA (*Brunfelsia*). Elegant winter blooming plants, with handsome sweet scented flowers.

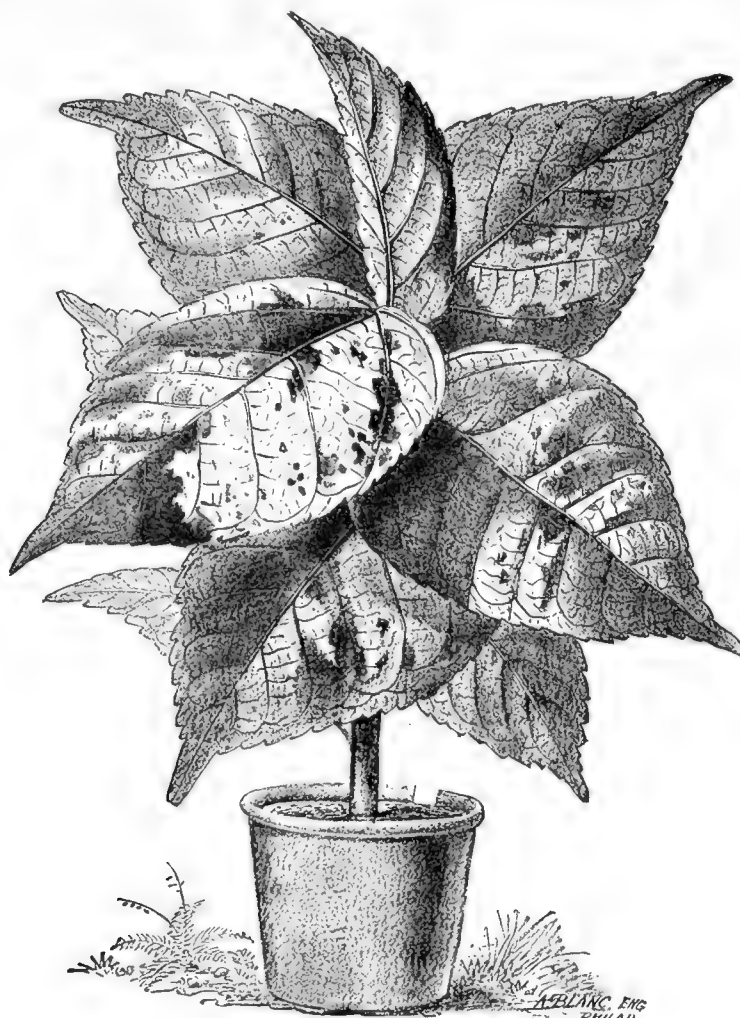
F. confertiflora var. \$1 00

F. eximia. Very fine 50

F. hydrangæformis 1 00



DRACÆNA TERMINALIS.



FICUS PARCELLI. (See page 105.)

FRANCISCEA, Continued.

- F. latifolia** \$0 50
F. Lindeniana 50

GARDENIA. The species of this genus have beautiful flowers, mostly of the richest fragrance, for which they are highly prized.

- G. citriodora** \$0 25 to \$0 75
G. florida flore plena 25 to 1 00
G. Fortunei fl. pl. (camelliaeflora) 25 to 1 00
G. — fol. variegata 50 to 1 00
G. radicans fl. pl. 25 to 1 00
G. Stanleyana 1 00

GASTONIA palmata (Aralia). A beautiful foliage plant on the order of the Aralias. \$1.50 to \$3.

HIGGINSIA. Tropical American shrubs, with large and handsome foliage.

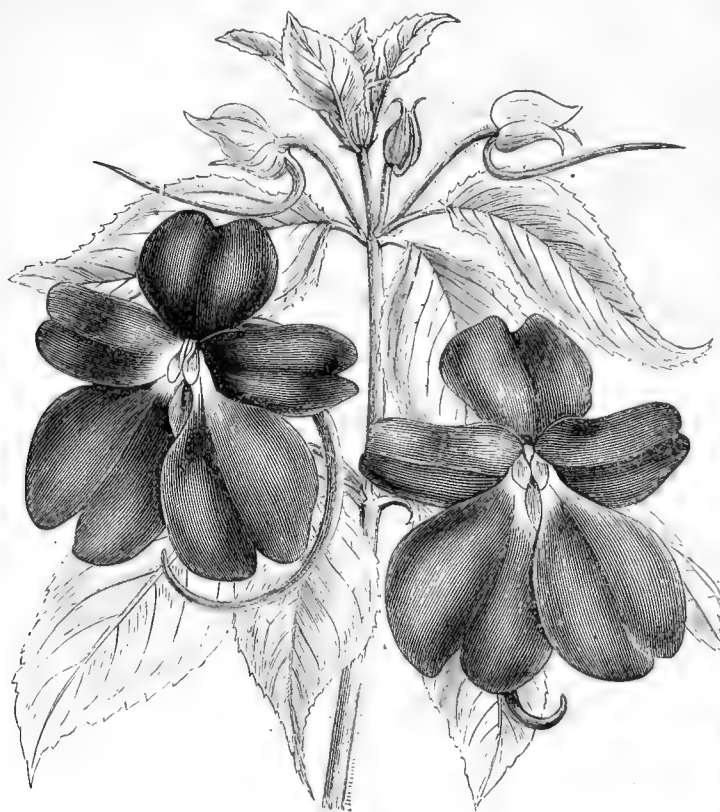
- H. Ghiesbreghtii (Campylobotrys)** \$0 50
H. refulgens 50

HOYA. The "Wax Flowers" are ornamental flowering plants, mostly of climbing habit, with very handsome and peculiar wax-like flowers.

- H. bella** \$0 25
H. campanulata 50
H. carnosa. The well-known form 50
H. — fol. var. Has variegated leaves 50
H. imperialis 1 00
H. Paxtoni 1 00

IMPATIENS. Of the Balsams we present the superior species for pot culture. They are both valuable and handsome, flowering constantly.

- I. Hawkerii.** A fine new Impatiens, with very large and showy brownish red flowers, freely produced. A beautiful plant. (See cut, page 107.) \$0 50
I. Sultani. A little gem, being continually covered with its pretty carmine magenta flowers, which contrast beautifully with the shining green foliage 25



IMPATIENS HAWKERI. (See page 106.)

IXORA. Very handsome and elegant flowering evergreen plants, especially adapted for stove house. The flowers remain a long time in perfection, and are on the order of Bouvardias; they are produced in enormous trusses of orange, crimson, scarlet and white.

I. alba. White flowers	\$0 50 to \$1 00
I. aurea. Golden flowers	50 to 1 00
I. Bandhuca. Deep scarlet	50 to 1 00
I. Chelsoni. Orange salmon, shaded pink	50 to 1 00
I. coccinea grandiflora. Large flowers of bright red	50 to 1 00
I. Colei. Pure white; a splendid species	50 to 1 00
I. conspicua. Buff yellow flowers	50 to 1 00
I. crocea rutilans	50 to 1 00
I. Dixiana. Dark orange flowers	50 to 1 00
I. Fraseri. Brilliant, flamed salmon	75 to 1 00
I. illustris. Orange salmon	50 to 1 00
I. ornata. Bright orange salmon	50 to 1 00
I. princeps	50 to 1 00
I. profusa. Rosy salmon flowers, very freely produced	50 to 1 00
I. Prince of Orange	75 to 1 00
I. Regina	75 to 1 00
I. sanguinea. Crimson, shaded deep violet	50 to 1 00
I. venusta. Orange, changing to salmon buff	75 to 1 00

IXORA Westii. Pale rose, changing to bright rose \$0 50 to \$1 00

I. Williamsii. Reddish salmon. (See cut, p. 108) \$0 75 to \$1 00

JACARANDA mimosæfolia. An ornamental shrub, with fine Acacia-like foliage and panicles of blue flowers.

JASMINUM Sambac fl. pl. A well-known plant, with beautiful double white fragrant flowers, freely produced. 25 to 50 cents.

LASIANDRA macrantha. A beautiful plant, bearing large deep violet purple flowers in winter; blooms best when of good size. 50 cents.

LUCULIA. Very ornamental greenhouse shrubs with fragrant flowers and handsome leaves. The flowers are borne on terminal cymes, in the way of a Verbena.

L. gratissima \$0 50 to \$1 00

L. lanceolata 50 to 1 00

L. Pinceana 50 to 1 00

L. speciosa 50 to 1 00

MEDINILLA. Beautiful evergreen shrubs, producing profusely elegant flowers in terminal pendulous racemes; require a moist and high temperature.

M. Curtisii. White flowers \$0 50 to \$1 00

M. magnifica. Rosy pink flowers 50 to 2 00

MEYENIA erecta. A continuous blooming plant, producing fine blue flowers.

MUSSÆNDA. Flowering plant for the stove house; from tropical Asia and Africa.

M. erythrophylla \$2 00

M. frondosa \$0 50 to \$1 00

PANAX. Decorative plants of Aralia-like habit and moderately free growth; very ornamental and desirable for greenhouse or summer out-door decorative uses.

P. crispatum \$1 50 to \$3 00

P. fissum 1 50 to 3 00

P. fruticosum 1 00 to 2 00

P. lepidum 1 50 to 2 50

P. nitidum 1 50 to 2 50

P. ornatum 1 50 to 2 50

P. plumatum 1 50 to 2 50

P. Victorie (Aralia) 1 00 to 2 00

PAULLINIA thalictrifolia argentea. A beautiful climbing plant, with pale pink flowers. \$1.

PAVETTA borbonica. An extremely handsome ornamental shrub, with extra fine leaves, which are distinctly spotted. \$1.50.

P. Natalensis \$1 00 to \$2 00

PHYLLANTHUS (macrophyllus) arbusculus. Very handsome foliage plant, of rich and distinct character. 50 cents to \$1.



IXORA WILLIAMSII. (See page 107.)

POINCIANA (*Caesalpinia*). The "Flower Fence."

These are gorgeous flowering plants of great beauty.

P. pulcherrima. A West Indian prickly shrub, with orange yellow flowers of much beauty \$1 00

P. regia. This species, from Madagascar, forms a tree, and has superb bright scarlet flowers—a splendid tree 1 00

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia*). These are superb decorative plants, the beauty being in the highly colored bracts surrounding the small flowers; these are in perfection about Christmas, and remain handsome for many weeks.

POINSETTIA pulcherrima. Brilliant scarlet bracts at end of branches, sometimes a foot in width; most conspicuous and beautiful \$0 50

P. — alba. Creamy white bracts 75

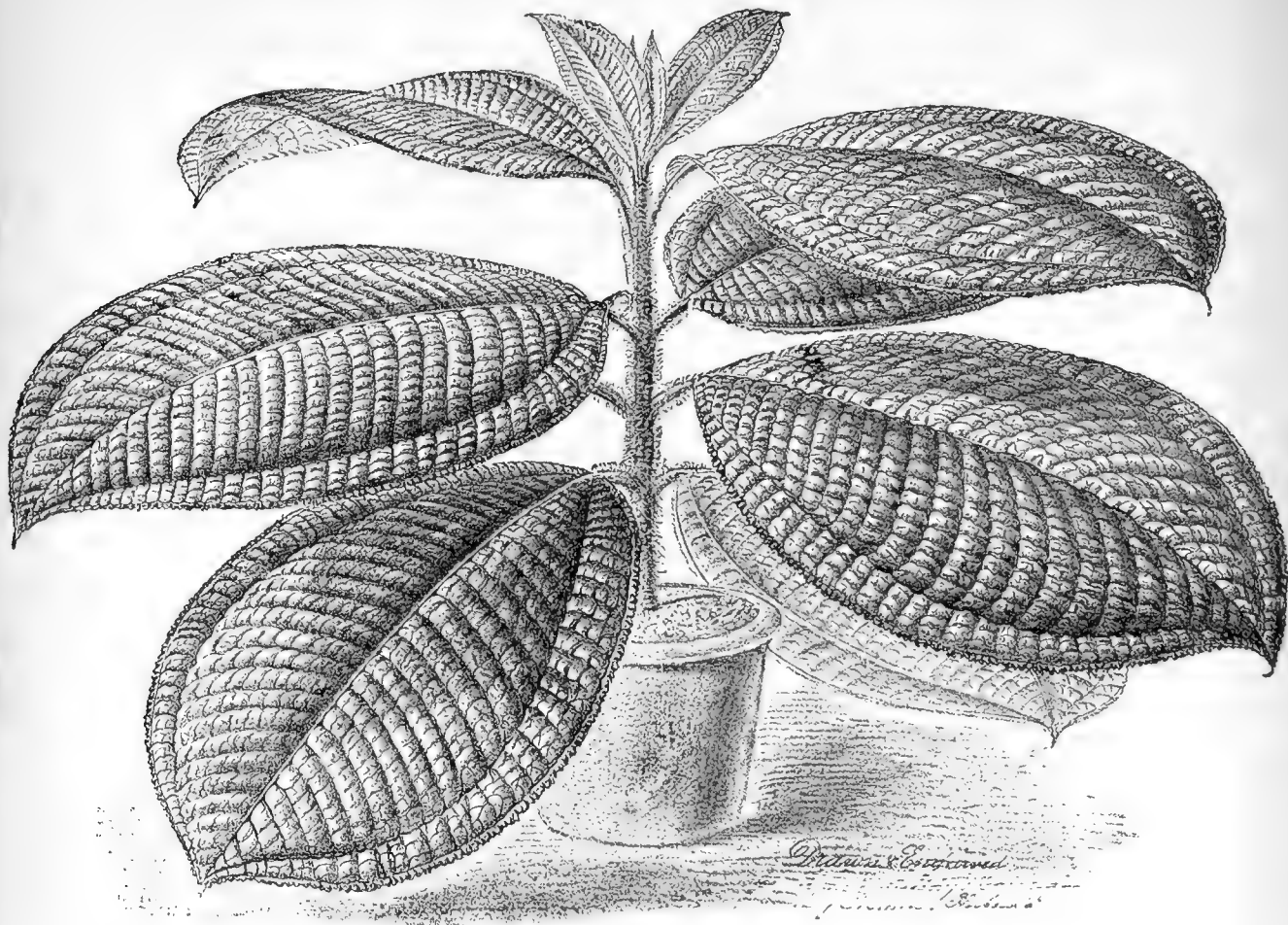
P. — flore pleno. A form with a double series of bracts, of a deep scarlet 1 00

PSYCHOTRIA leucantha. A fine flowering plant with beautiful large foliage. \$1.

RHOPALA (*Roupala*). A genus of handsome decorative stove plants, mostly from South America.

R. carcovadensis (*Pohl*) \$1 00 to \$2 00

R. Jonghei 1 50 to 3 00



SPHEROGYNE LATIFOLIA.

RIVINA. Very pretty plants, bearing quantities of bright red or orange berries, in racemes.

R. Braziliensis	\$0 25 to \$0 50
R. humilis	25 to 50
R. laevis	25 to 50

RONDELETIA. Very floriferous and showy plants.

R. anomala	\$0 25 to \$0 50
R. speciosa	50 to 1 00

RUELLIA. Very pretty free flowering plants, of easy growth; flowers of bright colors.

R. maculata argentea	\$0 25 to \$0 75
R. varians. Fine blue flowers in winter	35 to 50

RUSSELLIA scoparia (Juncea). A fine plant for baskets, being of neat habit and delicate foliage, with showy flowers. 35 to 50 cents.

SANSEVIERA. Interesting plants from South Africa and the East Indies; the foliage is attractive, and flowers are pretty.

S. Guineensis	\$0 50
S. Zeylanica	50

SCIADOPHYLLUM. Fine foliage plants, with large and handsome leaves.

S. fariniferum	\$1 50 to \$3 00
S. pulchrum (Aralia)	2 00 to 5 00

SOLANDRA grandiflora. An imposing plant, bearing very large flowers nine to ten inches long. 75 cts. to \$1.

SONERILA. Dwarf growing and beautiful greenhouse plants, with silvery dotted and veined foliage.

S. argentea	\$0 50 to \$1 00
S. Hendersoni	50 to 1 00
S. marmorata	50 to 1 00
S. Margaritacea alba	50 to 1 00
S. picturata	50 to 1 00

SPHEROGYNE (Tococa). Superb decorative plants with wonderful foliage, elliptic in shape, and of extreme beauty in both texture and coloring.

S. imperialis	\$3 00
S. latifolia. See cut	\$1 00 to 3 00

STADMANIA amabilis. An imposing decorative plant. \$2 to \$5.

STREPTOCARPUS. The Cape Primrose. Pretty flowering plants from Africa and Madagascar.

S. polyantha. This species is very peculiar in the fact that one very large leaf is pressed on the surface of the ground, from the axil of which springs the upright flower stem \$0 50

S. Rexii 50

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria fl. pl. A beautiful flowering plant on the order of the Oleander, with handsome white double flowers. (See cut.) \$1.

TACCA cristata (Ataccia). A distinct Malayan plant. \$1.50 to \$3.

T. pinnatifida. The South Sea Arrowroot plant. \$1.50 to \$3.

TERMINALIA. Handsome shrubs or trees, several of which are of economical value.

T. elegans \$1 50 to \$3 00

T. elliptica 1 50 to 3 00

THEOPHRASTA. Imposing and decorative plants from South America.

T. imperialis \$3 00 to \$5 00

T. Jussæi 1 00 to 2 50

T. longifolia (Clavija) 1 00 to 2 50

T. latifolia 2 00 to 5 00

T. macrophylla 2 00 to 3 00

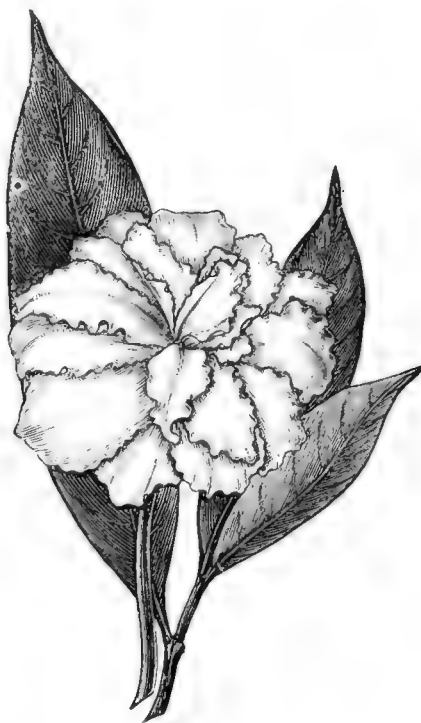
TORENIA Asiatica. A beautiful plant, with delicate blue and violet flowers, produced in profusion all through the summer. It is of creeping habit, and handsome for vases or baskets. 25 cents.

TRADESCANTIA discolor. Fine plant with purple leaves; an old and favorite plant. 25 to 50 cents.

T. Warscewiczii. A Dracæna-like plant, with fine foliage \$0 50 to \$1 50

URTICA caraccasana. Fine decorative plants 50 to 1 00

U. nivea 50

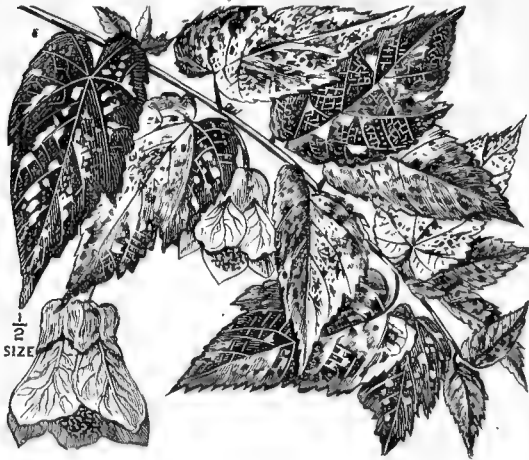


TABERNÆMONTANA CORONARIA FL. PL.

XX.

GENERAL LIST OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

THIS department includes a wide range of plants requiring only greenhouse temperature in winter—40 to 50 degrees at night—and consequently available for out-door planting in summer. Here will be found all the favorites of our summer gardens, common to the usual florists' catalogues, together with many just as easy of cultivation, and most beautiful, but not usually grown. Our stock is large and complete in all these classes.



ABUTILON, ECLIPSE.

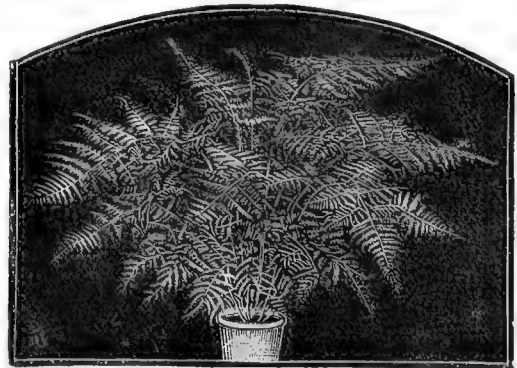
ABUTILON. A class of showy flowering plants with bell-shaped flowers, produced in profusion. They are of good habit, and very decorative in any situation.

- A. Boule de Nieve.** White flowers \$0 25
- A. Darwinii.** Bright orange, darker veins 25
- A. Eclipse.** A fine new foliage Abutilon; the leaves are richly marked with yellow and green; of partly trailing habit 25
- A. marmorophyllum.** The choicest of the genus, with soft velvety leaves, beautifully marmored with yellow and green 1 00
- A. megapotamicum fol. var.** Flowers pale yellow; foliage marbled 25
- A. Prince of Orange** 25
- A. roseiflorum** 25
- A. roseum floribundum** 25
- A. Thompsoni.** Richly variegated 25
- A. Violet Queen** 25

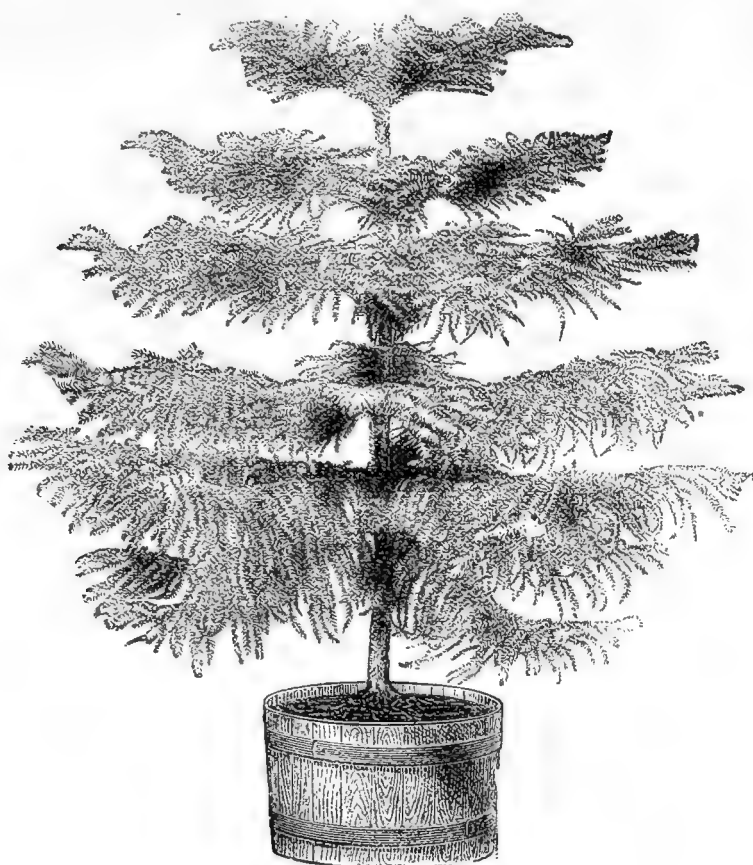
ACACIA. A large genus of flowering plants and trees, with exquisitely beautiful and delicate flowers, mostly of yellow tints. In the following collection will be found only the best kinds of useful sorts for cut flowers as well as for decorative plants.

- A. albicans.** White flowers \$0 50

- ACACIA argyrophylla** \$0 50
- A. cordata** 50
- A. cultrifomis** 50
- A. dealbata floribunda** 50
- A. Drummondii.** Lovely pale lemon flowers; plant of dwarf habit 1 00
- A. floribunda splendens** 50
- A. glauca** 50
- A. grandis** 50
- A. heterophylla** 50
- A. Hugelii** 50
- A. Latrobæi** 50
- A. lineata** 25
- A. melanoxylon** 25
- A. mollissima.** One of the very best, with elegant flowers and foliage \$1 00 to 2 50
- A. ornata** 50
- A. paradoxa** 50
- A. pubescens.** Very fine and showy, with yellow flowers \$1 00 to 2 50
- A. Riceana** 50
- A. spectabilis** 50
- A. sphærocephala.** A remarkable new Mexican species \$1 50 to 2 50
- AGNOSTUS integrifolius** 1 50
- A. sinuatus** (*Stenocarpus Cunninghamii*). A grand plant, with gorgeous orange colored flowers 1 50



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS. (See page 112.)



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

AMICIA Zygomis. A fine Mexican plant, with peculiar foliage; excellent for sub-tropical planting or out-door decorations. \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS. To this genus, in addition to the form used as a vegetable (*A. officinalis*), belong some of the most beautiful and elegant foliage plants for cutting, or for use in decorations as with smilax. They lend grace and take away formality from baskets and vases in which they are judiciously planted. The foliage, when cut, is also much more enduring than any fern.

A. plumosus. A beautiful climber, with rather flat foliage, finely divided \$0 75 to \$1 00

A. — nanus. An elegant dwarf form, forming fine pot plants. See cut, p. 111. 1 00 to 2 00

A. tenuissimus. The most widely grown, and a climber of extreme value. Its lovely foliage has been described as "so much emerald mist," yet it is of wire-like strength and endurance when cut . . . \$0 25 to \$0 75

A. virgatus. A fine feathery form . . . 75 to 1 00

ARALIA. In addition to the species described on page 95, we list here the following for greenhouse culture.

A. crassifolia. A conspicuous species . \$1 00 to \$5 00

ARALIA papyrifera (Fatsia). Half-hardy plant \$0 50 to 02 50

A. quinquefolia. Excellent decorative plants, with superb foliage 1 50 to 5 00

A. Sieboldii (Fatsia japonica) 50 to 2 50

A. — aurea reticulata 1 00 to 2 00

A. — fol. albo-marginata 1 00 to 2 00

A. trifoliata. A very decorative form . 1 00 to 2 00

ARAUCARIA. A genus of noble evergreen plants of distinct habit, forming elegant decorative plants for the greenhouse.

A. Bidwilli \$3 00 to 5 00

A. Braziliensis. A superb South American species. Fine young plants from . 1 00 to 2 50

A. Cookii. Of peculiar habit 3 00 to 3 50

A. Cunninghami 3 00 to 5 00

A. — glauca. Silvery leaves; fine . . 5 00 to 8 00

A. excelsa. This, the Norfolk Island Pine, forms a most elegant decorative plant, with wide spreading branches and fine foliage. See cut 2 00 to 5 00

A. imbricata 1 50 to 5 00

A. Rulei 2 50 to 5 00

AZALEA Indica. It is scarcely necessary to say anything in relation to these magnificent flowering shrubs, or dwarf trees, so well known and deservedly esteemed are they. Perhaps no other plants can afford such a brilliant display of lovely flowers with so little trouble. Many years of experience has taught us that dwarf standard or crown heads are decidedly the best form in which to grow Azaleas for this country, and we therefore offer only plants in that shape. The following limited collection embraces all the very best and most distinct sorts of both old and new varieties, and we can sell them by the dozen or hundreds at moderate prices.

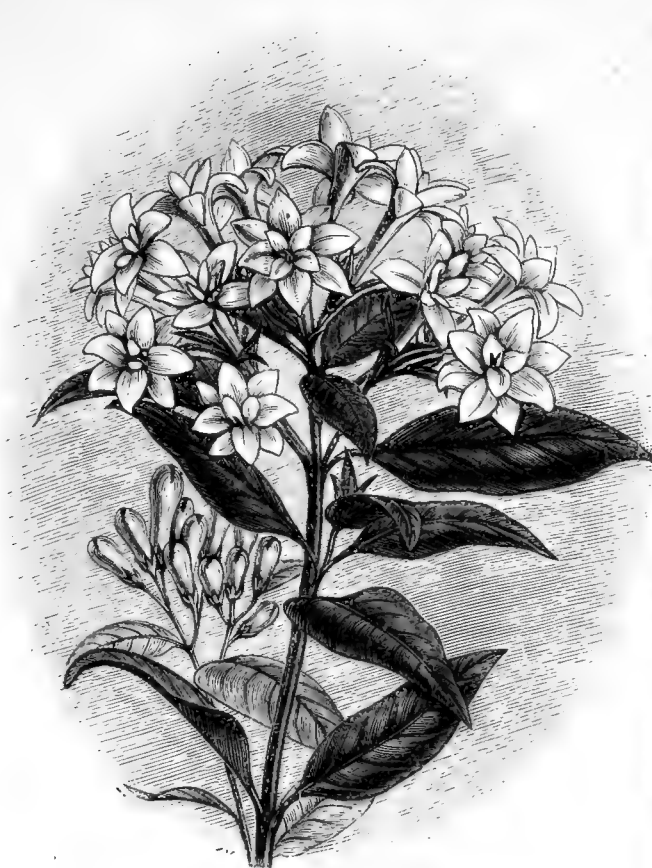
GARDEN VARIETIES OF AZALEA INDICA.

A. Borsig. Pure white.
Alba speciosa plena. Fine double white.
Alice. Crimson; large flowers.
Amœna. Fine red; excellent form.
Antigone. Ivory white, blotched with violet.
Apollon. Brilliant red.
Argus. Light salmon red; semi-double.
Baronne de Vriere. Large white flowers, ribboned with light red.
Baron Killich von Horn. Deep rose violet.
Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild. Double purple violet.
Baron Edouard Ory. Orange.
Beauty Supreme. Fine large form and rosy color.
Bernhard Andrea. Double; bright rose.
Bernhard Andrea alba. Fine; pure white.
Bignoniæflora plena. Very double; rose.
Candidissima. Excellent; pure white.
Cassandra. White, pointed with red.
Chas. Darwin. Double white, pointed rose.
Ch. Encke. Rose, edged with violet.
Cocarde Orange. Fiery orange red.
Comte de Chambord. Very large; salmon rose.
Comtesse de Flandre. Striped salmon rose.
Concordia. Deep red; fine form.
Daphne. Semi-double; white, striped with red ribbons.
David Milne. Very large, undulated; white.
Deutsche Perle. Double white; good for bouquets; one of the very best.
Desdemona. Double; rosy white.
Distinction. Fine large rose flowers.
Dr. Liebig. Highly colored, rich crimson; large and full; very floriferous.
Duchess Adelaide de Nassau. Amaranth red, with vermilion orange; very large and finely formed.
Duchess de Flanders. A most beautiful variegated variety; very lively colors.
Duc de Nassau. Dark rose carmine.
Elise Lieber. White, striped with violet.
Flag of Truce. Very large; double white; very fine.
Gloire de Belgique. White, striped with carmine.
Grossfurstin Helene. Orange and deep brown spots.
Gustave Guilmot. Striped flowers; good for forcing.
Harlequin. Striped and blotched with rose and violet.
Hermine. Double white, with carmine ribbons.
Herman Seidel. Double; lively rose.
Hermosa. Double light rose.
Imperatrice des Indes. Very large salmon rose flowers, with undulated petals.

Jean Verschaffelt. Large deep orange flowers; rich and effective.
John Gould Veitch. Rose lilac, striped with saffron and crimson.
John Pope. Very large; salmon red.
Louise Pynaert. Best double white.
Le Flambeau. Very deep crimson.
Mad. Ambroise Verschaffelt. White, with rose and crimson.
Mad. Charles Van Eickhaute. A large and perfect double white flower.
Mad. Alex. Hardy. Very large; flesh colored orange and violet blotched.
Mad. Louise de Kerchove. Large white flowers, with orange blotches and flesh colored circles.
Mad. J. E. Plancheon. Large flowers of clear white, striped yellow.
Mad. L. Van Houtte. Fine large scarlet flowers, striped with white; extra fine.
Mad. Emma Eilers. Very large; double crimson rose.
Mad. Van der Cruyssen. Very large; deep rose—a vivid and brilliant color, and in our judgement one of the best in cultivation.
Marshall P. Wilder. Double white, dotted and striped with lilac rose; a new color.
Marquis of Lorne. Orange, with yellow blotches.
Memoire de Louis Van Houtte. Very large brilliant rose flowers.
Meteor. Double bright rose.
Mrs. Wright. Fine red and white striped flower, like a carnation.
Narcissiflora flore pleno. Double white.
Oswald de Kerchove. Lively lake rose, with fiery blotch; splendid habit.
Pauline Mardner. Rose, double; a fine sort.
Pluto. The darkest and richest blood red large flowered Azalea.
Princess Charlotte. Lively deep rose.
Punctulata. Creamy white, red spotted.
Roi de Beauties. Rose, edged with white.
Roi de Holland. Fiery red, very free flowering.
Roi Leopold. Double orange.
Sacountala. Very floriferous; white flowers, double and large; fine market plant.
Senator Van Camp. Very large, double; lively carmine with deeper center.



AZALEA INDICA



BOUVARDIA, ALFRED NEUNER.

AZALEA INDICA, Continued.

Souvenir de Arthur Veitch. A very large single flower of satiny salmon crimson, blotched deep red.

Souvenir de Francois Vervæne. White, striped rose.

Souvenir de Prince Albert. A large and double light rose and variegated flower.

Vesuvians. Rose orange red, blotched white; very bright and distinct.

Price for strong plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

☞ The above specially selected collection of the best sorts and of the most distinct colors, are supplied in plants, all of perfect shape, measuring from 1 to 1½ feet high, and their beautifully and symmetrically shaped heads about one foot in diameter, all set with buds in season. Per dozen, our selection, \$10; purchaser's selection, \$15; or 100 plants of this collection, \$75; 50 at 100 rate. Fine specimen plants, at prices according to sizes and varieties, always in stock.

BANKSIA. Evergreen greenhouse shrubs from Australia, with attractive foliage.

B. Ericæfolia	\$1 00
B. integrifolia	2 00
B. verticillata	2 00
B. speciosa	3 00

BORONIA. Elegant flowering shrubs for greenhouse culture. The flowers are small, but very pretty and deliciously fragrant, usually pink-purplish or white, and very useful for cutting and bouquets.

B. Drummondii	\$1 00
B. elatior	1 75
B. megastigma	1 00
B. polygalæfolia	1 00
B. serrulata	1 00
B. tetrandra	1 00
B. viminea	1 00

BOUVARDIA. One of our finest greenhouse evergreen plants, furnishing freely in winter handsomely formed corymbose heads of elegant flowers, most valuable for cutting, and indispensable in good floral work. The richness and variety of colors give them great value, and the recent double forms have further extended their use.

B. Alfred Neuner. Double; white of elegant form and habit.

B. Bridal Wreath. Delicate pink.

B. candidissima. White.

B. Dazzler. Rich scarlet.

B. Davisoni (Vreelandii). White; one of the best.

B. elegans. Rich carmine, a superior sort.

B. Hogarthii fl. pl. Double; scarlet.

B. Lady Hyslop. Light pink.

B. leiantha. Bright scarlet; very free.

B. President Garfield. Double; reddish pink.

B. Priory Beauty.

B. rosea salmonea.

B. rubis.

B. Sanglorrain.

B. splendens. Very bright and rich flowers.

B. Triomph de Nancy.

B. Victor Lemoine.

B. Vreelandii. See *B. Davisonii*.

☞ Any of the above, 25 to 50 cts. for good strong plants.

BREXIA. Showy and imposing plants, with grand foliage.

B. chrysophylla \$3 00

B. Madagascariensis 3 00

B. serrata 3 00

BROWNEA. Very handsome evergreen plants, bearing large and very showy flowers.

B. coccinea \$3 00 to \$5 00

B. princeps 3 00 to 5 00

BRUGMANSIA (Datura). Fine and floriferous decorative plants, useful for lawns and sub-tropical gardening.

B. arborea (Datura) \$1 00 to \$2 00

B. Knightii fl. pl 1 00 to 2 00

B. sanguinea. Very handsome 75 to 1 00

BUDDLEIA. Shrubs bearing a profusion of distinct, oddly formed and beautiful flowers.

B. globosa. Orange colored flowers \$0 50

B. Madagascariensis 50

BURCHELLIA capensis. A plant with very dark green foliage and a profusion of orange red flowers. \$1.

CAMELLIAS (*Camellia japonica* and *hybrida*). Splendid evergreen shrubs or trees, with glossy foliage and flowers of great beauty and regularity of outline; varying from pure white to rich crimson scarlet. We cultivate and keep in stock all the leading sorts, principally those with imbricated flowers, of the most distinct colors, and furnish good strong plants with flower buds, at \$1 to \$2 each. Prices for larger quantities and for larger specimens on application.

CARMICHELIA Australis. A very interesting plant, with pea-like flowers in profusion. \$1.

CAROLINEA (*Pachira*). Noble Central American plants, with beautiful foliage and showy flowers.

C. insignis. Pale red flowers \$2 00 to \$5 00

C. macrocarpa 2 00 to 5 00

C. princeps 2 00 to 5 00

CASUARINA. Interesting and handsome evergreen trees, of rapid growth in the tropics, and now being planted in Key West and Cuba.

C. equisetifolia. Used as a street tree in Cuba, and of much beauty and merit \$0 50 to \$1 50

C. torulosa 50 to 1 00

CASSIA. Cassias are beautiful floriferous shrubs of easy cultivation, and are excellent plants with fine foliage; useful for the decoration of greenhouses and conservatories. Flowers yellow in large panicles.

C. corymbosa \$0 50

C. floribunda 50

C. grandiflora 50

C. laevigata 50

CENTRADENIA. Fine ornamental flowering plants of decorative habit; among our best greenhouse plants.

C. floribunda \$0 50

C. grandifolia 50

CESTRUM aurantiacum. A beautiful flowering shrub, with luxuriant foliage and orange flowers, in racemes, which appear late in autumn. 25 to 50 cents.

CHEIROSTEMON platanoides. The "Hand Tree" from Mexico, so called because of the peculiar resemblance of its flowers to a human hand; a fine plant, and very interesting. \$2.

CHIRONIA. Very ornamental, rather small plants from South Africa; flowers are fine for cutting.

C. floribunda \$0 35

C. Fischeri 35

CHORIZEMA. Very fine dwarf shrubs from New Holland, with beautiful flowers early in spring.

C. macrophyllum \$0 50

C. varium 50

C. — illicifolium 50

CHRYSANTHEMUM. In the last ten years a great deal of attention has been paid to the varieties of *C. Sinense*, and they have been developed to a wonderful degree of perfection and beauty. We now have a very wide range of form, color and size, from the little pompons, barely half an inch in diameter, to the superb Japanese sorts, whose fantastic petals extend over a width of six to eight inches. The colors include all

shades, from the purest snow white to deep rich crimson, from wonderful shades of yellow and chrome to a distinct purple; some are varied, and others again have the faces of their broad petals of one hue, while the backs are a lovely contrasting shade. Then there is a vast and unending variety of form—some have flowers of Camellia-like regularity, while others are like masses of narrow ribbons, thrown together regardlessly; the exquisite quilled and tubular forms are in sharpest contrast with the odd but beautiful anemone-flowered varieties. Indeed, descriptions fail to convey an adequate idea of the extreme beauty of these flowers. We refer readers to our special Chrysanthemum catalogue, sent on application, for a select list of the very best sorts of the day, which stand the critical test of the New York flower markets.

CISSUS Antarticus. A very valuable climbing plant, with glossy cordate leaves; excellent for covering walls. The plant stands any rough treatment, and can be used like ivy in dark and shady places. 50 cents.

CITRUS. To this family belong the orange, lemon, lime, etc. We offer varieties which form very handsome dwarf ornamental trees, and fruit easily in a greenhouse temperature. Their rich green leaves, exquisitely fragrant flowers and attractive fruit commend them to those who admire flowers and ornamental trees.

C. Aurantium amarum. Sour orange . \$1 50 to \$2 50

C. — dulcis. The sweet orange 1 50 to 2 50

C. nobilis. The peculiar and very distinct

"Mandarin" orange 2 00 to 4 00

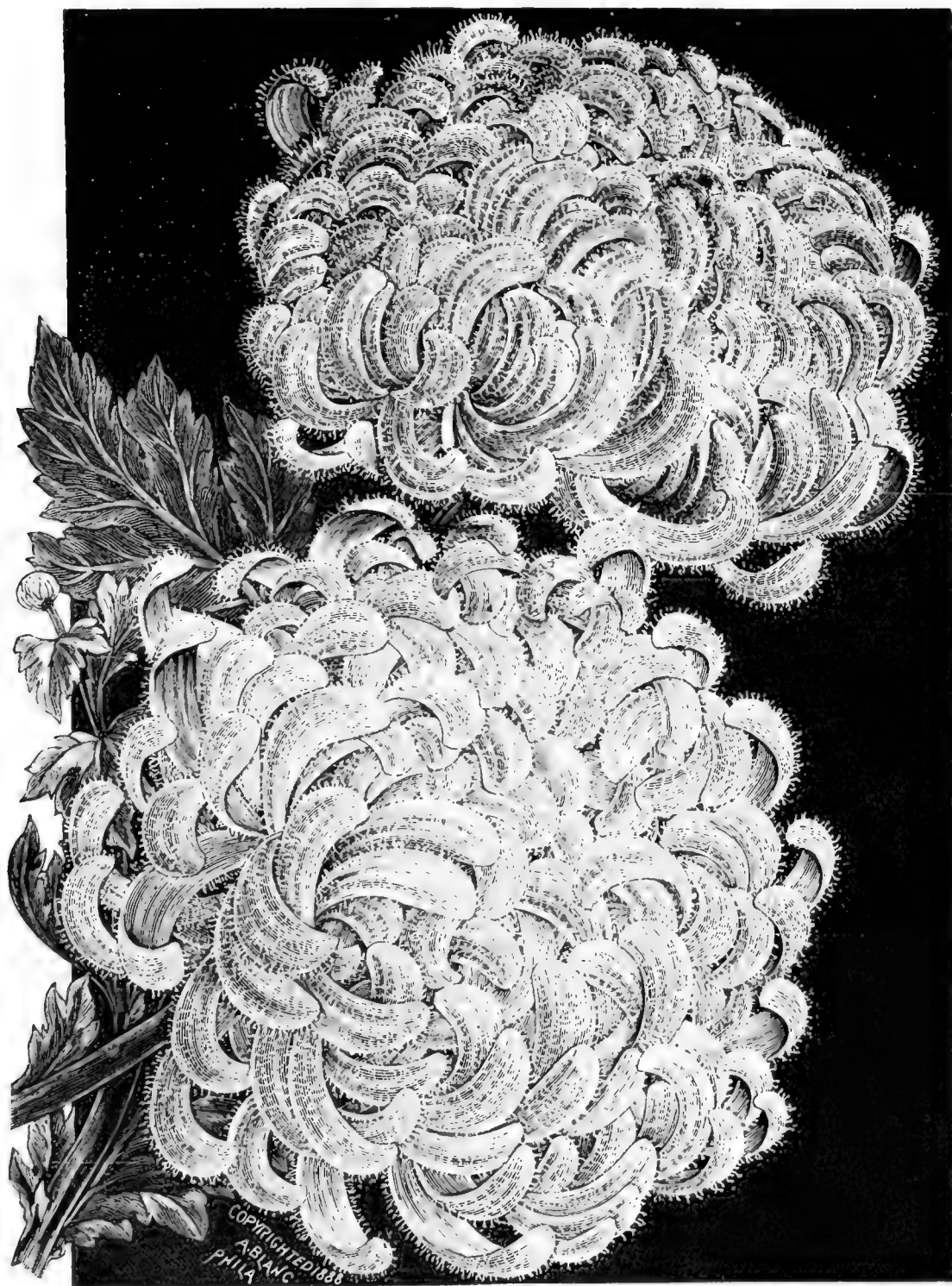
C. Japonica. The "Kumquat;" bears small fruits, which are eaten skin and all; very ornamental and desirable 50 to 1 00

C. Limetta. The sweet Lime; small, but fine fruit 1 00 to 2 00

C. Limonum. The Lemon; makes a handsome ornamental tree 1 00 to 1 50



A POT-GROWN CITRUS IN FRUIT.



NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM, MRS. ALPHEUS HARDY.

CITRUS, Continued.

C. medica. The Citron or Cedrat . . . \$1 00 to \$2 50
C. — acida. The cultivated West Indian
 Lime; a very valuable acid fruit . . . 1 00 to 1 50

C. Sinensis (Tahitensis). A Chinese orange
 with small flattened fruit . . . 50 to 1 00

Several other fine new sorts from Japan and China,
 ready to bear, \$3 to \$5.

CLETHRA arborea. The "Lily of the Valley Tree."
 A splendid greenhouse tree. 75 cents.

C. — fol. variegata. Has variegated leaves. \$1.

CLEYERA Japonica. A very fine variegated plant
 from Japan. \$1.

CLIANTHUS Dampierii. A fine plant with curious
 and richly-colored crimson and jet black flowers and
 glaucous foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

C. puniceus. A pretty New Zealand plant, with scarlet,
 oddly shaped flowers. 50 cents.

COLLETIA Bictonensis. A very conspicuous and
 fine flowering shrub from Chili. \$1.

COPROSMA Baueriana picturata. Another very
 fine variegated plant from New Zealand; the leaves
 are oddly blotched in varying forms. 50 cents.

CORREA. The Correas are beautiful flowering shrubs
 from New Holland; they are fine flowers for bouquets,
 and are of easy growth.

C. alba . . . \$0 25

C. cardinalis . . . 1 00

C. Cavendishii . . . 1 00

CORONILLA glauca fol. var. A charming little
 plant, with fine yellow flowers. 25 cents.

CRESCENTIA. Large, spreading greenhouse trees
 from Central America.

C. Lindeni . . . \$3 00

C. macrophylla (Ferdinandusa) . . . 3 00

C. regalis . . . 3 00

CROWEA. The Croweas are first-class flowering plants.
 The flowers appear early in spring, and are delicate rose
 and pink. These plants should be in every collection.

C. elliptica . . . \$1 00

C. macrantha (latifolia) . . . 1 00

C. saligna . . . 1 00

C. stricta . . . 1 00

DAPHNE indica alba (odora). An excellent florist's
 plant for cut-flowers; the flowers are beautiful and
 very fragrant and are always much admired. See cut.
 50 cents.

D. — rubra . . . \$0 50

DIOSMA. Cape of Good Hope shrubs, with fragrant
 foliage and an abundance of flowers; of excellent
 habit, and useful in greenhouse adornment.

D. ambigua . . . \$0 50

D. ciliata . . . 50

D. Echlomiana . . . 50

D. fragrans . . . 50

D. purpurea . . . 50

ENTELIA. Excellent and imposing evergreen decora-
 tive plants.

E. arborescens . . . \$1 50

E. palmata . . . 1 50

ERIOBOTRYA (Photinia) japonica. Decorative
 plant, with large foliage and interesting flowers and
 fruit. 50 cents to \$1.

ERIOSTEMON. Charming Australian plants, with an
 abundance of white flowers early in the spring.

E. densiflorum . . . \$1 00

E. floribundum . . . 1 00

E. linifolium . . . 1 00

E. myoporoides . . . 1 00

E. ovatum . . . 1 00

E. pulchellum . . . 1 00

E. scaber . . . 1 00

EUCALYPTUS. A genus of Australian trees, called
 "Gum Trees," or "Fever Trees," and very largely
 found in the Australian forests. They form fine deco-
 rative plants in greenhouses, and are reputed to absorb
 malarial germs from the atmosphere; for this purpose
 they are largely planted where they are hardy.

E. globulus. The well-known "Blue Gum Tree," and
 a very handsome decorative plant when grown in this
 country. In Australia they reach a majestic height
 and are of great value . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. coccifera . . . 1 00

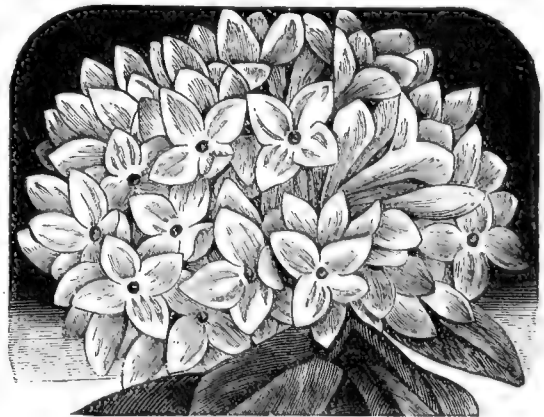
E. cordata . . . 1 00

E. ficifolia. The last three named are very con-
 spicuous species, and quite floriferous . . . 1 00

EUGENIA Australis. A myrtle-like plant, with fine
 foliage and red berries. 50 cents.

E. Jambos. The "Rose Apple;" a beautiful evergreen
 tree or plant, with long and narrow, thick and shining
 foliage. \$1.

**FARFUGIUM grande (Ligularia Kämpferi aurco-
 maculata).** A splendid greenhouse plant, with large
 round glossy leaves, irregularly spotted and blotched
 yellow or white. The stems are thick and fleshy, and
 the tendency of the plant is to make a round bushy
 mass of most distinct and ornamental appearance.
 As a house plant this excels; few plants will flourish
 so well under indifferent conditions, or give better
 satisfaction. It is far more decorative than many
 newer plants which are sold at much higher prices,
 and is in every way worthy; will endure as much neg-
 lect as an Aspidistra. See cut, page 122. 50 cents to
 \$1.



DAPHNE INDICA ALBA

GREVILLEA. Beautiful greenhouse flowering plants with graceful foliage.

G. Drummondii \$0 50

G. Manglesii 50

G. robusta. The Australian "Silk Oak," and a most beautiful plant, with delicate fern-like foliage; forms a most attractive specimen for any decorative uses \$0 50 to \$1 00

G. Thelemanniana (Preissi) 50

HABROTHAMNUS (Cestrum). Very handsome blooming plants; fine for conservatories.

H. aubletia \$0 50

H. corymbosus 50

H. elegans. Of climbing habit; a fine plant with purplish red flowers 50

H. fasciculatum 50

H. Huegelii 50

H. Newelli. Bright crimson flowers; a very ornamental plant 50

HELICHRYSUM. Charming little shrubs from South Africa, with silvery white foliage and large showy flowers in early spring. Excellent for bouquets, and also valuable as "everlasting" flowers when dried.

H. argenteum \$0 75

H. grandiflorum 75

H. purpureum 75

H. speciosissimum 75

H. spectabilis 75

HIBISCUS. Of this very extensive genus, we offer here only varieties of the species *rosa-sinensis*, which are all very showy and brilliant flowering plants, growing and blooming freely in our summers outdoors. They form magnificent specimens when liberally treated, and are especially valuable to give life and color to groups of tropical foliage plants.

H. rosa-sinensis carneo pleno \$0 25 to \$0 50

H. — Cooperi. Beautiful variegated leaves, marked with white and pink, crimson and deep green; an elegant plant 25 to 50

H. — luteo pleno 25 to 50

H. — puniceo 25 to 50

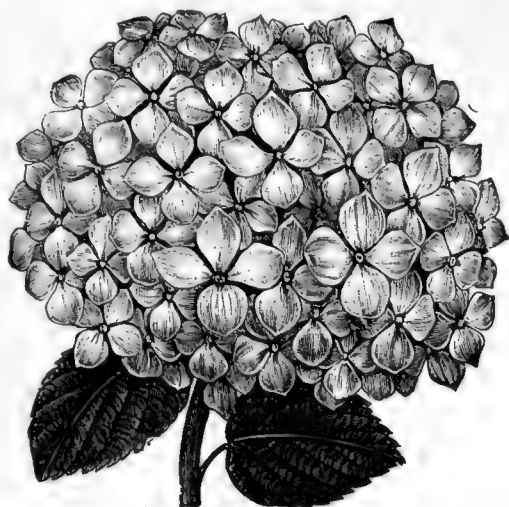
H. — fulgens. A single flowering sort of great beauty. See cut, p. 119 25 to 50

HYDRANGEA. To this genus belong some of our most essential greenhouse blooming shrubs. They have all large terminal heads of flowers, varying from pure white to deep blue, crimson, rose, etc., and made up of numerous little florets, which are used to great advantage by the floral worker. Well grown blooming plants are extremely showy and ornamental, and are peculiar in the long endurance of the flowers, which will often remain in full beauty for months.

H. cyanoclada. A beautiful new species. Flowers very large, in fine panicles; rich deep rosy pink, shaded with satiny rose, on the order of that beautiful orchid, *Phalænopsis Schillerianum* . \$1 00

H. hortensis. The old pink form, and one of the best for specimens; in soils containing iron the blooms are often blue. Almost hardy; can be kept outside with a little protection 25

H. — cærulescens. Bright blue flowers 75



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS ROSEA.

HYDRANGEA hortensis Otaksa. A very desirable Hydrangea, producing immense panicles of large, rosy carmine flowers; blooms when quite young and is a valued sort 25

H. — rosea. An elegant form, with large heads of rosy red; a beauty. See cut 50

H. — Thomas Hogg. The finest white variety, bearing enormous trusses of beautiful flowers; nearly hardy, and a superior sort; it is extensively grown for cutting and decorating by many florists 25

H. Japonica Imperatrice 75

H. nigro-picta. New; has black stems, and lovely deep red flowers; a grand sort 1 00

H. paniculata grandiflora. The well-known hardy white sort. See hardy plants . . \$0 25 to 50

H. stellata fimbriata. A new variety of distinct habit. Has trusses of large size, with pure white florets, having a crimson spot in center; the edge of the petals are remarkably cut, and it is an attractive plant 1 00

H. — rubra plena. A new and beautiful Hydrangea, with double bracts of a rich rosy red. The plant is of rapid and handsome growth, and forms a beautiful specimen; hardy 1 00

ILICCIUM. Fine greenhouse plants, with glossy foliage and beautiful fragrant flowers.

I. anisatum. Yellowish white flowers; a sacred tree of the Japanese \$0 50

I. floridanum. Fine deep red flowers 50

I. religiosum. See *I. anisatum*

IOCHROMA. Most floriferous South American shrubs, of great value and beauty for greenhouses and conservatories.

I. coccinea \$0 50

I. purpurea 50

I. toneliana 50

I. Tubulosa 50

I. Warscewiczii 50



HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS FULGENS. (See page 118.)

JASMINUM. Well-known flowering plants of elegant habit, with deliciously fragrant flowers.

J. grandiflorum. White flowers. See cut, p. 120 \$0 50

J. — flore pleno. A double form 50

J. odoratissimum. A yellow flowering variety 50

J. Reevesii. Flowers in winter, and hence valuable 50

LAURUS Camphora. A very fine plant, with large glossy leaves; an excellent ornamental plant. 75 cts.

LAVATERA arborea variegata. An excellent and showy plant, with soft leaves, finely variegated. \$1.

LEUCOPHÆA candicans. A showy plant. 25 cts.

LEUCOPHYTA Brownii (Calocephalus). A handsome plant, with silvery white foliage. 25 to 50 cents.

LIGULARIS Kämpferi aureo-maculata (Farfugium grande). A fine dwarf foliage plant, with dark green shining leaves, spotted with yellow. 50 cents to \$1.

LOMATIA. The Lomatias are elegant foliage plants from Australia and Chili.

L. Bidwilli \$1 00 to \$2 00

L. elegans (elegantissima) 2 00

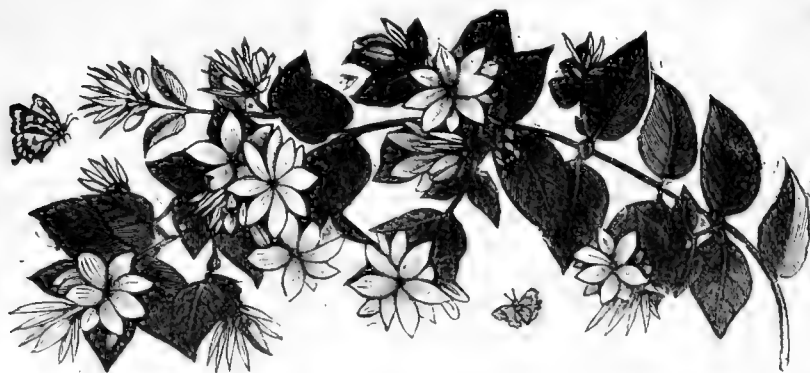
L. ferruginea. Of graceful habit 1 00 to 2 00

L. heterophylla 1 00 to 2 00

L. longifolia 1 00 to 2 00

METROSIDEROS (Callistemon). Evergreen trees, mostly with handsome flowers, from the Pacific Islands. 50 cents to \$1.

M. florida variegata \$0 50 to \$1 00



JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM.

METROSIDEROS, Continued.

- M. robusta** \$0 50 to \$1 00
M. semperflorens 25 to 1 00

MONTAGNEA (*Montanoa*) **heracleifolia**. A most imposing plant for summer out-door decorations, with large and deeply cut foliage. 50 cents to \$1.

MYOPORUM crystallinum. A peculiar plant, with crystallized or frosted leaves. 75 cents to \$1.

NANDINA domestica purpurea. From Japan. "A pretty little evergreen shrub, with decomposed leaves and terminal panicles of white flowers; very sweet scented, followed by small red berries." \$1.

PERIMENIUM discolor (*Schistocarpus bicolor*). A very imposing plant of bold character for out-door decoration in summer. 50 cents to \$1.

PHORMIUM. The Flax Lily or New Zealand Flax. Excellent greenhouse plants of distinct habit.

P. Cookianum (*Colensoi*) **variegatum**. Has elegantly varied foliage \$1 00 to \$2 50

P. tenax. A well-known form; has yellow or red flowers and dark green foliage, with red margin 50 to 1 00

P. — atro-purpureum. Elegant purple leaves 75 to 2 50

P. — variegatum. Leaves striped yellow and white 1 00 to 2 50

P. — Veitchii. Has shorter leaves, handsomely striped 1 00 to 2 50

PITTOSPORUM Tobira (*sinensis*). A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, hardy and popular in our southern states; flowers white. 25 cents to \$1.

P. — variegatum \$0 25 to \$1 00

POLYGALA. Fine sweet pea-like flowering plants, blooming early in spring.

P. Dalmaisia \$0 50 to \$1 00

P. mystifolia 50 to 1 00

ROHDEA crinita 50 to 1 00

R. japonica var. 50 to 1 00

R. — macrophylla aurea marginata 50 to 1 00

RHYNCHOSPERMUM (*Trachelospermum*) **jasminoides**. A fine plant, bearing beautiful white sweet-scented flowers. 25 cents.

R. variegatum. A form with variegated leaves. \$0 35

RHODODENDRON. This magnificent genus needs no description. The really beautiful flowers, of so many varying yet brilliant colors, and the handsome foliage combine to produce a fine decorative effect in any situation. We offer in this list species for greenhouse cultivation, mostly hybrids of *R. arboreum*, and the Himalayan varieties of *R. ponticum*. The collection is a fine one, and the plants we supply are not excelled by any.

R. albenscens. Very large and fragrant white flowers \$2 00 to \$2 50

R. Aetclarense. Lively red flowers; fine foliage 1 50

R. arboreum venum. Fine scarlet red 1 00 to 3 00

R. — hybridum chrysolectum. Yellow flowering, in several varieties 1 00 to 3 00

R. — Smithii. Deep scarlet red 1 00 to 3 00

R. Andersoni. (Himalaya) 2 00 to 3 00

R. argenteum. (Sikkim species). White flowers; large leaves, the underside silvery white; fine habit 2 80

R. Assamicum. Very large milky white flowers and narrow lanceolate leaves 2 00 to 3 00

R. calophyllum. Large, white, funnel-shaped flowers 1 50 to 2 50

R. Campbellii. (Sikkim species.) Compact bouquet of brilliant red flowers 2 50

R. campanulatum. Lilac flowers, spotted with purple; from Nepal 2 00

R. ciliatum. White and rose; a floriferous and very elegant small species; an excellent florist's plant 1 00

R. cinnamomeum. (Hybrid of *arborea*.) Dark red flowers; under surface of leaves brown 1 00 to 2 00

R. Countess of Derby. Pure white, large bell-shaped flowers; very fragrant 2 50

R. Countess of Haddington. Large bluish white flowers 1 00 to 2 00

R. Dalhousiae. (Assam species.) Large white flowers; fine foliage and excellent habit; one of the finest of this class of Rhododendrons 3 00

R. Daviesii. (Hybrid of *Javanicum*.) A very profuse flowering sort, with handsome orange red flowers and fine foliage 2 50

R. Duchess of Connaught. Bright vermilion red flowers, of great substance 3 50

R. Duchess of Sutherland. Large, white, sweet-scented flowers; robust habit 3 50

R. Duchess of Teck. Buff yellow and scarlet flowers; very showy 2 50

R. Edgeworthii. (Himalayan species.) Large, cup-shaped, fragrant white flowers 2 00 to 3 00



RHODODENDRON.

RHODODENDRON, Continued.

- R. Edgeworthii grandiflorum** (Hybrid). A very free flowering new sort, with extremely large white flowers \$2 00 to \$2 50
- R. Emblem.** Large heads of long tubed flowers of beautiful pink color 2 00
- R. Falconeri.** (Himalayan species.) Very fine flowering species, with large leaves; from Himalaya 2 00 to 3 00
- R. formosum** (Gibsoni). A Himalayan species, with delicate pink sweet-scented flowers 1 00
- R. fragrantissimum.** Pure white, shaded with rose; flowers fragrant 2 00 to 3 00
- R. fulgens.** (Hybrid of *arboreum*.) Rich fiery crimson flowers; compact habit . . . 1 50 to 2 50
- R. graveolens.** (Hybrid of *Assamicum*.) White; a profuse flowering sort 1 50 to 2 50
- R. Himalaicum.** A species with trusses of bright carmine flowers 2 00 to 3 00
- R. Hodsoni.** Superb bouquet of deep rose flowers 2 50 to 3 00
- R. jasminiflorum** 1 50 to 2 00
- R. Javanicum.** Golden yellow; fine foliage; rare 2 50 to 5 00
- R. Jean Verschaffelt.** Cherry red and carmine, spotted with black; very fine . . . 2 00
- R. Jenkinsii.** Large, white, funnel-shaped flowers; fine for conservatories, making a handsome specimen 1 50 to 2 00
- R. Lady Alice Fitzwilliam.** Clusters of very large white flowers 1 50 to 2 00
- R. longifolium.** (Bhotan species.) Has very long silvery white foliage \$2 50
- R. Mrs. James Shave.** White, cup-shaped flowers of great substance; of compact and bushy habit \$1 50 to 2 00
- R. multiflorum** 1 50 to 2 00
- R. nilagericum.** Species from Nepal, with large trusses of bluish colored flowers 2 00 to 3 00
- R. Nuttalli.** (Bhotan species.) Colossal white flowers, with yellow center; very fine 2 50 to 5 00
- R. Pink Beauty.** (Hybrid.) Pink flowers 2 50
- R. præcox.** A dwarf bushy sort, with glossy myrtle-like leaves and an abundance of showy rosy lilac flowers, very early in spring or in late winter. The flowers are large in size; a very fine exhibition variety; new 2 50 to 3 50
- R. Prince of Wales.** A fine sort 2 50
- R. Princess Alexandra.** With large white-tubed flowers; compact habit 2 50
- R. Princess Alice.** Dwarf, bushy sort, with clusters of bell-shaped white flowers 1 00
- R. Princess Albert.** Deep lake red 1 50
- R. Princess Helene.** Large tubed pink flowers; dwarf bushy habit, very fine 1 00
- R. retusum.** Species with orange tubular flowers \$1 00 to 2 00
- R. Rosalind.** Fine pink flowers 2 00
- R. Roseum odoratum.** A hybrid from *Azalea ledifolia* (alba), and a scarlet Rhododendron . . . 2 50
- R. Rosy Gem.** Large trusses of tube-shaped flowers; compact and fine for greenhouse . . . 2 00
- R. Taylora.** Rich pink tube-shaped flowers . . . 2 00
- R. Thibautiana.** Species from Bhotan, with bright red tubular flowers 2 00
- R. Veitchianum.** (From Moulmein.) Very fine white undulated flowers, sweet-scented 2 50
- R. Victoria regina.** White, spotted with crimson 1 50
- R. virgatum candissimum.** A large white winter flowering sort 2 50
- R. Wightii.** Species with clusters of bell-shaped golden yellow flowers; dwarf and neat 2 50
- SERISSA foetida** (Lyctum) (*Serissa japonica* var.). Fine greenhouse plants of dwarf habit, with small double white flowers; good market plant. 35 cents.
- SINCLAIRIA** (*Liabum*) **discolor** \$0 50
- S. violacea.** This and the preceding are imposing species for out-door decoration in summer . . . 50
- SPARMANNIA Africana.** A beautiful, quick-growing arborescent shrub, with white flowers. 50 cents.
- S. — flore pleno.** A new and fine form, with double flowers \$0 50
- STADMANNIA.** Handsome greenhouse and conservatory plants, with large and beautiful foliage.
- S. Australis** \$2 50
- S. Ghiesbreghtii** 2 50
- S. Jonghei** 2 50
- S. Legrelli** 5 50

SKIMMIA japonica var. A fine plant, with glossy variegated leaves, fragrant flowers and a profusion of red berries. 50 cents to \$1.

STATICE. Fine dwarf flowering plants; excellent for bouquet use.

S. arborescens. Blue flowers \$0 50

S. brassicæfolia. Purple flowers 50

S. Halfordii. Large white flowers 50

STERCULIA platanifolia. The "Chinese Umbrella Tree;" an interesting and handsome plant. \$1.

TASMANNIA (Drimys) aromatica. An evergreen tree with pretty foliage, marked with transparent dots. \$1.

TESTUDINARIA elephantipes. Known in its native habitat, South Africa, as "Elephant Foot," "Hot-

tentot Bread," "Tortoise Plant." Peculiar and most interesting; its odd formation of stem or base (giving the name) is surmounted by a graceful twining growth. \$1.50 to \$5.

TRIMOLIUM fragrans. Fragrant and rare. \$2.

VERBESINA. Of value for sub-tropical planting, with large and rich foliage.

V. alata \$0 50

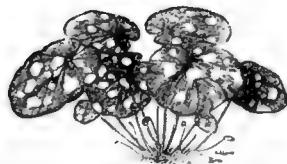
V. gigantea 50

V. Sartorii 50

V. verbascifolia 50

VIBURNUM Tinus floribundus (Laurustinus). The Laurustinus, a handsome flowering shrub. 50 cents.

WITSENIA corymbosa. A beautiful and rare blue flowering plant from the Cape of Good Hope. \$2.



FARFUGIUM GRANDE. (See page 117.)

XXI.

CLIMBING AND CREEPING PLANTS.

Including Hardy, Greenhouse and Hot-house Species.

VINES are indispensable in all decorative arrangements, and lend grace and beauty which cannot be supplied otherwise. Many have very handsome flowers, while others are attractive for their beautiful foliage. We include both hardy and tender species, and have distinguished them, for convenience, as follows:

- (h) indicates plants which are hardy out doors.
 (g) " plants needing greenhouse temperature.
 (s) " plants for stove or hot-house.

h ACTINIDIA polygama. Pretty leaves and fragrant white flowers; fine for trellises or walls. 50 c.

h AKEBIA quinata. A fine Japanese climber, with distinct foliage and odd brownish-purple flowers; very fragrant. 25 cents.

ALLAMANDA. Fine stove climbers, with handsome flowers. See page 95.

s A. cathartica \$0 50

s A. grandiflora. New and rare; of rather dwarf habit and short growth, but with large showy flowers 1 00

s A. Hendersonii 50

s A. neriifolia 50

AMPELOPSIS. A genus of splendid hardy climbing plants. They are all of superior value.

h A. quinquefolia. The Virginia Creeper; a very vigorous and rapid growing climber, with distinct five-parted bright glossy green foliage. Unequalled for rapidly covering any desired place \$0 50

h A. tricolor (*Cissus heterophyllus*). Has beautifully varied foliage 25

h A. Veitchii (*tricuspidata*). A superb vine, and constantly growing in esteem. The leaves are of dark, rich green, very glossy, and disposed on established plants in an overlapping regularity that is astonishing. In the fall, the foliage assumes tints of brilliancy, varying from light scarlet to the deepest crimson. When fairly established, the species is of rapid growth, and its tendrils fasten the vine firmly to any surface, clinging even to stone or brick. See cut, page 124 20

ARISTOLOCHIA. See page 96.

s A. Duchartrei \$0 50

s A. elegans 1 00

s A. floribunda 50

s A. galeata 50

s A. gigas 50

s A. ornithocephala 1 00

h A. Siph. Known as "Dutchman's Pipe;" bears odd yellowish brown flowers in the shape of a pipe \$0 50 to 1 00

h A. tomentosa. Hardy; purple flowers 25 to 50

BIGNONIA. Handsome free growing blooming plants, bearing showy flowers.

g B. Australis \$0 50

g B. Braziliensis 50

g B. capensis (*Tecoma*) 25

g B. Chamberlaynii 25

h B. grandiflora. Resembles *B. radicans*, but its flowers are much larger and of a deeper color . 25

g B. jasminoides (*Tecoma*) 25

h B. radicans (*Tecoma*). Trumpet Vine; one of our best hardy vines, bearing showy orange flowers 25

g B. venusta 50

BOUGAINVILLEA. See page 98.

g B. Braziliensis \$0 50 to \$1 00

g B. coccinea 50 to 1 00

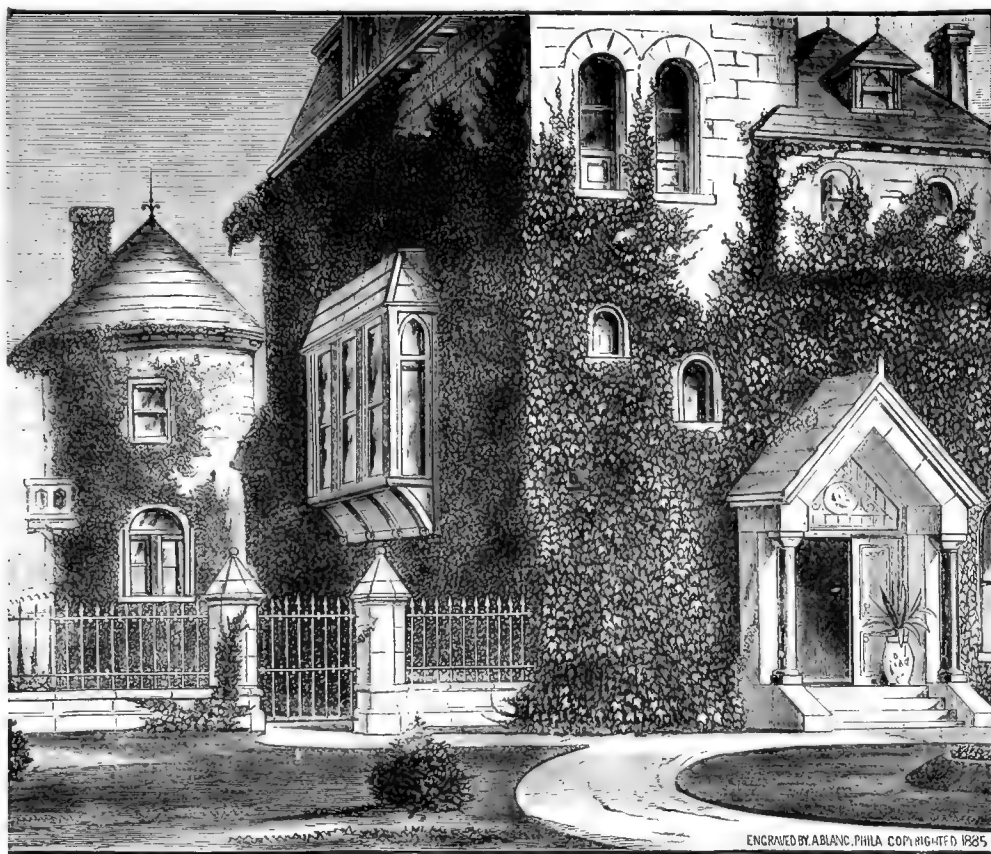
g B. fastuosa 50 to 1 00

g B. glabra 50 to 1 00

g B. spectabilis 50 to 1 00



COBÆA SCANDENS VAR. (See page 124.)



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (See page 123.)

BOUGAINVILLEA, Continued.

g **B. splendens** (*splendida*). New and rare; a most charming novelty, with brilliant scarlet crimson flowers, which are produced in long racemes in great abundance \$1 50 to \$2 50

g **BOUSSINGAULTIA baselloides**. A luxuriant trailing plant, with handsome foliage. 25 cents.

h **BRYONIA alba**. Tuberous rooted plants, producing fine foliage and odd fruit. 25 cents.

h **CALLISTEGIA pubescens fl. pl.** 25 cents.

g **CAPSIDIUM filicifolium**. A very handsome and well-known climber, with rich orange flowers. 25c.

h **CELASTRUS scandens**. The "Staff Tree" or "Bitter-Sweet." A fine North American climber, producing pretty orange red berries in late fall, which are often preserved for winter decorations. 25 cts.

g **CHORIZEMA varium**. Pretty flowers. 50 cents.

CISSUS. See page 98.

s **C. Amazonica** \$0 50

g **C. antarctica** 25

s **C. discolor** (*marmorata*) 50

s **C. heterophyllus** 50

h **CLEMATIS**. A fine collection of the best sorts; superb climbing plants with most beautiful flowers, varying greatly in form and color. See cut, page 125, which represents all the different types, such as *Montana*, *patens*, *florida*, *gracilens*, *lunuginosa*, *viticella*, *Jackmanni*, *caerulea-odorata* and *erecta*. Strong plants of these different sections or types, 25 cts. to \$1.

CLERODENDRON. See page 98.

s **C. Balfouri** \$0 25 to \$0 50

s **C. Thomsonæ** 25 to 50

g **COBÆA scandens**. A superb greenhouse climber, which will also grow freely out-doors in summer. It has handsome foliage and large bell-shaped dull purple flowers. The tendrils of this plant will affix themselves to almost any substance. 25 cents.

g **C. — var.** A fine variegated form of the above. See cut, page 123 \$0 25

s **COMBRETUM purpureum**. See page 99. 75 cents.

h **CUCUMIS** (*Cucurbita*) **perennis**. A pretty climber, of the gourd family. 25 cents.

DIOSCOREA. A genus of very ornamental climbers of rapid growth, with handsome foliage.

h **D. Batatas**. The Chinese Yam; has beautiful glossy foliage \$0 25



CLEMATIS. (See page 124.)

DIOSCOREA, Continued.

- s **D. discolor.** Leaves finely mottled with several shades of green 50
 h **D. Japonica** 25
 s **D. multicolor metallica.** Beautifully varied foliage; bronze and copper 50

DIPLADENIA. Most ornamental stove twining plants, with showy rose and purple flowers.

- s **D. amabilis** \$0 50
 s **D. amœna** 50
 s **D. atropurpureum** 50
 s **D. Brearleyana** 1 00

- s **DIPLADENIA crassinoda** \$0 50
 s **D. splendens** 50
 s **D. urophylla** 50

g **ECCREMOCARPUS** (*Calampelis*) **scaber.** An elegant climber, with pretty foliage, flowers and fruit. 50 cents.

ECHITES. Fine evergreen twining South American shrubs.

- g **E. melaleuca** \$0 50 to \$1 00
 s **E. nutans.** Beautiful blotched foliage 50 to 1 00
 g **E. picta.** With narrow and delicate foliage 50 to 1 00

g **FAGELIA bituminosa.** An ornamental twining shrub, covered with peculiar hairs. 50 cents.

FICUS stipulata (repens). A fine climber, with small glossy leaves; attaches itself to walls, and is also good for baskets. 25 cents.

g **F. — minima.** A form of *F. stipulata* . . . \$0 25

g **F. barbata.** Dark green; leaves about three inches long; fine creeper . . . 50

g **FUCHSIA procumbens.** A pretty creeper from New Zealand, with yellow and blue flowers, followed by very ornamental crimson berries. 25 cents.

g **GELSEMIUM sempervirens (nitidum).** Twining plant with fragrant deep yellow flowers and shining foliage. 25 cents.

s **GLORIOSA superba.** Ornamental plant, with peculiar and handsome red and orange flowers. \$1.

HEDERA Helix. The true Ivy, and among the most useful, permanent and valuable climbers grown.

h **H. algeriensis** . . . \$0 25

g **H. Helix.** In sorts, each . . . 25

h **H. — hibernica.** In sorts, each . . . 25

h **H. — Rægneriana** . . . 25

g **HENFREYA (Asystasia) scandens.** A handsome climber, with cream colored flowers. 50 cents.

HOYA. The Wax Plant; among the very best climbers for conservatories, being rich in foliage and bearing handsome flowers. See also page 106.

s **H. bella** . . . \$0 25

s **H. carnosol. var.** . . . 50

s **H. cinnamomifolia** . . . 1 00

s **H. imperialis** . . . 1 00

HEXACENTRIS (Thunbergia) coccinea. A fine climber, with red and rosy orange flowers. 50 cents.

s **H. mysorensis.** A climber with yellow flowers. \$0 50

IPOMŒA. Elegant rapid-growing and free-blooming vines, valuable for summer planting in the open air.

g **I. ficifolia.** Handsome foliage; purple flowers. \$0 25

g **I. Hardingii** . . . 50

g **I. Horsfalliæ.** Deep glossy rose color . . . 1 00

g **I. Learii.** Very bright blue flowers . . . 25

g **I. Lindleyana** . . . 25

g **I. Mexicana vera.** White flowers . . . 25

JASMINUM. Elegant climbers, with beautiful and sweet flowers. See page 119.

s **J. gracillimum** . . . \$0 25

s **J. sambac fl. pl.** See page 107 . . . 25

s **J. — Duchess of Orleans** . . . 25

KENNEDYA. Fine rapid growing twining plants, with distinct flowers.

g **K. ovata (Hardenbergia monophylla)** . . . \$0 25

g **K. racemosa** . . . 25

g **K. rubicunda** . . . 25

LONICERA. The Honeysuckle; too well-known to require description, and certainly favorite hardy climbers.

h **L. brachypoda (æxuosa) aureo-reticulata.** The "Golden Japanese Honeysuckle," and an elegant plant; the foliage is beautifully veined with yellow, and the plant is of superior elegance of habit. \$0 25

g **L. caprifolium.** In finest assorted kinds, each. 35

LAPAGERIA. Most beautiful greenhouse climbing shrubs, bearing lovely pendent, waxy flowers; very popular in England.

g **L. rosea.** Rich rosy crimson flowers . . \$1 50 to \$5 00

g **L. — alba.** Pure white flowers . . . 3 50 to 10 00

g **L. — superba.** Brilliant crimson flowers; very rich . . . 2 50 to 7 50

LOPHOSPERMUM. Excellent summer blooming climbers.

g **L. Hendersonii** . . . \$0 25

g **L. — scandens** . . . 25

LYGODIUM. Belonging to this genus of ferns are several of excellent climbing habit; they grow freely, and are useful for cutting.

g **L. palmatum** . . . \$0 25

g **L. — scandens** . . . 25

g **MANDEVILLA suaveolens.** A tall, South American climber, with large white fragrant flowers. 50c.

MANETTIA. Flowering climbers of beauty and value.

s **M. bicolor.** The hot-house species; flowers bright scarlet and yellow . . . \$0 25

g **M. cordifolia.** A profuse flowering species; scarlet flowers . . . 25

g **MAURANDYA Barclayana.** The well-known summer climber; a rapid growing and handsome vine. 25 cents.

g **MAXIMOWICZIA (Schizandra) chinensis.** A Chinese climber, with pale rose flowers, followed by scarlet fruit, which remains long on the plant. 50 c.

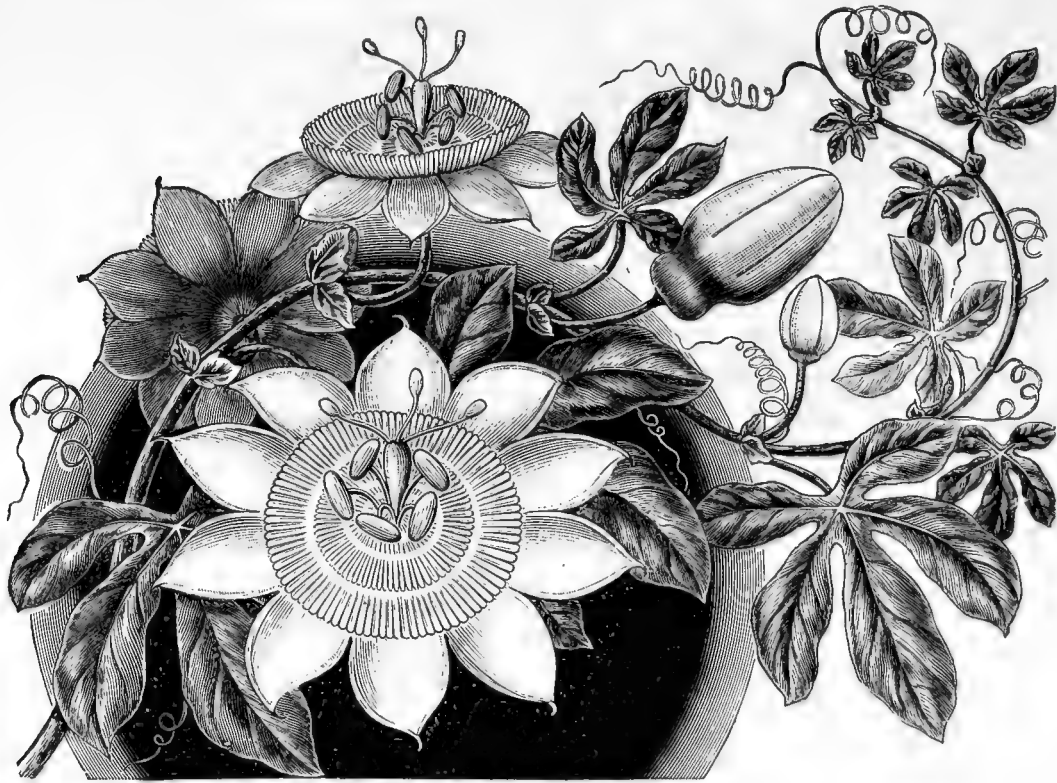
g **MEDEOLA asparagoides.** See *Mystiphyllum asparagoides*. 25 cents.

h **MENISPERMUM canadense.** The "Moon Seed;" has yellow flowers and large, handsome leaves. 20c.

g **MESEMBRYANTHUM cordifolium var.** A beautiful little trailing or creeping plant, with glistening foliage; is largely used in summer bedding, as an edging especially to succulent beds. 25 cents.



PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS VAR. (See p. 127.)



PASSIFLORA CÆRULEA ALBA (CONSTANCE ELLIOTT).

- g **MIKANIA macroglossa.** Fine evergreen climber. 25 cents.
 g **MIMOSA prostrata.** A pretty trailing plant, with delicate foliage. 50 cents.
 g **MYRSIPHYLLUM** (*Medeola*) **asparagoides** (*Smilax*). The well-known ornamental climber, now used in enormous quantities for all decorative work. Its glossy, dust-resisting foliage is beautiful. 25 cents.
 s **NYCTOCALOS Thomsoni.** A fine night-flowering climber, with white blooms. 50 cents.
 g **OTHONNA crassifolia.** A beautiful trailing vine for baskets, with elegant fleshy leaves and yellow star-like flowers. 25 cents.
 g **PAROCHETUS communis.** A handsome trailer, producing large and pretty blue flowers; known also as the "Shamrock Pea." 25 cents.
PASSIFLORA. Superb climbing vines, with entirely distinct, handsome and attractive flowers, and mostly rich foliage. Should be in every collection.
 h **P. alata.** Very sweet-scented, purple crimson and white flowers \$0 50
 g **P. cœrulea.** A lovely blue-flowered species, of fine habit; hardy if protected 25
 g **P. — alba** (*Constance Elliott*). One of the best flowering vines; it resembles the type in everything save that the lovely flowers are white. This species and the preceding are hardy, with slight protection. See cut 25
 h **PASSIFLORA incarnata.** Hardy \$0 25
 s **P. insignis** (*Tacsontia*). A southern U. S. species of beauty 50
 s **P. kermesina** (*Raddiana*). Very richly colored flowers 50
 s **P. Loudoni** 50
 g **P. Pfordtii** 25
 s **P. princeps** (*racemosa*). Deep red or scarlet flowers 50
 s **P. quadrangularis.** A beautiful and robust growing species, with large leaves; white and purple fragrant flowers 25
 s **P. — variegata.** Foliage marked with blotches of yellow, in irregular masses; flowers white and purple, fragrant. One of the best species. See cut, page 126 50
 s **P. trifasciata.** White and fragrant flowers, and finely marked foliage 50
 s **PAULLINIA thalictrifolia.** A beautiful climber with pale pink flowers; long and handsome leaves. \$1.
 s **P. — argentea.** See page 107 1 00
 h **PERIPLOCA græca.** A desirable hardy climber, bearing pretty silky flowers. 25 cents.
 g **PHASEOLUS Caracalla.** The "Climbing Snail Flower;" has odd purple and yellow flowers. 25 cents.



PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.

- g* **PHYSIANTHUS albens.** The "White Bladder Flower," or "Cruel Plant,"—the latter because it is said to catch flies with its honey. A beautiful white-flowering climber, with distinct and attractive flowers. 25 cents.
- g* **POLYGONUM rotundifolium.** A flowering climber. 25 cents.
- s* **POTHOS argyræa.** Attractive flowers. See page 87. 50 cents to \$1.
- g* **PYLOGYNE** (*Zehneria*) **suavis.** A fine climber with dotted foliage. 25 cents.
- s* **QUISQUALIS indica.** A fine creeper, with orange red, sweet-scented flowers. 50 cents.
- g* **RHODOCHITON volubile.** An elegant greenhouse climber, with handsome reddish flowers. 25 cents.
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM** (*Trachelospermum*). See page 120.
- g* **R. jasminoides** \$0 25
- g* **R. — alba** 25
- g* **RUBUS Australis.** A New Zealand climber, of the same genus as our raspberry, blackberry, etc.; has pink or whitish flowers. 50 cents.
- h* **R. fruticosus incisifolius.** A cut-leaved blackberry \$0 25
- g* **R. Molluccanus** 50
- g* **SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides.** A tall climber, with flowers on the order of a Hydrangea. 25c. to \$1.
- SENECIO mikanoides fol. var.** The variegated German Ivy; a valuable climber. 25 cents.
- h* **S. scandens.** A hardy climbing plant \$0 25

g **SOLANUM jasminoides fol. var.** A fine greenhouse twiner, with variegated leaves. 25 cents.

g **SOLLYA heterophylla.** The Australian Bluebell Creeper; a pretty plant. 25 cents.

s **STEPHANOTIS floribunda.** A grand old stove climber, producing exquisite white flowers, most deliciously scented; universally admired and sought after. See cut, page 128. 25 to 50 cents.

g **STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum.** The Golden Butterfly Vine of Brazil; a rapid climber, with pretty golden yellow flowers. 50 cents.

TACSONIA. Splendid climbers, resembling Passion flowers in many particulars.

g **T. floribunda** \$0 50

g **T. manicata.** Scarlet flowers 50

g **T. mollissima** 50

g **T. Van-Volxemii.** Very showy scarlet flowers 50

g **TESTUDINARIA elephantipes.** See page 122. \$1 to \$5.

h **THLADIANTHA dubia.** A Himalayan climber with yellow flowers. 25 cents.

THUNBERGIA. A genus of valuable climbers, including many handsome species.

g **T. chrysops** \$0 50

g **T. fragrans.** Beautiful white fragrant flowers 50

g **T. grandiflora.** Blue flowers; fine 50

g **T. Harrisii** (*laurifolia*). On the order of the preceding species 50

s **TORENIA asiatica.** See page 110. 25 cents.

TRADESCANTIA. Fine creeping plants; most excellent for baskets or vases, and also for growing on the surface of large pots containing specimen palms, etc. Being sub-aquatic, they will grow in a very moist place freely.

g **T. virides vittata.** Green leaves \$0 25

g **T. Warscewiczii.** See page 110 50

g **T. zebrina multicolor.** Varied foliage 25

TROPÆOLUM. Very elegant climbers for summer blooming; few more decorative and effective vines are grown.

g **T. Lobbianum, in var.** \$0 25

g **T. majus fl. pl.** 25

g **T. pentaphyllum** 25

h **T. speciosum** 25

g **T. tricolorum** (*Jaratti*) 50

VANILLA. A genus of orchids, from which are obtained the vanilla beans of commerce; tall climbing plants.

s **V. aromatica** \$1 50 to \$5 00

s **V. planifolia** 1 50 to 5 00

WISTARIA. A superb hardy climber, of rapid growth and bearing in spring magnificent racemes of rich flowers, almost covering the plant. Nothing can be finer for out-door planting. Flowers extremely fragrant. See cut, page 130.

h **W. frutescens** (*Glycine*) \$0 50

h **W. sinensis.** The best-known sort, and a grand species \$0 25 to 50

h **W. — alba.** Similar to *sinensis*, except it has white flowers; beautiful to contrast . \$0 50 to 1 00

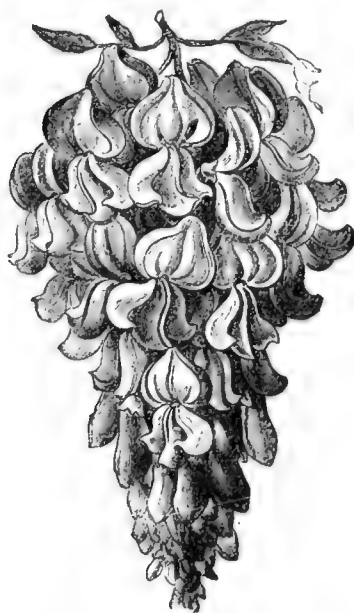


PLANTS OF PENDULENT HABIT

Especially Suitable for Vases, Baskets, Brackets, Etc.

ABUTILON megapotamicum. (Page 111) . . . \$0 25	CLIANTHUS magnificus . . . \$0 25
A. — variegata . . . 25	C. — Dampieri . . . 50
ADIANTUM caudatum. (Page 69) . . . 50	CONVOLVULUS aureus superbus . . . 25
ÆSCHYNANTHUS grandiflorus. (Page 95) . . . 25	C. Cneorum . . . 25
A. — pulcher . . . 25	C. mauritanicus . . . 25
A. — Roxburghii . . . 25	CRASSULA spathulata . . . 25
AJUGA reptans var. . . 25	EPIPHYLLUM Altensteinii . . . 25
ANTHERICUM Californicum var. . . 25	E. truncatum . . . 25
A. vittata var. . . 25	FICUS stipulata (<i>repens</i>) . . . 25
ASPARAGUS plumosus. (Page 112). . . 25	FRAGARIA indica . . . 25
A. procumbens . . . 25	FUCHSIA procumbens . . . 25
A. tenuissimus . . . 25	GAZANIA splendens . . . 25
BEGONIA glaucophylla scandens. An exquisite plant, with delicate salmon flowers. 25 cents.	GLECHOMA hederacea var. . . 25
BRIDGESIA spicata. 25 cents.	HELIANTHEMUM fl. pl. In sorts, each . . . 25
CHLOROPHYTUM Sternbergianum (<i>Cordylina</i>). 25c.	ISOLEPIS pygmæa (<i>gracilis</i>) . . . 25

KLEINIA articulata	\$0 25	PLATYLOMA rotundifolia	25
K. spinulosa	25	PTERIS caudata	25
K. suspensa	25	RUSSELIA scoparia (<i>juncea</i>). Page 109	35
LANTANA delicatissima	25	SANTOLINA canescens	25
LINARIA Cymbalaria	25	SAXIFRAGA sarmentosa. A beautiful plant of drooping habit, with round leaves, veined silvery, red underneath. 25 cents.	
LINUM flavum	25	SEDUM carneum var.	\$0 25
LYCOPODIUM denticulatum (<i>Selaginella</i>), and others (see page 73)	25	S. japonicum	25
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM cordifolium var.	25	S. Sieboldi	25
M. — spectabile	25	STENOTAPHRUM glabrum var.	25
MYRSIPHYLLUM asparagoides (<i>Smilar</i>)	25	THYMUS serpyllifolius aureo var.	25
OTHONNA crassifolia. Page 135	25	T. — vulgaris argenteo var.	25
OXALIS floribunda	25	TRADESCANTIA viridis fol. var.	25
O. — var. alba	25	T. Warscewiczii	50
PAROCHETUS communis	25	T. Zebrina signata (<i>tricolor</i>)	25
PELARGONIUM peltatum. In several sorts, each	25	TROPÆOLUM Lobbianum (<i>minus</i>)	25
PHLOX reptans	25	T. — majus fl. pl.	25
		VINCA minor. In sorts, each	25
		V. major. In sorts, each	25



WISTARIA. (See page 127.)

XXII.

AMARYLLIDEAS.

THIS large and important order of plants contains many of the most showy and brilliant greenhouse plants known. They are mostly bulbous, and free and satisfactory in bloom with but a minimum of attention. Some of the species are peculiarly adapted to house culture, thriving to perfection in an ordinary window, and presenting their brilliant flowers in winter and early spring. We have many rare species, and grow them to great perfection at our tropical nurseries in Trinidad. The beautiful new hybrids are fine for early forcing.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. A very fine blue flowering plant of easy cultivation. 50 cents.

A. — albidus. A white flowering variety, with beautiful blooms \$0 75

AMARYLLIS. Including *Hippeastrum*. A superb genus of gorgeous flowering bulbous plants, of the greatest beauty and value for house culture. The lovely and showy flowers are of great range of color, and many of the hybrids are of such richness as to make it almost impossible to do them justice. Our tropical nurseries at Trinidad, give us superior opportunities for the rapid and perfect growth of Amaryllis.

A. aulica. The "Lily of the Palace." A species with large and extremely handsome flowers of crimson, green and purple \$2 00

A. — platyveta. A very fine species, of the utmost elegance 2 50

A. Belladonna. A very ornamental species, with gorgeous heads of flowers, ranging from white to a purplish hue \$1 00 to \$3 00

A. graveana. Richly colored. See cut, p. 132

A. equestre. A grand old species 25

A. — major. A showy variety 50

A. — New varieties 50

A. formosissima. See *Sprekella*.

A. hybrida Empress of India. } Two new and

A. — Thomas Speed. } rare hybrid bulbs from the West Indies; fine bulbs, certain to bloom immediately 1 00

A. Hybrids, English sorts. In finest quality 1 50

A. — Holland and Belgium varieties. Excellent 1 50

A. — from Trinidad. Many fine varieties grown in our own nurseries 1 00

A. Johnsoni. A well-known sort, with dull red flowers, striped white; an abundant bloomer, and especially fine for house culture \$0 75 to 1 50

A. pardinum. A splendid species; flowers rich cream, dotted with crimson 1 50

A. — Hybrids. In several fine sorts 2 00

A. procera. Has blue flowers; from Brazil 5 00

A. reticulatum. Beautiful pink and white flowers; leaves have white mid-ribs 1 50

A. — Hybrids. In fine sorts 2 00

A. robusta (Telltant). From South Brazil; a very fine species 1 50

AMARYLLIS vittata. The typical species; flowers clear white, with double red stripes in each segment; a splendid sort \$0 30

A. — Hybrids. The finest assortment 1 00

A. — Reginæ. Hybrids; fine bulbs 1 00

A. solandriiflora. An elegant and distinct species 2 50

A. — conspicua. The rosy flowering variety 3 00

A. — New Hybrids. Very rich 2 50

BRUNSVIGIA. Very showy greenhouse bulbs from the Cape of Good Hope. They have handsome red flowers.

B. falcata. Peculiar sickle-shaped leaves \$2 00

B. Josephineæ. Handsome scarlet flowers 5 00

CHLIDANTHUS fragrans. A species from South America, with fine yellow flowers of a sweet odor.

CLINANTHUS lutens. A very fine yellow flowering Amaryllis-like plant of great beauty. It is very rare in collections. \$5.



NEW SEEDLING AMARYLLIS, EMPRESS OF INDIA AND THOMAS SPEED.



AMARYLLIS GRAVEANA. (See page 131.)

COBURGIA miniata. A sort of Amaryllis from Peru, with beautiful red flowers. \$1.50.

CRINUM. A genus of most admirable greenhouse bulbous plants. They have lovely lily-like flowers of many colors, and are superior plants for the greenhouse. See also pages 7 and 99.

C. amabile. A very beautiful rosy crimson flowering species \$2 00

C. Americanum. A large white flowering species of much beauty 1 50

C. brachynema. Large and very fragrant flowers, of white and green 2 50

CRINUM capense (*Amaryllis longifolia*). A hardy species, requiring only light protection in winter; flowers very beautiful \$0 25

C. — variata alba. A sub-species with very large white flowers \$0 35 to 0 50

C. Moorei. A very beautiful new species, which is hardy with a little protection 1 50

EUCHARIS. The Amazonian Lily. Elegant greenhouse bulbs, producing several times during the year lovely white fragrant flowers of great beauty. We offer bulbs which can be guaranteed to flower promptly. They are now very popular for growing for cut-flowers.

E. Amazonica (*grandiflora*). The best known species \$0 50

E. candida. A lovely sort 50

E. Mastersii. A fine new species 1 00

E. Sanderiana. Another new Eucharis 75

EURYCLES. Handsome bulbous plants, with large umbels of white flowers; from Australia.

E. Australasica (*Amboinensis*). Broad leaves, white flowers \$0 50

E. Cunninghamii. More dwarf in habit 50

GRIFFINIA. Very ornamental bulbous plants from Brazil; the flowers are most beautiful.

G. Blumenavia. White flowers, streaked pale rose \$1 00

G. hyacinthina. Delicate blue and white flowers 1 00

HYMENOCALLIS adnata princeps. Beautiful in flower, which is of distinct form and handsome habit; the pure white blooms resemble a giant Trumpet Narcissus. \$1.50.

IMANTOPHYLLUM (*Clivia*) **miniatum.** Has wide-spreading foliage, and bears large umbels of very handsome deep orange flowers; blooms very early in spring. This species is now largely imported for forcing, which indicates its value. \$1.

I. — grandiflorum. A new variety, with larger flowers, of a deeper color \$2 50

LYCORIS aurea. A rare bulb from China; the golden yellow, funnel-shaped flowers appear before the leaves, in November and December, and are about the size of *Amaryllis Johnsonii*. \$2.

L. radiata (*Nerine Japonica*). Smaller in flower than the foregoing, and of a deep pink color \$1 50

ORNITHOGALUM. These plants are commonly called "Star of Bethlehem," and are widely grown.

O. arabicum. Very fine large white flowers, with a dark center \$0 30

O. aureum. Yellow flowers, in large umbels; the finest of the genus 50



PHÆDRANASSA CHLORACEA.



VALLOTA PURPUREA.

PANCRATIUM. Very fine bulbous plants, producing lovely lily-like flowers.

P. littorale. The Spanish Lily; a beautiful species \$0 25

P. ovatum. A fine species with broad leaves; from Trinidad 1 00

P. speciosum nerum (*Hymenocallis speciosa*). One of the finest flowering plants for florists' purposes and cut flowers. The flowers are pure white, very fragrant and last a long time 1 50

PHÆDRANASSA. Handsome plants, with very showy and distinct flowers; they are valuable for summer bedding.

P. chloracea. Purplish rose flowers, tipped with green \$0 50

P. fuchsioides 50

P. gloriosa 50

POLIANTHES tuberosa. The well known Tuberose. See page 146.

SPREKELIA formosissima (*Amaryllis formosissima*).

The Jacobean Lily. Generally known as an Amaryllis and resembling them in most points. A beautiful blooming bulb from Mexico, with large and showy crimson or white flowers. Excellent for forcing, and of easy growth. 25 cents.

STERNBERGIA lutea (*Amaryllis*). The Winter Daffodil, or Yellow Star Flower. A very useful and pretty bulbous plant, producing fine yellow flowers in autumn. 25 cents.

VALLOTA purpurea. The Scarborough Lily; an Amaryllid with beautiful red flowers, produced in summer. 30 cents.

ZEPHYRANTHES. Pretty bulbous plants, often called Amaryllis. The species noted are all fine blooming plants of easy growth, and valuable both for summer bedding or for forcing.

Z. Atamasco. White flowers \$0 25

Z. candida. White flowers 25

Z. roseæ. Rose flowers 25



XXIII.

SUCCULENT PLANTS.

Including Agaves, Yuccas, Aloes, Echeverias, Euphorbias, Mesembryanthemums, Etc., together with a Select List of Cactuses.

SUCCULENT PLANTS are useful in many situations, both in-doors and in the garden or on the lawn. They are especially available for rockeries, and lend themselves to out-door bedding in sunny places in a most distinct and effective way. Nearly all of the Agaves and many of the Aloes, and others of robust habit, make handsome ornamental plants on lawns, or for decorating entrances, balconies, etc., affording a most admirable contrast to the tropical foliage plants, while the extreme beauty and regularity of "carpet" or "ribbon" beds wrought out with Echeverias as the principal factor is well known. Many of the Cactuses and Mesembryanthemums are noted for their brilliant and beautiful flowers, of great range of color and form, and often richly fragrant; while the strange and wonderful shapes and habits of the Euphorbias, Stapelias and Crassulas win for them much favor.

This class of plants is rapidly returning to public favor, and has the great merit of requiring a minimum of care and attention from the planter. We have, in addition to those here catalogued, many rare and curious specimens, which will be described and priced on application.

AGAVE. Noble and massive plants, quite familiar as "Century Plants" in many parts of the country. They are of much value for decorating; in Mexico many species are of the greatest economical worth. The idea that it takes them one hundred years to flower, is erroneous; the flower spike is produced at the maturity of the plant, whenever that may be.

- A. Americana.** The ordinary form . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00
A. — variegata. Very desirable; the foliage is beautifully margined with rich yellow . . . 1 00 to 10 00
A. — luteo-striata. A striking form . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. — medio-picta. In this the yellow stripes are in the centre of the leaf . . . 1 00 to 10 00
A. appianata. Most excellent decorative plant; the leaves are in a dense rosette form . . . 1 50 to 5 00
A. celsiana. A very beautiful Mexican species . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. filifera. A short-leaved, dwarf Agave with peculiar thready formations at edges of leaves . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. Gilbeyi (Roezliana). Very fine . . . 1 00 to 10 00
A. Milleri argentea . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. Salmiana aureo-marginatis. A very distinct gold-margined Agave . . . 1 50 to 5 00
A. stricta. Has very narrow leaves. See cut, page 135 . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. univittata. A fine species, with rigid leaves, having a broad pale band . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. Verschaffeltii. Glaucons leaves, of a distinct character . . . 1 50 to 3 00
A. Victoriae Regina. Has peculiar short and stiff leaves, oddly margined and striped; a handsome little plant, and will flower at an early age, affording a curious spectacle. (See p. 7; see cut, p. 135) 3 50 to 7 50

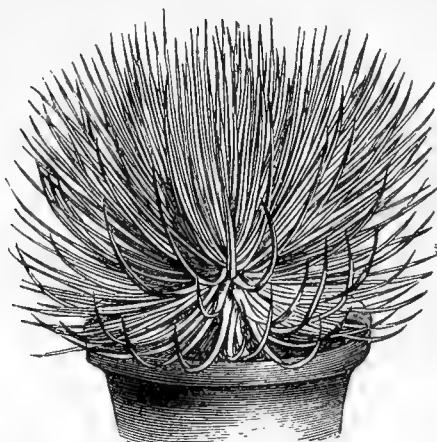
ALOE. Very interesting and curious plants, with thick and fleshy leaves, frequently in a rosette. They require about the same treatment as should be given the Agaves, and like all plants of this class, stand any amount of sunshine with but little moisture.

- A. albocincta.** A beautiful species, with leaves obscurely lined and spotted, and margined red or white . . . \$1 00 to \$5 00
A. arborescens. A tree-like form, with a dense rosette of glaucous green pointed leaves . . . 50 to 2 00
A. ciliata. A species of graceful habit . . . 50 to 3 00
A. dichotoma. The "Quiver Tree;" a peculiar species, with a very stout stem or trunk . . . 1 00 to 5 00
A. echinata . . . 50 to 2 00
A. maculata (Abyssinica). An excellent species with a stem . . . 50 to 2 00
A. mitræformis. Ascending lanceolate leaves of light glaucous green, concave on face and convex on back . . . 50 to 2 00
A. saponaria. Leaves very distinctly spotted and lined on the back . . . 50 to 2 00
A. serratula. Pale green leaves, faintly marked, set with numerous small spines on the edges . . . 50 to 2 00
A. virens . . . 50 to 2 00
A. vulgaris (Barbadensis). A very fine decorative species; it resembles an *Agave Americana* set on a stem a foot high . . . 50 to 1 00

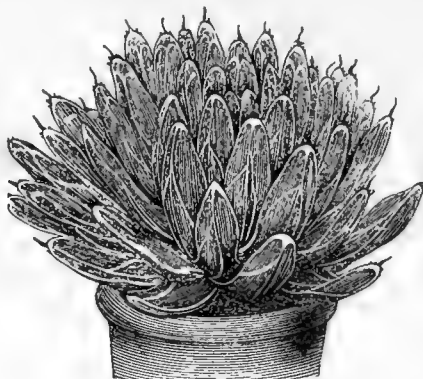
APICRA. A genus of succulent plants closely allied to the Aloes. Several species, each, 25 cents to \$1.

COTYLEDON. Elegant succulent plants, having handsome flowers; very desirable.

- C. arboreum** . . . \$0 25 to \$1 00
C. orbiculata . . . 25 to 1 00



AGAVE STRICTA. (See page 134.)



AGAVE VICTORIAE REGINA. (See page 134.)

DYCKIA remotiflora. A fine greenhouse succulent having elegant foliage. 25 cents to \$1.

ECHEVERIA (*Cotyledon*). This is one of the most important classes of succulent plants, and has received much notice of late years from the extensive use of some of the species in "carpet" and "mosaic" bedding, for which they are especially adapted—their dwarf character, regularity of form, real beauty, and habit of growth giving them a place occupied by no other plants. Some of the species are of taller habit, and bloom beautifully—in fact, the flowers of all are handsome, although it is not usual to allow them to form on the plants when used for bedding.

E. agavoides. A very fine and rare species, of Agave form \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. bracteata (*Pachyphytum*) 50 to 1 00

E. clavifolia. Club shaped leaves, incurved; fine purple flowers 25 to 1 00

E. Desmetiana. A fine and rare species 1 50 to 5 00

E. farinosa 25 to 1 00

E. grandiflora (*gibbiflora*). Of rather upright growth; foliage flat 25 to 1 00

E. Hookeri (*Diosmo*) 50 to 1 00

E. metallica (*gibbiflora metallica*). A superb species for single plants or for centers to beds; broad leaves, of a beautiful purplish metallic hue 50 to 1 00

E. rosea. A fine dwarf form for carpet bedding 25 to 75

E. scaphylla. Very fine 50 to 1 00

E. secunda and **secunda glauca.** Dwarf rosette form; fine leaves. These two sorts are the most largely used, with several others, for carpet or mosaic bedding in combination with *Alternantheras*, etc. We can supply several sizes, at \$10 to \$20 per 100.

EUPHORBIA. A very large genus of plants, distinguished by milky and intensely bitter sap. Some of the species are of a succulent nature, and very interesting in appearance, requiring very little attention. A brief list of these is given here. For flowering species, see page 105.

E. Caput-Medusæ. Singular formation . \$0 50 to \$5 00

EUPHORBIA globosa. A distinct and very fine species \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. meloformis. A fine and interesting plant, of odd and distinct appearance 1 00 to 5 00

E. triangularis. Tall in habit, the branches in a regular candelabra-like form; forms a superior decorative plant 50 to 1 00

E. — monstrosus. A distinct form of the above 1 00 to 10 00

E. nervifolia variegata. A very showy variety 1 00 to 5 00

Ten Distinct Varieties. Each 50 cents to \$3.

FOURCROYA (*Furcraea*). Elegant succulent plants, much in the way of the Agaves; some of the species are beautifully variegated.

F. Cubensis. Bright green leaves, very rigid \$1 00 to \$5 00

F. Lindenii. A species with beautifully variegated leaves; very showy 1 50 to 5 00

GASTERIA. Fine evergreen succulents, closely allied to the Aloes. Various sorts; each, 50 cents to \$1.

HAWORTHIA. A genus of small, very interesting and curious succulent plants, on the order of the Aloes. Several species; each, 50 cents to \$1.

KLEINIA. Handsome succulents; now included by some botanists under *Senecio*:

K. canescens. A very fine plant \$0 50 to \$1 00

K. repens. Pretty blue green foliage 25 to 50

K. suspensa 25 to 50

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Succulent plants of great beauty in flower, and of most interesting and varied forms. Several large and showy flowering species; 25 to 50 cents.

Dwarf Species, of odd and conspicuous forms; 25 to 50 cents.

OTHONNA crassifolia. A beautiful little trailer for baskets, with elongated bead-like leaves and yellow star-shaped flowers; is often used as a graceful edging to mosaic beds. 25 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$12 per 100.

ROCHEA falcata. A fine greenhouse succulent from South Africa, bearing handsome flowers. 35 cents to \$1.



SANSEVIERIA
ZEALANICA.

SEDUM. A large and important class of succulents, of easy growth; several of the species are very useful for bedding.

S. acre. Small leaves; a handsome and useful little plant for bedding. 25 cents.

S. Japonicum var. Handsome, with yellow flowers. 25 cts.

SANSEVIERIA. Beautiful variegated plants, with finely marked foliage. See page 109.

SEMPERVIVUM. Thick fleshy plants, of peculiar character; fine for bedding.

S. arboreum atropurpureum. Blackish purple leaves; very effective in a sunny position, being so distinct in color. 25 cents to \$1.

SEMPERVIVUM atro-variegatum. Leaves green and creamy white \$0 25 to \$1 00

S. — — intus luteus. Leaves varied with yellow 25 to 1 00

STAPELIA. Succulent plants with thick stems and no leaves, much on the order of Cactuses; flowers star-shaped, very large and showy. 25 to 50 cents.

YUCCA. Splendid plants, hardly succulent in their nature, and yet of the same general appearance as the Aloes. Their leaves are long, pointed and gracefully disposed; the flowers, borne on a tall central spike, are white, bell-shaped and very ornamental. The Yuccas are ornamental anywhere.

Y. aloifolia. A fine and durable decorative plant \$0 50 to \$5 00

Y. — — variegata (tricolor). Leaves varied white and rose color; a beautiful plant . . . 1 50 to 5 00

Y. filamentos (flaccida). A well-known and superior hardy form 50 to 2 50

Y. gloriosa. Makes a tree with a trunk of four to six feet high; fine species 50 to 2 50

Y. — — var. quadricolor. 1 50 to 5 00

Y. recurva. A form of *Y. gloriosa*. Foliage finely varied 50 to 3 00

SELECT COLLECTION OF CACTUSES.

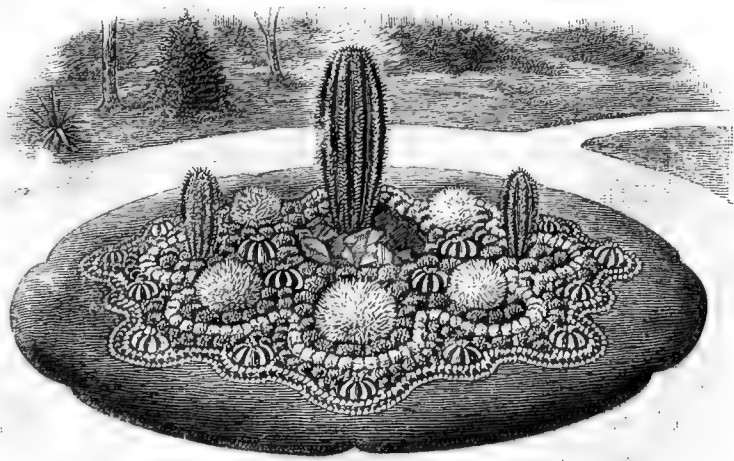
This generic term applies to many separate genera of succulent plants, including *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Echinocereus*, *Epiphyllum*, *Mammillaria*, *Opuntia*, *Phyllocactus*, *Pilocereus*, *Rhipsalis*, etc. No description can do adequate justice to the wonderful forms and variations embraced within this class. Some of the genera are diminutive, with a silky sheen; others tower to a majestic height. Some are soft to the touch, as if wrapped in down, while others are beset with formidable spines. Beautiful flowers crown many species—variegated spines are the charm of some; delicate mathematical regularity distinguishes them, and yet in some cases the widest divergence of form. They are a natural order of surprises, and the true nature-lover cannot but be attracted and charmed the more as he comes into knowledge of Cacti. One feature they have in common—they require but little care and attention to succeed, and a collection of them is satisfactory while easy to care for. We have all the best sorts, and can supply specimens or whole collections to advantage.

In the culture of the plants it must be noted that the soil should be quite sandy, and that the drainage must be perfect. Water need be supplied but sparingly; most of the plants are able to endure its absence for weeks at a time without any injury, except when growing rapidly and flowering, when water should be given several times a week.

The cut on this page shows a bed of Cactuses. Such a bed will present a most unique and attractive appearance, and require a minimum of attention if planted in a dry and sunny spot. Prices for sufficient plants for such beds will be given on application.

ANHALONIUM prismaticum.

A rare and handsome plant, of symmetrical shape, and a delicate pearl gray in color, the center covered with a dense woolly growth. It will live for a year without soil, uninjured. Flowers large, silvery white and pale yellow. \$1 to \$3.

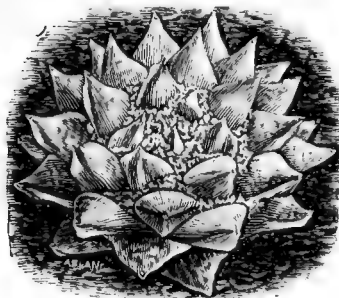


ILLUSTRATED BY A. J. L. L.

CACTUSES USED FOR CARPET BEDDING.

ANHALONIUM, Continued.

A. Williamsii. A distinct species, with a round, fissured crown; flowers pale rose. 50 c. to \$1.



ANHALONIUM PRISMATICUM.

ers of the genus are wonderfully fine, some being richly fragrant. As a whole, this is one of the best and most easily grown sections in the Cactaceae.

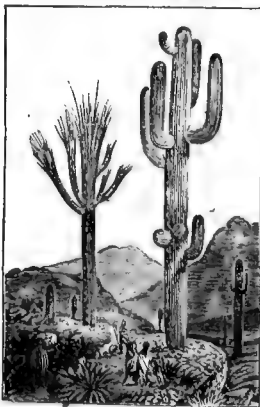
C. azureus. A species with distinctly blue stems, affording a remarkable contrast to the other species. 75 cents to \$1.50.

C. colubrinus. A rapid, upright and handsome grower, bearing fine white flowers at night, and large orange colored fruits. It is also very useful as a stock for grafting other sorts upon when several feet high, thus forming very interesting objects. (See illustration of *C. flagelliformis*, grafted.) 25 cents to \$1.

C. flagelliformis. Popularly known as "Whip-cord" or "Rat-tail" Cactus, because of its slender drooping stems, reaching ultimately a length of four to six feet. In spring the bright rosy flowers are freely produced, and very attractive, and these plants are much admired. 40 cents to \$1.50.

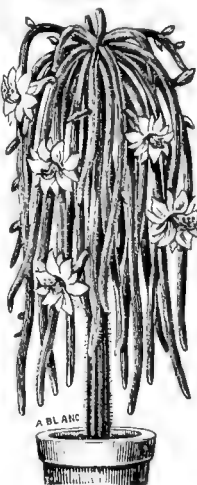
C. flagelliformis, grafted.

When this variety is grafted on a tall-growing sort, a very pretty effect is produced, as may be seen in our illustration. Grafted plants, \$1 to \$2.50.



CEREUS GIGANTEUS.

CEREUS A large and important genus of Cacti, of always upright and frequently slender growth. They reach even in cultivation a height of fifteen to twenty feet in some species, others being of very slow growth. The flow-



CEREUS FLAGELLIFORMIS, GRAFTED.

C. giganteus. The great columnar cactus, forming in its native clime imposing natural branched columns of 30 to 50 feet in height, the majestic form of which may be seen in the illustration. It is a most valuable decorative species, and will be found most admirable to use in contrast with palms, ferns, etc. \$3 to \$15.

CEREUS grandiflorus. The well-known "Night-blooming Cereus," and a grand plant. It is of rapid growth, and produces its wonderfully beautiful flowers at night; they are of an indescribably rich fragrance, and always attract great attention. Any plant lover will be repaid for the little care required to properly grow this superb species. 50 cents to \$3.

C. Jamacaru. A valuable species for contrast, and of upright growth. The stems are a light pubescent blue. 75 cents to \$1.

C. monoclonus. A species from Florida, of tall and stout growth; stems lively green, round, ribbed, with small spines; bears very handsome white flowers. 50 cents to \$1.

C. speciosissimus. A very free-blooming sort, flowering even when only three inches high. The glossy and very handsome flowers are scarlet and purplish crimson, usually, and will last in good order several days when cut. 50 cents to \$2.

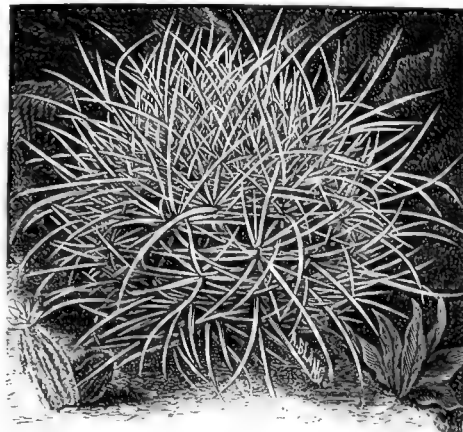
C. variabilis. Of tall growth, with stout spines, sparsely set; bears very handsome white nocturnal flowers and large crimson fruit. 35 cents to \$5.

ECHINOCACTUS. The "Hedgehog" Cactus is the colloquial name for this genus. They are mostly of a stout mass, often round, and of sturdy growth, making fine and attractive specimens. In some species, the thorns or spines are extremely large and strong, and often very ornamental from their varied colors.

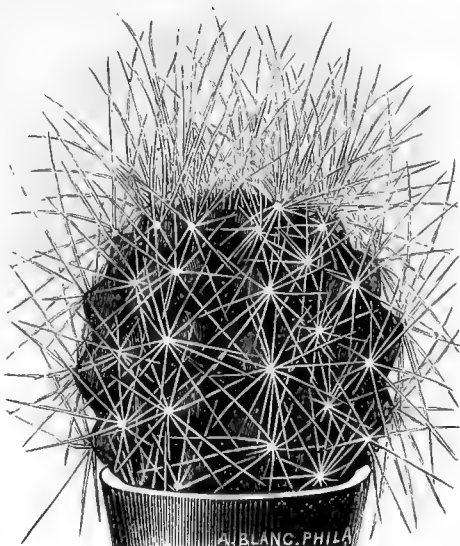
E. capricornis. A most distinct and peculiar plant. It is of considerable thickness, and resembles a bishop's hood. The surface is dark, covered with white dots, and crowned with spines; flowers large, yellow. We do not know of a more interesting plant for a collection. 50 cents to \$2.50.

E. cylindraceus. Apparently only a mass of formidable white spines, interlaced over the whole plant. The appearance is well shown by our cut, and it is a beautiful and attractive species. 75 cents to \$3.

E. horizontalis. A beautiful Mexican species, of oblong cylindrical shape, ridged, and the ridges set with clusters of rigid spines; gray in color, and bearing funnel-shaped purplish pink flowers; very attractive. 50 cents to \$3.



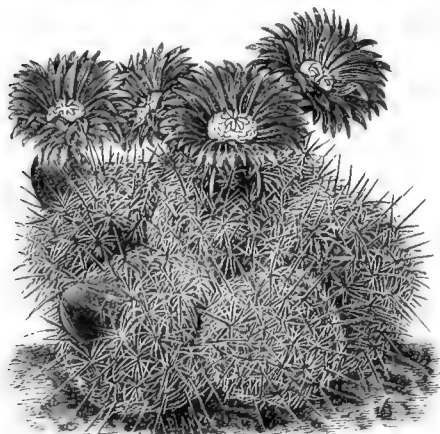
ECHINOCACTUS CYLINDRACEUS.



ECHINOCACTUS LONGEHAMATUS.

ECHINOCACTUS, Continued.

- E. Longehamatus.** A species with long spines, bearing profusely large flowers. 50 cents to \$2.
- E. multicostatus.** Another wonderful variation. The form is generally like a flattened ball, or a Mandarin orange, and the surface is ribbed with wavy and closely set ribs, upon which are curiously varying and handsome spines; a most desirable Cactus for any collection. 50 cents to \$5.
- E. Simpsonii.** A perfectly hardy plant, bearing beautiful flowers and edible fruit, tasting much like gooseberries. The plant is easily grown, and is a cluster of thorny balls; the spines are also attractive in appearance. 50 cents to \$1.
- E. Texensis.** Of symmetrical cushion-like form; bears beautifully fringed yellowish rose flowers, followed by ornamental bright red seed pods. 25 cents to \$1.50.



ECHINOCACTUS SIMPSONII.

ECHINOCEREUS. This genus has mostly cylindrical stems, of rather dwarf habit, which have longitudinal ridges, either straight or spiral, bearing handsomely colored spines. The flowers are rich in color and very beautiful, and quite lasting in character. The plants thrive in a cooler atmosphere than do most Cactuses.

E. Berlandieri. An odd form, bearing large sweet-scented flowers of great beauty. 25 to 30 cents.

E. candicans. A rare and remarkable species, the beauty of the spines being its distinguishing merit—they vary from cream color to deep blood red. It is a free bloomer. \$1 to \$5.

E. chloranthus. Of oblong shape, producing yellowish green flowers, low down on the plant; spines red and white, and very pretty. 50 cents to \$1.50.

E. enneacanthus. Branching stems of fresh green color; flowers reddish purple; spines short, yellow. 35 cents to \$1.

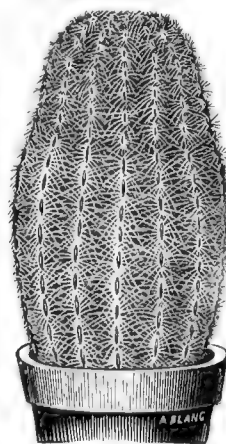
E. multiplex. This is a superior species, being distinct and handsome in form, and notable for its beautifully arranged spines. The flowers are rich and elegant in appearance, and of large size; the variety is one of the most satisfactory of all the Cactuses. 50 cts. to \$5.

E. pectinatus. A superior blooming species, the flowers being produced in great profusion; they are of a beautiful purplish pink; the plant is dwarf and very ornamental, with harmless spines. One of the very best Cactuses grown. 50 cents to \$5.

E. pectinatus, grafted. This species is handsome grafted on *Cereus grandiflora*; when so treated it makes rapid growth, and is very interesting. Grafted plants, 75 cents to \$1.50.



ECHINOCEREUS PECTINATUS, GRAFTED.



ECHINOCEREUS MULTIPLEX.

ECHINOPSIS. Of hardy constitution and free growth; this is a valued genus. There is much variety in the family; the flowers are always produced from the side of the plant, as in *E. Mulleri*, of which a cut is presented below.

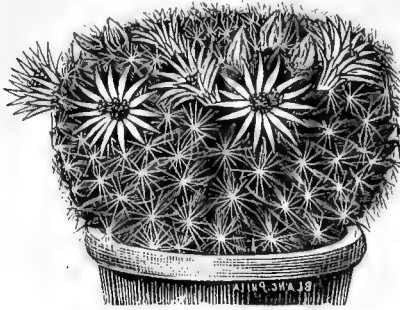
E. Mulleri. A very fine cactus; of rapid growth, blooming when only two years old and bearing very handsome double satiny pink flowers, freely scented, which remain open for a week. 60 cts. to \$3.

Ten distinct varieties. We will send ten distinct varieties of *Echinopsis* for from \$3 to \$5, according to sizes of plants.



ECHINOPSIS MULLERI

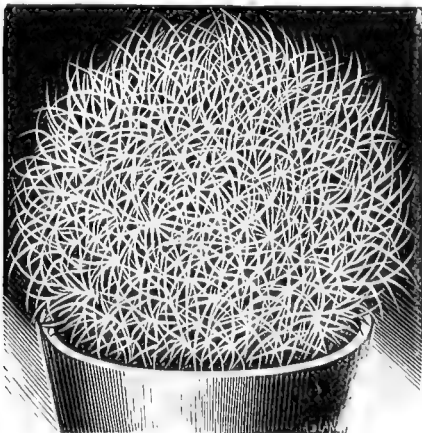
EPIPHYLLUM. The "Crab Cactus." Handsome free-flowering plants, and especially valuable from their habit of winter blooming. They are of free and quick growth, and easily propagated. The flowers are very handsome.



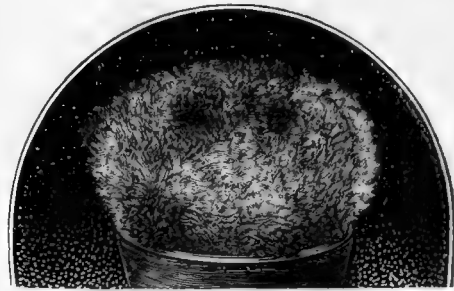
MAMMILLARIA APPLANATA.

E. truncatum. Best improved varieties of this species, with lovely crimson flowers. 50 cents to \$1.50.

E. Russellianum. Of more slender growth, and blooms in May and June; flowers rosy crimson, freely produced. 50 cents to \$1.50.



MAMMILLARIA FULVISPINA.



MAMMILLARIA LASIACANTHA.

MAMMILLARIA. An important class, distinguished by great regularity and symmetrical formation. Some of them are most delicate and handsome, and all are attractive, bearing fine flowers and fruits.

M. applanata. Blooms in early spring; is also covered with long bright red berries. 25 to 75 cents.

M. bicolor. "The whole surface of this plant appears as if covered with a fine cobweb, owing to the numerous closely-set white hairs which form the outer series of spines." Should be kept in a case or under a bell glass to exclude dust; a very neat and handsome species. 75 cents to \$1.

M. decipiens. A fine form, with many regular tubercles; of easy growth, and produces large yellow flowers. 25 to 50 cents.

M. echinus. A striking plant of globular outline, with an unusually stout central spine; bears yellow flowers. 35 to 75 cents.

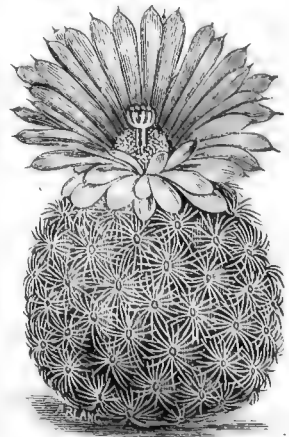
M. fulvispina. The spines of this species are very beautiful, being ivory white at the base, turning to dark purple at the point. The handsome form is shown by the cut. 75 cents to \$1.50.

M. Grahami. Of regular outline, with delicate spines, curving to the top of the plant; flowers rose colored, from June to August. 50 cts. to \$1.

M. lasiacantha. A lovely form, with innumerable pubescent spines; the illustration pictures it well. Flowers distinct and pretty. 25 cts. to \$5.

M. micromeris. "Called the 'Button Cactus' by some, because small single plants really resemble a finely silk embroidered button." A remarkable plant, hard to describe; it is of delicate texture, and very handsome. It also endures much hardship without harm. 50 c. to \$5.

M. pectinata. A handsome plant of the greatest regularity, bearing a large and very beautiful yellow flower. 25 to 50 cents.



MAMMILLARIA PECTINATA.



PILOCEREUS SENILIS.

MAMMILLARIA pusilla. Bright silvery spines, glistening in the sun; flowers yellowish white; a fine species. 25 cents.

M. senilis. Like a ball of cotton, almost, being covered with delicate feathers, it seems. Must be kept covered to exclude dust; a lovely little gem. 50 cents to \$10.

M. Wildiana. A dwarf and handsome plant, with rose colored flowers, freely and often produced. 50 c. to \$1.

PILOCEREUS senilis. The "Old Man" Cactus is a very odd and attractive plant. It is covered entirely with white hairs, which are pendulous, and envelop the stem. Remarkable, and always excites curiosity and admiration. \$1 to \$10.

PHYLLOCACTUS. A most distinct family, with flat stems almost like leaves, and bearing very handsome

and richly colored flowers of enormous size. They stand much neglect, and are admired for their elegant flowers.

Collection of best varieties, ten extra sorts. \$5 to \$10.

OPUNTIA. A familiar genus, to which belong some especially fine and handsome forms. We have the best sorts in considerable variety, and can supply many not here named.

O. microdasys. Of flat form, as shown in the cut, with lively green branches, beautifully spotted with tufts of golden yellow; a fine variety, and very distinct in contrast. 35 cents to \$1.50.

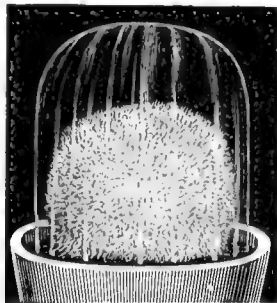
Ten Select Sorts, of distinct habit. 25 cents to \$1.



OPUNTIA MICRODASYS.

COLLECTIONS OF CACTUSES.

We will select twelve distinct varieties, including the best species, for \$3, \$5 and \$10, according to size and varieties. To those desiring to form collections of greater extent, we will be pleased to supply lists of the best species, with prices. Cactuses for bedding will be supplied, also, at very moderate prices by the dozen or hundred.

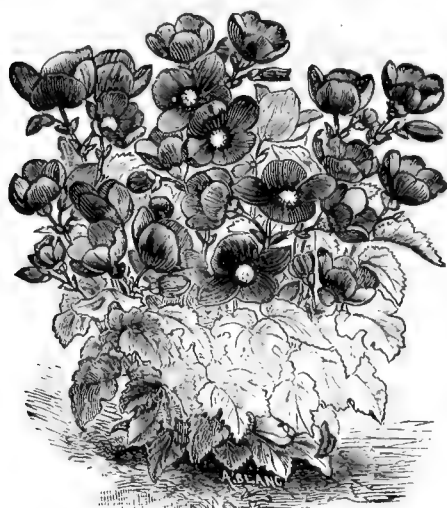


MAMMILLARIA SENILIS.

XXIV.

BULBS AND TUBEROUS PLANTS.

MANY of our most desirable flowers are produced from bulbs or tuberous roots, and as a class they combine great beauty with easy culture. There are many hardy plants among them, and these are all transplanted with the greatest facility. Lilies, for instances, can be successfully lifted even when in full bud, and will grow on without serious check. The class, as a whole, can be heartily commended to all flower lovers.



TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA.

AMARYLLIS. A fine genus of greenhouse bulbs, with gorgeous blooms. See page 131.

BEGONIA, Tuberous-Rooted. These are plants of great beauty. They are of neat and compact habit, often with distinctly ornamental foliage, and bearing a profusion of most elegant flowers in varying colors. Though of tropical origin (the original species coming from the Andes of South America), they do excellently when bedded out in summer. We cannot too highly commend them to the flower-loving public.

Single Flowering, each, 20 cents; per dozen, \$2.25.

Double Flowering, each, 40 cents; per dozen, \$4.

B. Rex varieties. See page 98. Each, 25 to 50 cents.

BOUSSINGAULTIA baselloides. A pretty half hardy tuberous plant, bearing clusters of small white flowers. 10 cents each; per dozen, \$1.

CALADIUM, Hybrid Fancy. (See page 86.) New and finest sorts from Rio Janeiro. Twelve sorts, named, \$5; six sorts, named, \$3; twelve sorts, unnamed, \$4; six sorts, unnamed, \$2.25.

CALLA (Richardia) æthiopica. The Calla Lily. (See page 86.) Fine strong tubers. Each, 25 cents.

C. maculata. Spotted foliage. 25 cents.

CALOCHORTUS. The Mariposa Tulip; from California. An excellent class of plants for bedding purposes; their flowers are showy, and freely produced. Twelve fine sorts for \$2.

CANNA. Plants most valuable both for foliage and flowers—the former of tropical richness, including all shades of green and bronze to deep crimson. The flowers in the newer varieties are extremely attractive and rich in coloring, and in combination with the superb foliage, make these plants unequalled for easily producing handsome decorative effects in the summer.

C. Ehemanni. A superb variety, having large flowers of a deep carmine, handsome both on the plant and when cut. Plant of medium height. (See cut, page 142.) 25 cents.

C. gladioliflora. Splendid flowers. 25 cents.

C. Noutoni. A beautiful French variety of very distinct character. 25 cents.

C. Premices de Nice. Foliage bright sea green; flowers lemon yellow; very distinct and fine. 25 cents.

C. Hybrids. These are dwarf in habit, with rich flowers and superb foliage. Six varieties, 75 cents each.

CHIONODOXA. Fine hardy spring flowering bulbs.

C. Luciliae. Flowers intense blue, shading to white in centre; blooms early and is very fine. 15 cents.

C. Sardensis. A new sort, the flowers of which are blue without the white shading. 20 cents.



CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE.



CANNA EHEMANNI. (See page 141.)

COLOCASIA. Fine greenhouse bulbs, with very handsome foliage. See page 86.

CONVALLARIA majalis. The "Lily of the Valley." No words are necessary, either to describe or praise this lovely little spring-flowering bulb. All know it and love it. By the skill of the florists in forcing and retarding, the flowers are produced all the year. Strong pips, 50 cents per dozen.

CRINUM. Splendid flowering bulbs. See page 132.

CROCUS. Very early hardy spring-blooming bulbs, often showing color before the snow is off. They are of dwarf habit, and most valuable in masses, giving a show of bloom so very early. All the colors, white, blue, purple, yellow, striped etc., 25 cents per doz., \$1 per 100; named varieties, 50 cents per doz., \$2 per 100.

CYCLAMEN. A grand genus of greenhouse plants, producing lovely flowers on strong stems, well above the pretty foliage. There are several species, but the most valuable is the one following, and its varieties.

C. persicum. A fine strain. Extra tubers, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.

C. — giganteum. "Rose Hill strain." This strain, of our own selection, includes the very best forms yet produced. The flowers are of large size, the most perfect form, and disposed on the plant in a graceful fashion; the colors of the flowers range from pure white through all shades to deep and rich crimson. We know that no better strain exists, and we are confident that it will please all who try it. Plants have been fre-

quently exhibited and always take first prize. In assorted colors, each, 50 c.; six for \$2.50, twelve for \$4.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM.



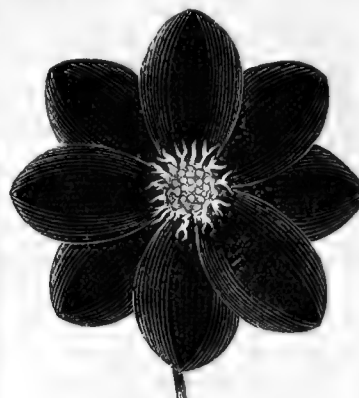
GLADIOLUS HYBRIDS. (See page 144.)

DAHLIA. Well-known herbaceous tuberous-rooted plants. They are extremely ornamental, and serve to make gay our gardens for a long period. Their flowers, most brilliant and showy, are freely produced, and of a vast variety in color and shading. From deep est black purple to pure white, from the brightest scarlet to rosy blush, all the hues are found; and these again are striped and veined in some sorts most beautifully. The forms of the flowers are also of wonderful variety; the little pompons stand in marked contrast to the beautiful single varieties, while the odd cactus forms are most distinct from the regular double or "show" dahlias. The tubers can be wintered in a cool cellar. Our collection is the very best to be had.

All Colors and Shades. Each, 25 cents; twelve varieties, named, \$2.50; twelve varieties, unnamed, \$2.

EUPHARIS. Beautiful white flowers. See page 132.

FREESIA. Greenhouse bulbs, producing a fine spike of delicately beautiful and very fragrant flowers in winter.



SINGLE DAHLIA.

F. Leichtlini. Yellow or cream edge. \$1 per doz.

F. refracta alba. Pure white flowers. This species is very largely grown and forced. \$1 per dozen.

FRITILLARIA. The "Crown Imperial;" a

beautiful and stately hardy early spring flowering bulb. The stems are thrown a foot or two above the foliage; and are crowned with a cluster of showy flowers.

F. imperialis. The familiar form; the flowers are brick red; but in sub-varieties other rich colors are found. 35 cents each.

F. meleagris. The "Snake's Head" lilies; flowers spotted and checkered. 50 cents each.

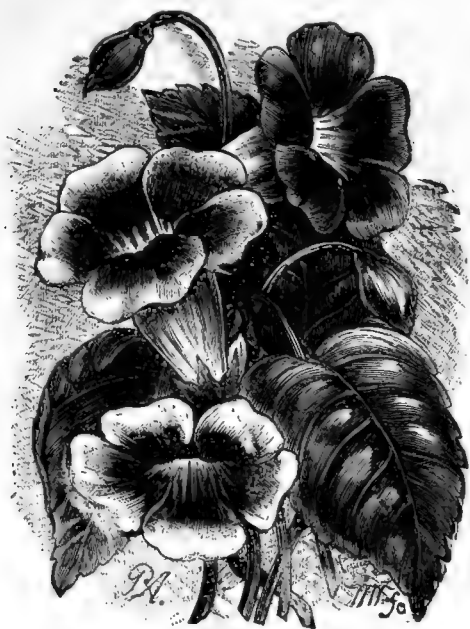
GALANTHUS. The Snowdrop; well-known hardy bulbs, flowering very early in spring. They have white flowers, and are highly esteemed.

G. nivalis. Double and single forms. 25 cents per dozen.

G. Elwesii. A large flowering variety. 50 cents per dozen.



DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



GLOXINIA.

GLADIOLUS. No plant is more useful for making gay the garden than the Gladiolus forms. Planted at intervals, from May 1 on, they supply a brilliant display in late summer and fall. The tall spikes of flowers are very lasting when cut, and the colors include white, yellow, scarlet and all intermediate shades. The bulbs are not hardy, but can be readily lifted and kept over winter.

G. Gandavensis hybridus. The innumerable varieties are from this species. Best bedding Gladiolus, in fine varieties, mixed, per dozen, \$1. Six fine named varieties for \$1.50; twelve fine unnamed varieties for \$2.

G. Lemoine's Hybrids. Very distinct in shape and coloring, and hardy with a little protection.

GLOXINIA. Superb summer blooming bulbs, with rich or velvety foliage, and flowers of extreme beauty, rivalling the best Orchids, and ranging in color from pure white through all shades to deep purple and crimson, spotted and marked. Looming freely when other flowers are scarce, they are doubly valued either for decorations or cutting.

G. (Sinningia) speciosa Hybrids. Excellent large flowering varieties in all shades of color, each, 25 cents. Six fine varieties for \$1.25; twelve fine varieties for \$2.

HELLEBORUS niger. The "Christmas Rose." See Hardy Plants.

HYACINTH. Best varieties in all colors. For description, see Bulb Catalogue. Best named varieties, \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS candicans. A snow white summer flowering giant Hyacinth, growing three to four feet high; they flower in August, and are entirely hardy. 20 cents each.

IRIS. These are among the best of our summer flowering plants, and many of the newer varieties are of the greatest beauty, their gorgeous blooms rivalling the finest Orchids in elegance of form and delicacy of texture. No garden is complete without an assortment of these splendid hardy plants. They continue in flower for quite a time, and are much admired for cutting as well as for out-door decorating. The only attention they require when planted out is division every three or four years, and replanting; they are perfectly hardy without protection.

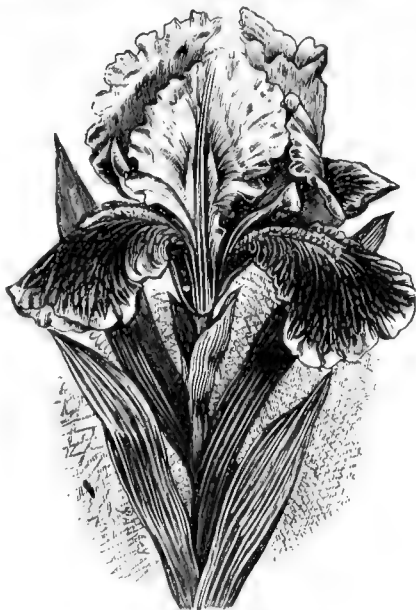
I. Germanica. The ordinary form; the improved varieties are very fine. Best named varieties, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; unnamed, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

I. iberica. A form of great elegance, somewhat on the order of *I. Susiana*, but smaller in growth, and entirely hardy. Will be found a most desirable flowering plant. 30 cents each.

I. Kämpferi. The Japanese Iris, and the finest of this fine genus. The flowers are of the richest appearance, in colors ranging from white to royal purple, with delicate markings and veinings. They are of quite different appearance from German Iris, being flatter and larger—some are as much as eight inches in diameter when grown in rich soil. A clump of these Iris makes a most distinct and handsome object in a mixed border or on the lawn. The foliage is also of neat and graceful habit, and no detriment after the flowers are gone. Best named varieties, each, 30 cents, \$3 per dozen.

I. Susiana. The "Mourning Bride;" a distinct and remarkably beautiful Iris; the flowers are a wonderful mingling of white, black and lilac, in a manner entirely distinct from any other species. A most attractive plant when in full bloom.

IMANTOPHYLLUM (*Clivia*). See page 132.



IRIS GERMANICA.



LILIUM AURATUM.

LILIUM. This magnificent genus needs no commendation. Disputing with the rose the supremacy over the floral kingdom, the Lilies, in their majestic loveliness, claim admiration from all. We append a list of select and satisfactory sorts.

L. auratum. The Japan Golden-Banded Lily. Known everywhere as one of the finest of all plants. Its lovely flowers are white, spotted purple, and banded with delicate yellow; they are large, and of the richest fragrance. The strong bulbs we supply will give splendid results if planted in rich, well-drained soil. 25 to 50 cents each, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per dozen.

LILIUM auratum macranthum. Like the foregoing, but with larger petals. 25 to 50 cents.

L. — speciosum. The petals are banded with red; a very distinct variety. 50 cents.

L. — Hybrids. Some of the hybrids of this grand species are most distinctly colored and very beautiful; they are a great improvement. 50 cents to \$1.

L. Brownii. Very large, trumpet shaped; pure white inside, tinged brownish purple outside; a superb sort. \$1 to \$1.50.

L. Canadense flavum. A fine variety with bell-shaped yellow flowers. 25 cents.

L. candidum. The well-known white garden lily; not excelled for beauty. Is extremely ornamental grown in masses, and is also very valuable for forcing. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

L. Chalcedonicum. Flowers bright scarlet, pendulous, and much recurved, borne on stems of two to three feet; a desirable species. 25 to 50 cents.

L. concolor. Dazzling scarlet flowers on upright stems, with graceful foliage. 25 to 50 cents.

L. coridion. Bright yellow flowers, scattered over with reddish brown spots. 50 cents.

L. elegans. Large flowers of fine trumpet shape, bright scarlet, veined darker and lighter. There are many varieties of this species, and they vary in color and height—some are quite dwarf. They bloom very early, and are of great value for bedding, giving a mass of rich color early. 25 to 50 cents.

L. excelsum (*testaceum*, *Isabellinum*). A stately plant, producing at the summit of a tall stem a cluster of handsome nodding flowers of a delicate light buff. 50 cents to \$1.

L. Harrisii (*longiflorum eximium*, *floribundum*). The Bermuda Easter Lily; now well known because it is largely forced by the florists in winter. Has magnificent large white trumpet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters at the top of the stems; flowers with great freedom, and is a grand greenhouse decorative plant; not fully hardy out-doors. We grow these lilies extensively in Bermuda, and are able to supply superior bulbs in any quantity. 25 to 50 cents each, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen.

L. Humboldtii. Golden yellow or orange flowers, spotted with purple; a fine Californian species. 50 cents.

L. Krameri. A fine Japan species, with white, slightly reddish flowers, sweet-scented. 30 cents.

L. Leichtlini. A beautiful Japanese lily; flowers canary yellow, spotted with purplish red; of neat habit, and a very desirable species. 25 to 50 cents.

L. longiflorum. Splendid white flowers, of long trumpet shape; a superb lily, which was largely forced before the advent of *L. Harrisii*. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



LILIUM HUMBERTII.



TIGRIDIA.

LILIUM, Continued,

- L. martagon.** The "Turk's Cap" Lily; flowers vary in color, but the type is dull purplish red, spotted freely with dark purple; a distinct and widely grown species. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- L. pardalinum.** Scarlet flowers, with a lighter orange center and large purple spots; a very rich and handsome American species. 25 cents.
- L. philadelphicum.** Orange red, purple spotted flowers, produced in summer 10 cents.
- L. pulchellum.** Of remarkable shape and rich scarlet color; a very effective variety. 25 cents.
- L. speciosum album.** Pure white flowers, very sweet; a grand lily. 25 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.
- L. — monstrosum album.** A large form. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. — album præcox.** A lovely and distinct pure white species, rose tinted on ends of petals; very fine. 35 cents.
- L. — rubrum.** Rose, spotted crimson. 25 cts. to \$2.
- L. — roseum.** White, spotted rose. 25 cts. to \$2.50.
- L. superbum.** Of tall habit, with stately orange red thickly spotted flowers in a large panicle; a grand native species. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- L. tenuifolium.** A lovely little Siberian species; the flowers are small, bright scarlet, shining, and produced in an elegant way on slender stems; a gem. 30 cents.
- L. tigrinum.** Our grand Tiger lily would be deemed a prize if it were scarce; it is a showy and beautiful plant. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- L. — fl. pl.** A fine double form. 35 cents.
- L. umbellatum (Thunbergianum).** These are superior for bedding purposes, being of dwarf habit and very free blooming. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. — atrosanguineum.** Fine dark flowering variety. 30 cents.

LILIUM umbellatum citrinum. Rich yellow flowers, with black dots. 50 cents.

L. — fulgens. Beautiful red flowers. 30 cents.

L. — variegatum. Foliage beautifully variegated. \$2.50.

L. Washingtonianum. A superb Californian species, with white flowers of rich fragrance. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

MONTBRETIA. Valuable summer blooming bulbs, bearing spikes of handsome flowers.

M. crocosmiflora. Flowers orange scarlet. 10 cents.

M. Pottsii. Bright yellow and red. 10 cents.

NARCISSUS. Including Jonquils, Daffodils, etc. For descriptions, see Bulb Catalogue. All the best varieties, \$1 to \$2 per dozen.

N. Tazetta. The "Chinese Sacred Lily." A very easy blooming sort; can be flowered in any window. 25 cts.

OXALIS. Pretty basket plants, with clover-like foliage and abundant flowers of white, pink and yellow. Best varieties, 25 cents per dozen.

PEONIA, Herbaceous. These are fine hardy shrubs, furnishing large and very handsome double flowers, from white to deepest crimson. Nothing is finer for the herbaceous border. Best named sorts, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; unnamed, 35 cents each, \$3.75 per dozen.

POLIANTHES tuberosa. This, the well-known Tuberose, is one of the best of our summer bulbs. The white, fragrant flowers are beautiful.

Single Tuberose. The "Orange Flowered" variety. \$1 per doz.

Excelsior Pearl. The finest strain of the double varieties, and a beautiful flower; of dwarf habit. \$1 per dozen.

TIGRIDIA (Ferraria). Splendid summer blooming bulbs; the flowers are showy and freely produced.

T. conchiflora. Dark yellow flowers. 10 cts.

T. grandiflora alba. White flowers. 10 cts.

TRITOMA uvariagrandiflora. A fine hardy bulbous plant, producing showy spikes of orange flowers. 25 cts.

TULIPA. Double and single Tulips, in best sorts for forcing and bedding. See Bulb Catalogue. 50 cts. to \$1 doz.; \$3.50 to \$5 p. 100.

ZEPHYRANTHES atamasco rosea. 20 cents each.



LILIUM HARRISII.

XXV.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

PLANTS which grow in or near the water are receiving much attention now, and they are well worthy of it, for some of the most beautiful of all our flowers are aquatic in their nature. The exquisite water lilies, the stately lotos, the wonderful *Victoria regia*, serve with others to distinguish this class. It is not at all difficult, in reality, to provide for them the necessary conditions. In a modest way, the hardy water lilies can be enjoyed growing in an ordinary tub, with a minimum of attention; or a brick tank of any desired dimensions can be readily constructed and lined with cement, in which all the fine aquatics will flourish. If contiguous to a greenhouse, so that a section of the tank can be warmed by a hot-water or steam pipe, the great *Victoria regia* can be flowered. In any case the tub or tank must be so constructed as to afford several depths of water for the plants—some need shallow and others deeper water. We will construct and arrange aquatic tanks anywhere desired.

ACORUS. Fine decorative plants for the water borders or in shallow water; they are hardy and have pretty flowers.

A. Calamus. The root is the well-known Calamus or Sweet Flag; has yellow flowers \$0 25

A. graminifolius variegatus. A pretty variety with white striped leaves 25

A. Japonicus var. Variegated foliage; fine . . . 50

APONOGETON distachyon. The "Water Hawthorn;" has pure white and fragrant flowers; suitable for in-door and out-door culture, being hardy; the leaves are also pretty.

ARISÆMA. Very fine decorative and flowering plants for the borders of ponds or creeks; the flowers are somewhat like the Arums.

A. doracontium \$0 50

A. ringens (præcox). Flowers white and green; odd and pretty 50

ANTHROPODIUM fimbriatum. A valuable decorative plant for margins, with light grayish green Dracæna-like leaves and white flowers. 50 cents.

ASPIDISTRA lurida var. This plant is good everywhere, and will grow freely on the margins of ponds or small streams. Few plants of value are so available for all decorative uses. 50 cents to \$2.

BUTOMUS umbellatus. The "Floating Rush;" bears fine large pink flowers, and is one of the best hardy swamp plants. 25 cents.

CALLA palustris. A pretty little hardy aquatic, growing in swamps or shallow ponds. 25 cents.

C. Æthiopica. The Calla Lily; see *Richardia*.

C. albo-maculata. The spotted Calla; see *Richardia*.

CALTHA palustris monstrosa plena. A fine hardy bog plant, bearing large golden double flowers. 25 cts.

CERATOPTERIS thalictroides. The "Floating Stag-horn Fern." A very curious hot-house aquatic fern of much interest. 75 cents to \$1.

CYPERUS alternifolius. Useful for swampy places. See Grasses, page 151. 25 cents.

C. — var. See Grasses, page 151. 75 cents.

EURYALE Amazonica. A noble water lily, with very large thorny leaves and large and beautiful pink flowers. \$3.

E. ferox. Like the foregoing, but the flowers are deep violet. \$3.

HOTTONIA palustris. The Water Violet; also a climbing plant. A handsome hardy aquatic for shallow ponds. The leaves grow under water; the flowers are lilac, with a yellow eye, on the order of the Primrose. 25 cents.

HIBISCUS. Of this extensive genus there are several species which do well planted on borders of ponds, etc. They have beautiful foliage and attractive white, rosy and crimson flowers; not as well known as they should be for their real beauty.

H. coccineus \$0 50

H. militaris 25

H. Moscheutos 25

IRIS pseudo-acorus var. 50

I. foetidissima var. 50

Two excellent decorative water plants.

JUNCUS. Odd grass-like plants for bogs or marshy places.

J. effusus aureo-striatus. Striped leaves, curiously twisted; very distinct plant. \$0 50

J. zebrinus (Scirpus). A fine variegated plant. . . 50

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii (Plumieri). The pale yellow miniature Water Lily; a pretty stove aquatic. 50 cents.

LIMNANTHEMUM (Villarsia) nymphæoides. A pretty little hardy aquatic, with yellow flowers and leaves somewhat like those of the water lily. 35 cts.

MENYANTHES trifoliata. The "Bog Bean;" a very pretty flowering plant for wet places and near the water; flowers white and red.



A TANK PLANTED WITH WATER LILIES; GRASSES AND OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS IN THE BACKGROUND.

NELUMBium. Superb aquatic plants, growing to a considerable height from the surface of water; their flowers and foliage are both of great beauty, and they are indispensable in all fine aquatic planting—their habit gives them a valuable place for planting in backgrounds, while their own intrinsic elegance also evokes admiration.

N. luteum. The American yellow flowering Lotos; a splendid hardy plant, bearing large and fragrant yellow flowers in the way of double tulips; the leaves are large and of a peculiar bluish-green; very ornamental for aquarium planting, or on the borders of small lakes or ponds. \$1.

N. speciosum. The Water Lily of Hindoostan; the Egyptian Lotos Bean of Pythagorus. A magnificent aquatic, bearing immense double flowers of white and rose color, richly fragrant and very beautiful. They are held up on long stems above the very large umbrella-like leaves, and the unopened buds are of elegant appearance. The flowers are followed by an odd seed pod, resembling closely the rose of a watering pot, holes and all. This superb plant is one to delight any flower-lover, and, although not hardy, it may be readily flowered outside in the summer, in a tank or pond. \$1.50.

NUPHAR. Splendid aquatic plants of vigorous growth, with large leaves, which are held above the water an inch or so.

N. advena. The American yellow flowering Nuphar Water Lily; large and handsome flowers. 50 cents.

N. lutea. The European yellow flowering Nuphar Water Lily. Flowers smaller, with a brandy-like scent. \$1.

NYMPHÆA. This, the true Water Lily genus, is a most important aquatic class. All the species are beautiful in flower and distinct in foliage, and the blooms range from pure white to deep crimson and royal purple. The culture of these lilies is fascinating and by no means difficult; many of the most beautiful species are entirely hardy.

N. alba. The European white Water Lily. The flowers are not fragrant, and float on the surface; the leaves are borne up above the water. 50 cents.

N. coerulea (stellata). A lovely Egyptian form, not hardy; the delicately scented flowers are blue, and freely produced through the summer. \$2.50.

N. dentata. An immense white flower—6 to 14 inches in diameter—of great beauty, and freely produced. From Sierre Leone. \$2.50.

N. Devoniensis. Large flowers of a brilliant rosy red; a superb sort, blooming nearly all summer; not hardy. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

N. flava. Canary yellow flowers of medium size; distinct leaves; nearly hardy. \$1.

N. Lotos. The true Egyptian Lotos; a grand species, with large red or white flowers; not hardy. \$3.

N. odorata. The well-known American white sweet-scented Water Lily; perfectly hardy, and can easily be had in profusion in a tank, pond or on the borders of a slow running creek; one of the most beautiful species. 25 cents.

N. — rosea. The Cape Cod pink Water Lily; a lovely variety, with exquisite rosy flowers. \$2.50.

N. rubra. See *N. Lotos*. \$3.

N. scutifolia. Fine blue sweet-scented flowers; a beautiful species. \$2.50.



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM. (See page 150.)

NYMPHÆA, Continued.

N. Sturtevantii. A splendid and free-blooming American hybrid, with light rosy red flowers. \$5.

N. tuberosa. A fine hardy white species, with distinct leaves; is abundant in the western portions of the United States. 50 cents.

N. Zanzibarensis. A superb Water Lily, with purple flowers; from East Africa; very beautiful and free flowering. \$5.

N. — azurea. Lighter blue flowers. \$4.

N. — rosea. Rosy flowers; very fine. \$4.

ORONTIUM aquaticum. A pretty American hardy aquatic plant. 25 cents.

OUVIRANDRA fenestralis. The "Lace Plant," from Madagascar; a singular and beautiful aquatic plant, with peculiar foliage, which is finely divided, resembling lace or lattice-work; it grows just under the surface of the water, and is exceedingly desirable for aquariums. \$2.50.

PANICUM variegatum. A pretty grass-like plant, useful for margins of ponds. 50 cents.

P. virgatum. Hardy. 25 cents.

PAPYRUS antiquorum. The Egyptian Paper Reed or Rush. A beautiful reedy aquatic plant, with very gracefully disposed pendent leaves at the top of long stems. Interesting and handsome. \$1.

PELTANDRA virginica. The well-known "Arrow Arum;" a fine hardy plant for aquatic planting. 25 c.

PISTIA Stratiotes. A very interesting small water plant of peculiar shape, called Water Lettuce, or Water Dock. It requires a warm place, in which it grows rapidly; leaves are wedge-shaped, light pea-green. 50 cents.

PONTEDERIA cordata. A curious water plant, with sky blue flowers.

P. crassipes (Eichhornia). A useful hardy aquatic, native to North America. \$1.

PRIONIUM Palmita. The Palm Reed, from the Cape of Good Hope. A very beautiful and conspicuous decorative plant for marshes or ponds. \$1.50.

ROHDEA japonica var. A remarkable Japanese plant with white flowers; half hardy. 50 cents to \$1.

RUMEX. The species noted are the great Water Docks; they are valuable swamp plants.

R. hydropiper \$0 25

R. hydrolapathum 25

RICHARDIA. A well-known genus of elegant greenhouse bulbous plants, erroneously called Calla, which also flourish in low and moist situations, around fountains, on borders of tanks or streams, etc. Both the species are ornamental in any situation.

R. Æthiopica (Africana). The Lily of the Nile; its beautiful white flower spathes are produced in winter and spring under ordinary circumstances, but in summer if grown as an aquatic. 25 cents to \$1.

R. albo-maculata. A form with a greenish white spathe, smaller than *R. Æthiopica*; the leaves are beautifully spotted with white; a most beautiful ornamental plant, of easy growth, 25 cents to \$1. See cut, p. 150.

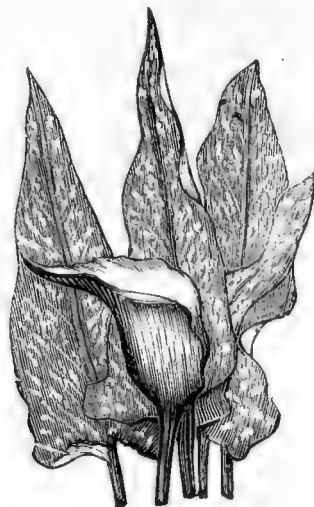
SAGITTARIA. Fine white flowering water plants, with arrow-shaped leaves.

S. Chinensis \$0 25

S. sagittifolia. The common Arrow-Head. 25

SELINUM decipiens. A plant of great beauty, and of effective and decorative habit. \$1.

SENECIO platanifolia. A free-growing plant for aquatic borders. 50 cents.



RICHARDIA ALBO-MACULATA.

SIMPLOCARPUS foetidus. 25 cents.

STRATIOTES aloides. The Water Aloe or Water Soldier. A fine and most peculiar plant, resembling a pine-apple in foliage. Grows very rapidly, and should be planted sparingly, as it is apt to monopolize an aquatic tank unless restrained. 50 cents.

THALIA dealbata. A grand water plant from Florida, with canna-like leaves; bears small purple flowers. 50 cents.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum. The "Wake Robin." An excellent hardy plant with large white flowers; fine for the hardy border in a shady situation, but also does

very well and flowers freely in a sub-aquatic position. One of our best native flowering plants, and much admired. See cut, page 149. 25 to 50 cents.

TYPHA. The well-known "Bullrushes." Free-growing hardy marsh plants of much decorative value; no other plant, however rare, will give the same unique effect as this.

T. angustifolium. A smaller form \$0 25

T. latifolia. The ordinary "Cat-o'-nine-Tails" 25

VALLISNERIA spiralis. A very interesting floating plant, much used in aquariums. 25 cents.

VERBESINA. Fine decorative plants. See page 122.

V. alata \$0 50

V. gigantea 50

VERATRUM. Very fine plants with large leaves and interesting flowers; hardy, and fine for marshy places.

V. album. The white Hellebore; whitish flowers \$0 50

V. nigrum. Very dark purple flowers 50

V. viride 25

VICTORIA regia. Truly the queen of water lilies.

A magnificent and remarkable giant aquatic plant, needing a high temperature to develop its flowers, which are a foot or more in diameter, and very beautiful; the leaves are also enormous, being four to six feet in diameter, laying flat on the water, with peculiar turned-up margins; these gigantic leaves are sufficiently buoyant on the water as to support the weight of a child of eight or ten years. This grand plant may be flowered out-doors in summer by anyone who can provide a tank in which the water can be kept at 80 or 85 degrees. Plants, \$2; seeds, 25 cents each.

VILLARSIA nymphaeoides. See *Limnanthemum*. 50 cents.

OUT-DOOR AQUATIC TANKS.

It should be noted that all those marsh plants or Aquatics which are hardy can be left out in the basin or tank, covered with leaves and litter, which preserves the plants as well as the tank or basin, in which no water should be left during winter. All those which are not hardy can be kept over winter in small tubs, in the greenhouse under the stages, or in some similar place where not much room is wasted with them, and they can be kept at a temperature above freezing.

XXVI.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Including Plants of Grass-Like Habit, Suitable for Out-Door Planting.

THESE are beautiful plants for judicious use in mingling with other decorative plants. They are all essentially graceful in habit, and will be of service in taking away the stiffness and formality of many otherwise handsome decorative plants. Many of the species are of much value for winter decorations in a dried form, in which condition they preserve a great share of their beauty.

ANDROPOGON. Very pretty hardy grasses of decorative habit.

- A. formosus** \$0 50
A. giganteus 50
A. Schimper 50

ARUNDO. These are very ornamental plants of a reed-like character. The stout stems have branching leaves from the ground up. They are not entirely hardy.

A. conspicua. A rare and very handsome form, bearing silky white flowers, which are beautiful for months. 50 cents.

A. Donax. The Great Reed; an elegant plant. 25 cents.

A. — versicolor. Smaller than above, with leaves ribbed with white; a splendid ornamental reed. 35 to 75 c.

A. — Phragmitis. 25 cts.

ARUNDINARIA falcata. A hardy grass with very delicate feathery foliage \$1.

BAMBUSA. A large genus of well-known economical value in their native habitat. The species offered here are very handsome plants.

B. aureo-striata. Forms elegant tufts or clumps; a fine Japanese variety. 50 c.

B. Fortunei argenteo-vittata. Another dwarf Japanese species of great beauty. 25 cents.

B. gracilis. A taller growing species. 50 cents.

B. Metake. Fine variety. 50 cents.

B. nigra (Phyllostachys nigra). 50 cents.

B. viridi-striata. A slender and delicate species. 50 cts.

BROMUS brizæformis. A hardy perennial grass of great beauty; especially fine for drying for winter decorations. 25 cents.

CAREX. Excellent hardy grass-like plants of graceful habit.

C. Japonica fol. var. \$0 25

C. acutifolia fol. var. 50

CYPERUS. Very ornamental rush-like plants, which serve admirably also for aquatic planting. They make very handsome pot plants.

C. alternifolius. Has straight stems, with the long narrow leaves radiating from their summits at right angles, drooping in an umbrella form; very fine. \$0 25

C. — variegatus. A beautiful variegated form. 75

C. australis 25

C. flabelliformis 50

C. Natalensis 50

ELYMUS glaucifolius. A fine grass of bluish color. 25 cents.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. A large growing and imposing grass, somewhat like the Pampas grass; of very fine habit, and produces long and handsome plumes, which are fine for winter use when dried. 50 cents.

EULALIA. The most ornamental grasses known; they are beautiful in leaf and flower, and entirely hardy.

**E. Japonica striat-
is.** Foliage striped
white in centre.

E. — zebrina. A very peculiar and handsome form, in which the variegation occurs in stripes across the leaves, instead of longitudinally, as in the preceding species. In habit both are alike elegant, and they are superb plants for clumps on the lawn, where they will have a chance to develop. 50 c.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.



BROMUS BRIZÆFORMIS.

GYNERIUM argenteum. The true pampas grass. A stately plant, bearing magnificent silvery white plumes in fall; the latter are largely brought from California in a dry state for winter ornaments. The plants are hardy if protected slightly. See cut, page 156. 50 cts. to \$1.

PANICUM. The perennial millet grasses are very fine decorative plants of luxuriant growth.

P. maximum \$0 50

P. palmifolium 25

P. sulcatum (*plicatum*) 25

PAPYRUS antiquorum. See Aquatic Plants, p. 147.

PHALARIS arundinacea var. An old but very useful ribbon grass; hardy and handsome. 25 cents.

STIPA. Grasses of elegant and graceful habit, with fine feathery flowers; valuable both for summer planting and for winter ornaments when dried.

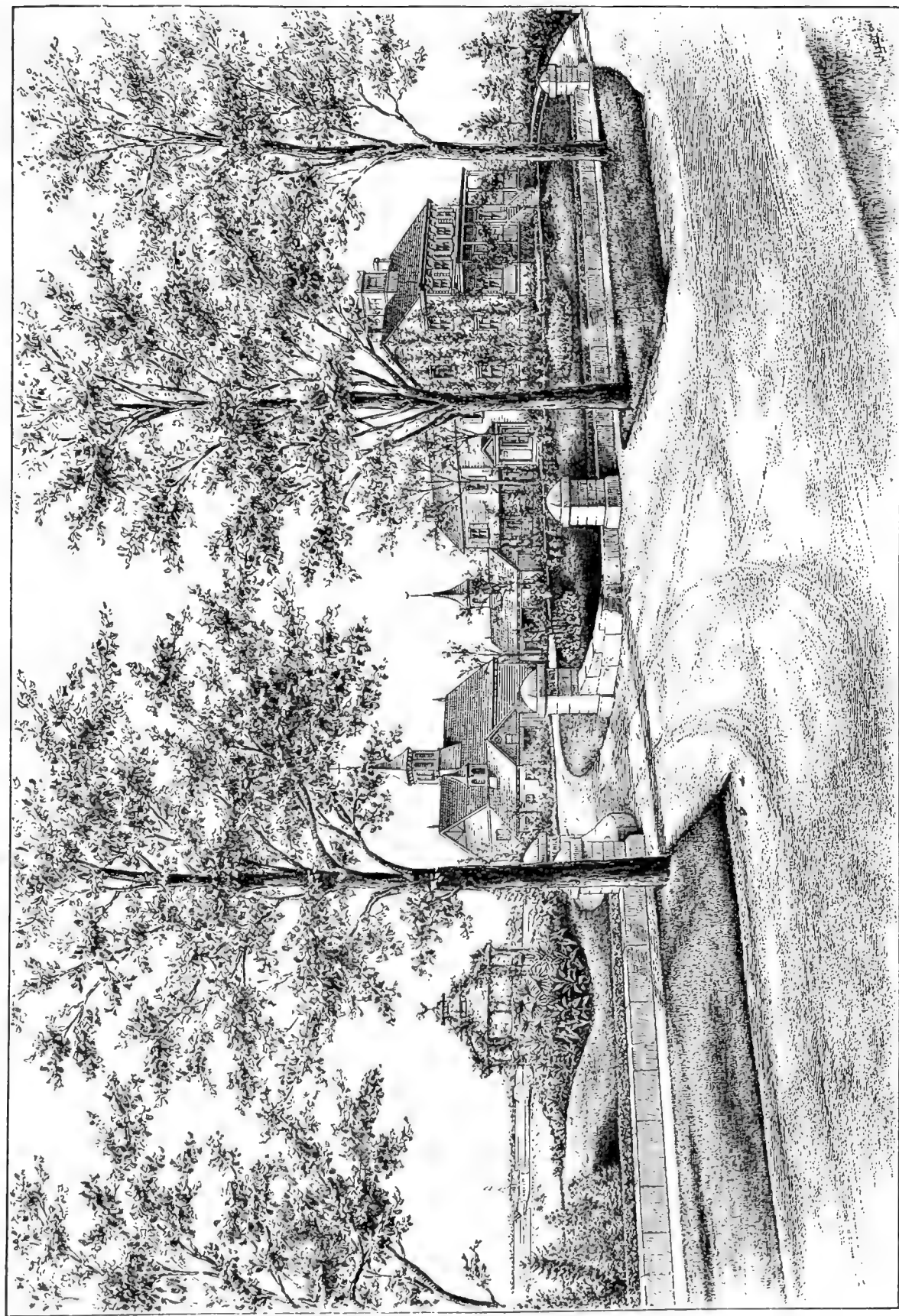
S. capillata \$0 25

S. pennata. An exquisitely fine grass, of most graceful and feathery character; largely grown for winter drying. 25 cents.

UNIOLA latifolia. A very fine decorative grass; the spikelets are flat. 25 cents.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.



ENTRANCE TO ROSE HILL NURSERIES, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

XXVII.

PLANTS FOR SUB-TROPICAL GROUPS.

Including those Suitable for Single Specimens on the Lawn.

HERE are included under one head a list of such plants as are most useful for sub-tropical planting and bedding on the lawn or pleasure ground. There are also included such species as form imposing specimens when planted alone—a method which is often pursued with very satisfactory results. As most of the plants here noted have been previously described, they are here simply named, with a due reference to the pages on which full descriptions may be found.

ABUTILON. Fine flowering plants. See page 111.

A. Thompsonii \$0 25

A. venosum. A showy plant for grouping 25

ACACIA Farnesiana. Two excellent trees for the lawn, with fine mimosa-like leaves and very fragrant flowers; perfectly hardy in this latitude. (For other Acacias, see page 111.) 50 cents to \$1.

A. Julibrissin \$ 50 to \$1 00

ACALYPHA. Very fine decorative plants, with brilliant colored large leaves, like the finest Coleus. (See page 95.)

A. macrophylla \$0 25 to \$0 50

A. Macafeana 25 to 50

A. marginata 25 to 50

A. tricolor 25 to 50

ACANTHUS. The leaves of this and the following species represent the acanthus on the capitals of the Corinthian columns.

A. mollis \$0 25 to \$0 50

A. spinosus 25 to 50

AGAVE. Splendid decorative plants. See page 134.

A. Americana 50 to 3 00

A. — fol. aureo var. 50 to 1 00

A. — striata 1 00 to 5 00

A. — intus luteus 1 50 to 5 00

A. — Millerii argenteo var. 1 00 to 5 00

ALOCASIA. See pages 5 and 85. The Alocasias (*Colocasias*) are gigantic forms of the fancy caladiums, and are most useful plants for sub-tropical groups during the summer season.

A. appendiculata \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. carracasana 25 to 50

A. cuprea 50 to 1 00

A. gigantea 1 00 to 2 00

A. Javanicum (esculentum vera) 50 to 1 00

A. Jenningsi 1 00

A. macrorrhiza var. 50 to 1 50

A. odorata (Caladium odoratum) 75 to 2 00

A. violacea (Xanthosoma) 50

A. — alba 1 00

ALOE. These species of Aloes are arborescent, and therefore indispensable as solitary decorative plants or for rockeries. See also page 134.

A. arborescens \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. casia 50 to 1 00

A. ciliaris 25 to 50

A. maculata 50 to 1 00

A. plicatile (furcata) 1 00 to 5 00

A. vulgaris (barbadensis) 50 to 1 00

AMARANTHUS. Several of this genus are splendid decorative plants.

A. hypochondriacus (cruentus). The "Prince's Feather;" beautiful deep crimson flowers \$0 25

A. salicifolius. A plant of most beautiful outline when well grown; leaves richly colored 25

A. sanguineus. Fine blood red leaves 25

AMICIA Zygomis. A very fine decorative plant of an elegant habit. \$1.50.

AMORPHOPHALLUS Rivieri. See page 85. 50 cts.

ARALIA. See pages 95 and 112. Most excellent foliage plants.

A. leptophylla \$1 00 to \$2 00

A. papyrifera 50 to 2 00

A. pentaphylla 1 00 to 3 00

A. Sieboldii 50 to 2 00

A. — aurea reticulata 1 00 to 2 00

A. trifoliata 1 00 to 3 00

ARAUCARIA imbricata. See page 112. This is the finest and most conspicuous form of the Araucarias for decorative purposes.

ARUNDO Donax var. A splendid and most decorative grass for the lawn. (See page 151.)

AUCUBA Japonica var. A splendid hardy evergreen shrub, with foliage of shining pale green, finely spotted with yellow. 50 cents to \$1.

BAMBUSA. Very ornamental reed-like plants. See page 151.

B. aurea (striatifolia) \$0 50 to \$1 00

B. gracilis 50 to 1 00

B. Metake 50 to 1 00

B. nigra 50 to 1 00

BEGONIA. Begonias are most excellent for the sub-tropical bed or border, flowering freely under our summer suns. Those here offered are all of robust growth, with fine large leaves. (See also page 97.)

B. Carolinæfolia. 75 cents to \$1.

B. heracleifolia (*jatrophaefolia*). Rose flowers; large and handsome bronzy green leaves. 50 cents to \$1.

B. hernandiæfolia. A silvery appearing plant of much beauty and elegance in habit . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

B. macrophylla. Large leaves . . . 50 to 1 00

B. palmata. Handsome palmate foliage . . . 50 to 1 00

B. ricinifolia. Large and fine bronzy green leaves . . . 50 to 1 00

B. tomentosa. . . . 75 to 1 00

BOCCONIA cordata. A handsome hardy herbaceous plant, with large and showy blue-green leaves; of stately habit, and most desirable for sub-tropical work.

BRACHYCHITON. The Australian Flame Tree; fine leaves and large trusses of crimson flowers. (See also page 7.)

B. acerifolium . . . \$1 00

B. populneum . . . \$1 00 to 2 50

CALLA (*Richardia*) *æthiopica*. (See page 149). 25 to 50 cents.

C. albo-maculata . . . \$0 25 to \$0 50
Both species are fine for sub-tropical gardens.

CANNA. These are especial valuable for sub-tropical planting, being rich in foliage and flower and of free growth. (See page 141.)

C. Ehemanni. A splendid variety, with richly colored and large flowers . . . \$0 25

C. gladioliflora. Has flowers of much the size and shape of a gladiolus . . . 25

C. Noutonii . . . 25

C. in variety. Several fine species for bedding, of different colors of foliage, and distinct habit as to height . . . 25

CENTAUREA. Splendid foliage plants for bedding or massing; they produce a distinct white effect of a fine character, and are largely grown for bedding, for which their neat habit especially adapts them.

C. candidissima (*Cineraria*). Of beautiful habit, and makes a handsome specimen . . . \$0 25

C. Clementei . . . 25

C. Fenzlii . . . 25

C. gymnocarpa. The most largely used species, having elegant foliage . . . 25

CESTRUM aurantiacum. With fine orange yellow flowers. (See page 115.) 25 cents

CINERARIA. The white-leaved varieties of *Cineraria* are superior bedding plants.

C. acanthifolia . . . \$0 25

C. maritima. Hardy; of great value on the sea coast; it flourishes in the sand, where nothing else will grow . . . 25

C. platinifolia . . . 25

CLEOME speciosissima. A very imposing plant, with fine trusses of rosy colored flowers. 25 cents.

CLERODENDRON. Elegant ornamental plants of fine blooming habit; most useful for sub-tropical planting. For additional varieties, see page 98.

C. Bethunianum . . . \$0 50

C. fallax . . . 50

C. foetidum (*Bungei*) . . . 25

C. fragrans (*Volkameria*). A beautiful species . . . 25

COTYLEDON. Succulent plants of much value for decorative planting; they bloom attractively, and are fine for dry places. See also page 156.

C. arboreum . . . \$0 25

C. orbiculare . . . 25

C. punctatum . . . 25

CRYPTOMERIA elegans. This and the following are conifers of a beautiful and graceful habit; they are available when used as solitary or specimen plants. 50 cents to \$1.

C. Japonica . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

CROTON. See the very complete list of these magnificent plants, pages 100 to 102.

CYPERUS. Ornamental grass-like plants, suitable for sub-tropical groups, and especially for planting at edges of fountains, etc. See page 151.

C. alternifolius . . . \$0 25

C. — var. . . . 75



CROTON MACULATUM.

DASYLIRION. Ornamental greenhouse evergreen plants, with graceful foliage and handsome flowers on tall spikes. They are admirable for sub-tropical gardening.

D. gracile. Fine white flowers \$0 50

D. junceum \$0 50 to 1 00

D. serratifolium. Foliage margined deeply with teeth 1 00

DATURA (*Brugmansia*). These are most showy and imposing, and have large and fragrant flowers. They are most effective for rich results in summer planting.

D. arborea. Long white flowers \$0 50 to \$1 00

D. Knightii fl. pl. A fine double form 50 to 1 00

D. sanguinea. A species with highly colored flowers; very fine 50 to 1 00

D. suaveolens. The most largely grown species; very sweet-scented and fine 50 to 1 00

DRACÆNA. No plants are better for sub-tropical decorations than the *Dracænas*. See our complete list, pages 103 and 105. The most hardy species are *D. Draco*, *D. indivisa* and *D. frutescens*.

ECHIUM. Excellent and imposing decorative plants of rapid and easy growth, with large spikes of blue, violet and purple flowers.

E. arboreum. Of upright habit \$0 25 to \$0 50

E. candicans. Blue flowers; leaves covered with a silvery down 25 to 50

E. creticum. Reddish violet flowers 25 to 50

E. pinianum 25 to 50

ERYTHRINA. The Coral Trees. Very fine flowering plants of imposing character, and most useful for decorative purposes on account of their brilliant blooms.

E. crista-galli (*laurifolia*). Bright deep scarlet flowers in large terminal racemes \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. Humei. Of taller growth; flowers brilliant scarlet, fading to purple 50 to 1 00

ECHEVERIA. A genus of succulent plants which are indispensable for rockeries and carpet bedding. See page 135.

E. agavoides \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. gibbiflora (*grandiflora*) 50 to 1 00

E. metallica 50 to 1 00

E. scaphylla 50 to 1 00

EUCALYPTUS globulus. The finest species of the large class of Australian gum trees. See page 117.

EULALIA. The most ornamental grasses for the lawns. See page 151.

E. japonica variegata \$0 25 to \$0 50

E. — zebrina 50

EUPHORBIA. Tall-growing species of the cactus form. They are excellent for rock work, or any dry and sunny situation. See also page 135 also for the flowering sorts, page 105.

E. cereiformis \$0 50 to \$1 00

E. grandidense 50 to 1 00

E. lactea 50 to 1 00

E. triangularis 50 to 1 00

E. — variegata 1 00 to 3 00

E. — cristata. See page 9 1 00 to 3 00

FERDINANDA eminens (*Cosmophyllum*, *Podachantum*, *Zaluzania*). An excellent decorative plant, with large and fragrant leaves. \$1.

FICUS. Of this splendid genus (for complete list of which see page 105) there are several species which are especially valuable for out-door summer adornment.

F. Australis. Large and handsome leaves \$0 50 to \$1 00

F. elastica. The best species 50 to 5 00

F. — fol. aurea var. See page 10 2 50 to 5 00

F. macrophylla. Very large and handsome leaves 1 00 to 5 00

F. Parcelli. Very large and finely blotched leaves. See cut, page 106 50 to 1 00

FOURCROYA. A fine class of decorative plants, on the order of the Agaves. See page 135.

FUNKIA. Beautiful hardy border plants, herbaceous in character, bearing fine lily-like flowers; among the best for herbaceous planting.

F. grandiflora. Pure white flowers of fine fragrance \$0 25 to \$0 50

F. Fortunei. Pretty pale lilac flowers 25 to 50

F. ovata marginata. Has handsome margined leaves of green and white; forms an elegant hardy border plant 25 to 50

F. Sieboldiana. White flowers, tinged pale lilac 25 to 50

GREVILLEA robusta. A first-class decorative plant, of noble habit, and with large divided leaves. See page 118. 50 cents to \$1.

GUNNERA scabra. A decorative plant, with leaves of gigantic dimensions, requiring good protection in winter if kept in open ground. The leaves are very handsome, and the plant is superior for decorating large grounds. \$1 to \$3.

GYNERIUM. The Pampas grass. Noble plants of great beauty, and with protection can be wintered out-doors. The magnificent plumes produced in California are well shown in our illustration; see page 156. We will supply these dried for winter ornaments, at 50 cents to \$1.50 per pair.

G. argenteum \$0 50 to \$1 00

G. — fol. var. 50 to 1 00

HEDYCHIUM Gardnerianum. A canna-like plant, with dark green leaves and umbels of light yellow flowers. For other species, see page 91. 50 cents.

HELIANTHUS. The Sun-Flowers are superb plants for summer adornment if rightly situated. Their stately beauty and gorgeous flowers would be far more admired if hard to obtain. The four species offered are of great decorative value.

H. angustifolius. A fine species with small flowers and narrow, dark green, glossy leaves \$0 25

H. multiflorus plenus. Beautiful double flowers of the size of a Dahlia; free-blooming, hardy and one of the finest perennials; the flowers are fine, also, for cutting 15

H. Maximilianus. Splendid flowers 25

H. orgyalis. A very graceful species, with narrow leaves and numerous small flowers; an elegant perennial plant 25



DRIED PLUMES OF GYNIERIUM ARGENTEUM. (See page 155)

HEMEROCALLIS Kwanso (*fulva*) *variegata*. This is one of the most beautiful hardy perennial plants grown. It has large double bronzy orange flowers, and handsome variegated foliage. 50 cents.

HERACLEUM. Hardy perennial plants, with very large leaves and umbels of white flowers. Of imposing habit, somewhat like *Gunnera scabra*.

H. persicum (*giganteum*) \$0 50

H. platytæneum 75

H. Leichtlinii 75

H. Hibiscus. See page 18.

HUMEA elegans. This species is a most graceful decorative plant, with large leaves and showy flowers; very fragrant. 25 to 50 cents.

HIBISCUS. See page 10. Splendid flowering plants, unexcelled for summer blooming. See also page 118.

H. californicus \$0 50

H. militaris 25

H. Moscheutos 25

H. rosa sinensis in vars. See page 118. \$0 50 to 1 00

HYDRANGEA. These shrubs are particularly adapted to out-door decoration. Their foliage is clean and attractive, and their splendid heads of flowers remain long in perfection. We cannot too highly commend them. For detailed descriptions, see page 118.

H. hortensis tricolor. Handsomely varied foliage \$0 50

H. japonica var. 50

H. Otaksa \$0 25 to 50

H. paniculata grandiflora. The finest hardy shrub of recent years—a grand plant for rich effects on the lawn. Flowers white, in immense terminal panicles \$0 50 to 1 00

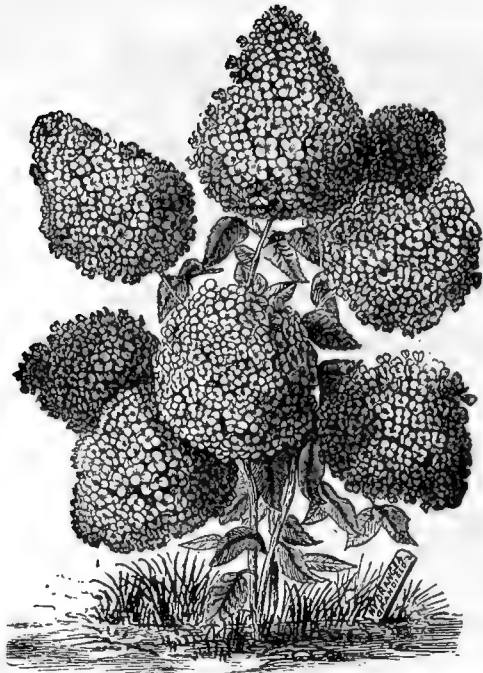
IPOMOPSIS elegans. A very floriferous hardy biennial plant. 25 cents.

JACARANDA mimosæfolia. Most luxuriant and graceful foliage is the charm of this plant. See page 107. 50 cents to \$1.

JATROPHA. These are conspicuous decorative plants of tall growth.

J. glauca \$0 50 to \$1 00

J. mimosæfolia 50 to 1 00



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

JUSTICIA. Plants of great beauty, making a fine display even in the smallest garden.

J. carnea superba \$0 25 to \$1 00

J. pulcherrima (floribunda) 25 to 1 00

LAVATERA arborea var. Similar to Hibiscus, with fine foliage and large showy flowers. 50 cents.

LEUCADENDRON argenteum. The Silver Tree of the Cape of Good Hope, one of the handsomest small trees for the lawn; the leaves are a beautiful silvery white color. \$1.

MAHONIA. Plants with fine glossy foliage and yellow flowers, followed by clusters of black berries. Very hardy and ornamental; they become handsome individual specimens, and also are used sometimes for ornamental hedges.

M. aquifolia \$0 25 to \$0 50

M. japonica 25

MELIA azedarach compacta. A very graceful and fine plant, with Aralia-like habit, bearing umbels of fragrant light rosy flowers. In the south grows to a large size, and is called "Pride of China," "China-berry," etc. 50 cents.

MELIANTHUS major. This is a very fine Cape plant, with large divided leaves of a whitish green effect; very pleasing as a specimen plant. 50 cents to \$1.

MONTANOA bipinnatifida. See *Udea*, page 158.

NANDINA domestica purpurea. A most elegant decorative plant with stout and finely divided leaves. See page 120. 50 cents.

NICOTIANA. The tobacco family; all imposing plants, with fine flowers, and of easy cultivation.

N. glauca. Leaves and flowers glaucous and downy. 25c.

NICOTIANA grandiflora. Large flowers . . . \$0 25
N. Wigandoides. Yellowish white flowers; noble foliage 25

PHILODENDRON. The Philodendrons are first-class decorative plants, especially as specimens. See page 87.

P. bipinnatifidum \$3 50 to \$5 00

P. giganteum 75 to 1 50

P. pertusum (Monstera delictiosa) 1 00 to 3 00

P. Sellowii 2 50 to 5 00

P. speciosum 2 50 to 5 00

PHORMIUM. The Flax Lily, or New Zealand Flax; exquisite plants for aquatic and other groups. See p. 120.

P. Cookianum (Colensoi) variegatum . . \$1 00 to \$2 50

P. tenax 50 to 1 00

P. — atropurpureum 75 to 2 50

P. — variegatum 1 00 to 1 50

P. — Veitchii 1 00 to 2 00

PHRYNIUM. Very showy tropical plants; tall and robust. Valuable for sub-tropical gardens.

P. cylindricum \$1 00 to \$2 00

P. leptostachyum 50 to 1 00

P. setosum 75 to 1 00

P. variegatum 1 50 to 2 50

POLYGONUM Sieboldi. A hardy perennial of rapid and tall growth, with spotted stems and brownish leaves. 25 to 50 cents.

RHEUM. Very fine plants for groups and for the lawn; hardy and decorative. To this family belongs the common Rhubarb.

R. Emodi. White flowers, handsome leaves . . . \$0 50

R. palmatum. Very fine foliage 50

RHOPALA corcovadensis (Pohlil). A fine plant for decorating sub-tropical groups; bears orange red flowers. \$1 to \$2.

RICINUS. These are the most ornamental species of the castor oil trees, and they form splendid ornaments during the summer. They are of rapid and easy growth.

R. borboniensis \$0 25

R. enermis 25

R. Gibsonii 25

R. Obermanni 25

RUPELLIA maculata. See page 109. An old friend; of beautiful effect in sub-tropical groups.

SALVIA. A genus of well-known flowering plants. The most select species for large groups are given here.

S. aurea. Yellow flowers \$0 25

S. amabilis 25

S. ianthina. Large flowers of deep violet purple . . . 25

S. involucrata. Rosy flowers 25

S. splendens. Bright scarlet flowers in much profusion 15

SCHISTOCARPUS bicolor (Perimentum discolor). A Mexican composite; attains a height of from eight to ten feet in one season. 50 cents to \$1.

SEMPERVIVUM. Very useful succulent plants. See page 136.

S. arboreum \$0 25 to \$1 00

S. — variegatum 25 to 1 00

S. — nigrum 25 to 1 00

SENECIO Ghiesbreghtii. A robust and noble plant. 50 cents to \$1.

S. speciosa. Very large and fine flowers. 50 cents to \$1.

SINCLAIRIA (*Liabum*) **discolor.** A noble plant, of robust and vigorous habit; large heart-shaped rich green leaves, silvery white beneath. 50 cents to \$1.

SOLANUM. The species noted below are plants of tall and vigorous habit, with splendid leaves and flowers.

S. laciniatum \$0 50
S. robustum 50
S. Warszewiczii 50

STERCULIA platanifolia. The Chinese Parasol; a handsome decorative small tree. \$1 to \$2.

STRELITZIA. Majestic and imposing plants, with very large Musa-like leaves. See page 94.

S. augusta \$2 50 to \$5 00
S. Reginae. (Bird of Paradise) . . . 1 00 to 3 00

SYLPHIUM perfoliatum. A hardy perennial plant of tall and strong growth, with a profusion of light yellow flowers in the way of a daisy. 25 to 50 cents.

TRITOMA. Fine bulbous plants, throwing up tall spikes of blooms of brilliant colors; very showy. See page 146.

T. Roeperi (*Kniphofia*) \$0 25 to \$0 50
T. uvaria grandiflora. The "Red-Hot Poker Plant" \$0 25 to \$0 50

UHDEA pinnatifida (*Polymnia grandis*, *Montanoa bipinnatifida*). A tall-growing shrub, with large and oddly cut leaves; of most distinct appearance, and a splendid plant for sub-tropical gardening. 50 cents to \$1.

WIGANDIA. Decorative plants of rapid growth, with large and rich green leaves; very handsome.

W. carracasana \$0 50
W. imperialis 50
W. latifolia 50
W. urens 50
W. Vigierii 50

YUCCA. The Yuccas (Adam's Needle,) are first-class decorative plants. *Y. angustifolia*, *Y. filamentosa*, *Y. flaccida*, are perfectly hardy in this climate, and bear

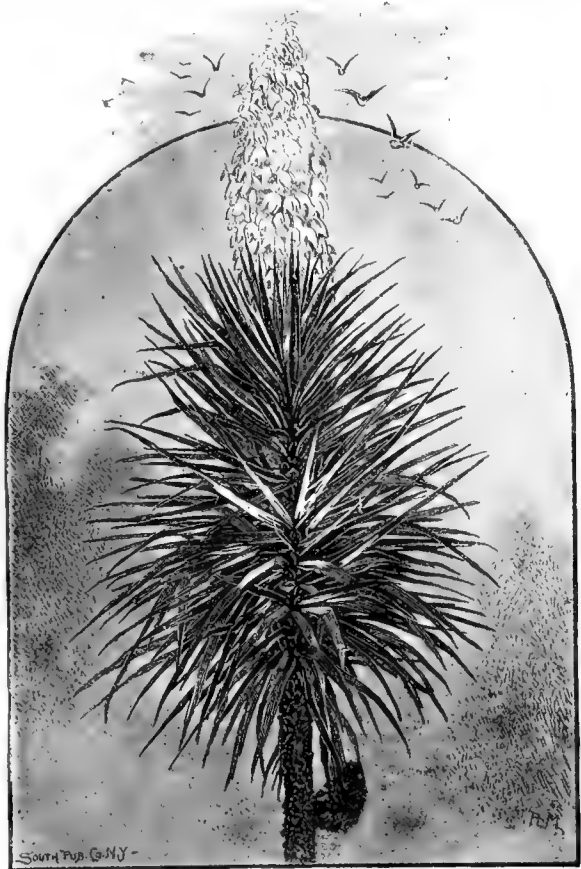
long spikes of white, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers. See page 136.

Y. aloifolia \$0 50 to \$1 00
Y. — var. bicolor 1 00 to 2 00
Y. angustifolia 50 to 2 00
Y. Draconis var. (quadricolor) 1 50 to 3 00
Y. filamentosa 25 to 50
Y. flaccida 50 to 1 00
Y. recurvata 50 to 1 00

For other fine decorative plants suitable for sub-tropical planting, such as *Chamerops Fortunei*, *C. humilis*, *Latania* (*Livistonia*) *Borbonica*, *L. australis*, *Phoenix dactylifera*, *P. reclinata*, *P. rupicola*, *Sabal minor*, *S. glaucophylla*, *S. palmetto*, *Brahea filamentosa*, *Rhapis flabelliformis*, *Zamia Mexicana*, *Dion edule* and *Cycas Revoluta*, see Palms, page 55.

Also *Musa Cavendishii*, *M. coccinea*, *M. rosacea*, *M. paradisiaca*, *M. superba*, *M. Ensete*, *M. vittata* and *M. Zebrina*, see Hot-house Plants and Musaceas, pages 91 and 95.

We will be pleased to give the benefit of our experience to any one desiring to select plants from this section for any particular place.



YUCCA GLORIOSA.

XXVIII.

ROSES.

WE CAN SAY nothing new in praise of the rose—of what use is it to “gild refined gold?” Some flower-lovers have raised the question as to whether or not Orchids will supersede the Roses in public favor. Our position as the largest commercial growers of Orchids in America is well known—yet we would say to the question above, No! Orchids are worthy of all the love and admiration that can be given them, and they must increase in popularity; but their beauty is theirs alone, and they borrow none of the Rose's elements of loveliness. Twin children of Mother Nature, who shall say that one must be loved above another, when each has a beauty all its own!

Because of the great number of varieties now in cultivation, selections of Roses are often made with difficulty. With ample experience to guide us, we have made a careful selection of the best varieties in the various classes, and only enumerate those here which are worthy of general planting on their merits.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR REMONTANT ROSES.

(On their Own Roots.)

There is certainly no other class of roses which are as valuable for rose gardens as this class (*Rosa Damascena hybrida*), either in beauty of color, fragrance, durability, size of flowers, or variety. Altogether the general character and habit of this class, with few exceptions, excel all other roses or classes of roses. We desire to call the attention of all lovers of roses to the following very important facts: When purchasing and planting roses, the first question after the color is decided upon should be, “Are these roses on their own roots, or are they budded or grafted upon some wild stock?” Many hundreds, nay thousands of people have purchased and planted hardy roses with the expectation that these plants, though not giving a great many flowers the first season, would be much better the second and third years. So they should be, and would be if they were the right sort of plants; but it is a notorious fact that not ten per cent. of all the hybrid roses sold ever live more than one or two years, and most of them do not live the first year, giving no satisfaction whatever, because they are *budded*, or to use a horticultural expression, *worked* roses—not on their own but on a false bottom, and false they are. We make these statements from years of personal experience, and we feel it our duty to most vigorously and emphatically declare against budded or grafted roses. They are no good for this country; they will, as soon as planted, throw up their numerous suckers and sprouts from their false bottoms, and these wild suckers will grow rapidly and vigorously; meanwhile the top or good real rose will become weaker and more exhausted, and in a short time will be entirely gone, while the wild stock predominates; and many persons, even some gardeners, will not notice the gradual but sure destruction of the beautiful rose-bush that they thought they had. Hence our warfare against all roses which are not on their own roots. We cultivate upwards of a hundred sorts, including all the very best old and new varieties, and every rose we sell we are willing to guarantee to live and to give entire satisfaction.

It must be understood that this class of roses, the Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant class, is entirely hardy, but that they are not *constant* bloomers, with a few exceptions. They give one grand mass of bloom in early summer, and then scattered blooms all thro' the season, depending more or less upon the variety and its treatment.

Abel Carriere. Rich velvety maroon; large, round imbricated form; a very fine rose; being one of the best of the deeper colored sorts.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine red; large, and of fine form; a superb rose, richly fragrant.

Anna Alexieff. Bright rose color; large and full; a free bloomer; of excellent habit, and one of the best for early forcing.

Anne de Diesbach (Gloire de Paris). This capital variety is of a clear carmine color, large, full and cupped, and richly fragrant; of vigorous growth, and forces well; one of the very best roses, and always in demand.

Auguste Mie. A grand old variety, of delicate deep rose, shaded carmine. Also a first-class forcing rose.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich velvety maroon; large, full and of excellent shape; a beautiful dark rose.

Baronne Prevost. Pure rose; richly fragrant, very large and full, and of flat form; a free bloomer and robust grower.

Baroness Rothschild. Delicate rose, tinted white; flowers very large and of cup form; distinct and beautiful, and of free blooming habit.

Captain Christy. Light salmon flesh color, very distinct; large and fine form; a grand rose, free in bloom, and by some classed as a Hybrid Tea rose.

Duchess de Cambaceres. Pale pink; flowers large and full.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson flowers, shaded maroon; large and full.



BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. (TYPE OF THE LARGE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.)

Fisher Holmes. Deep glowing crimson; large, full and of fine imbricated form; a superb rose, and sometimes called "an improved Gen. Jacqueminot."

Francois Levet. Cherry rose; finely shaped; a desirable variety.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; a large and beautiful flower. Excellent for forcing purposes, as well as the most generally grown hardy rose. Years of endeavor have failed to produce a variety to supplant this old standard, first introduced in 1853.

General Washington. Bright reddish crimson; large, very full and of flattened form; a fine rose.

Heinrich Schultheis. A grand rose for the south; rich crimson, and very double.

John Hopper. Fine rosy crimson, back of the petals fine lilac; large and full, and one of the best roses.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry red, full; a free bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the old standard sorts.

La France. One of the most beautiful constant-blooming Hybrid Perpetual roses; often classed with the Hybrid Teas. The flowers and buds are of immense size, and especially elegant form; a lovely shade of peach blossom, changing to rose; deliciously fragrant, with a scent all its own. It commences to bloom soon after planting out, and continues all summer, constantly offering its magnificent flowers. Also an excellent variety for greenhouse culture.



PURITAN.

La Reine. Rosy pink, tinted lilac; very large and full, and blooms freely; though no more "the queen," this is yet an admirable rose.

Longfellow. Violet crimson; excellent form and habit.

Lord Raglan. A beautiful old rose; color scarlet crimson, with violet tinted edges.

Mabel Morrison. The finest white hybrid perpetual rose in cultivation; of robust growth and free blooming habit; the flowers are of a beautiful cupped form, and very double.

Mad. Alfred Rougemont. An old but very good white variety; hardy and vigorous.

Mad. Charles Wood. Reddish crimson, bright and clear; large and handsome flowers; very free flowering in habit, and especially fine for bedding in masses.

Mad. Eugene Verdier. Light silvery rose; of globular shape, and good in every way.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Very distinct clear pink; large and cup shaped flowers, quite fragrant; an excellent variety for early forcing or for planting out, and popular among rose lovers.

Mad. Hardy. White; large, and very full and fragrant; beautiful when in perfection.

Mad. Lacharme. Pure white, completely round flowers; a very floriferous rose.

Mad. Plantier. Not a Hybrid Perpetual rose, but hardy, and a superb white variety for general planting. See page 167.

Magna Charta. Bright pink flowers, large, full and globular. A fragrant rose; valuable for early forcing, and grand for out-door planting; can be relied upon as a standard sort.

Marie Baumann. Light crimson red, with white reflex; very large, and superb in every way.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; of fine shape, and an extra fine rose in every respect. Raised by the late H. B. Ellwanger, of Rochester, N. Y.

Merveille de Lyon. White, lightly tinted with rose peach; a grand full flower of splendid size and shape; of the habit of *Baroness Rothschild*.

Mrs. John Laing. An elegant new constant blooming hybrid perpetual rose, and one of the very finest; clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded. The buds are long and pointed; the flowers are extra large and full, and exceedingly sweet scented; valuable for open ground culture, and superior for early forcing.

Pæonia. A fine reddish crimson rose; large, full and free to bloom; a reliable old sort.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large and full; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer, very desirable as a garden rose, and valuable for forcing.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark crimson maroon; very rich and velvety, large and full; its buds are always admired for their deep color.

Puritan. A very large pure white everblooming rose, of distinct habit and character; petals beautifully imbricated, very regular, full and double, and delightfully perfumed, with a delicious magnolia-like scent; the flowers are borne in pretty wreaths of dark green foliage, as in *Baroness Rothschild*, forming in itself a regular bouquet. Has been proved to be highly valuable for greenhouse culture. A free grower and constant bloomer.

Queen of Queens. Pink, with blush edges; very large and of perfect form; a free bloomer during a whole season.

Reynolds Hole. Maroon, shaded crimson; well formed, with a distinct color.

Sultan of Zanzibar. Blackish maroon; petals edged with scarlet; globular flowers.

Triumphe de l'Exposition. Rich crimson; a good old variety.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry red, very large and full; a strong grower, and an excellent variety for forcing.

Victor Hugo. Extra bright crimson red; beautiful shape.

White Baroness. Purest white, large and full flowers. The best autumnal flowering white rose; very distinct.

Price of any of the Above Collection, All on their Own Roots:

Strong two-year old, in dormant state (not started to grow), 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Fine one-year old plants, dormant, 35 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Extra strong two-year old pot-grown, which can be set out at any time and are also excellent for winter forcing (these are the plants which produce the large roses sold by the florists in winter), 75 cents to \$1 each, \$8 to \$10 per dozen, according to sort.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.

This very interesting class of Roses (if we can call them a class) are none other than selected varieties of such as are best suited to be budded upon the common European wild rose, and are trained and cultivated for trees or standards; and while we are decidedly opposed to all low or dwarf budded roses, yet we advocate and recommend these beautiful rose-trees for several well-grounded reasons. They are handsome and majestic in appearance, either in a rose garden in the border, or even in some parts of the lawn. We have actually seen such Rose trees with a clear stem three and a-half feet high and a crown four to five feet in diameter, in perfect shape, and with over fifteen hundred flowers and buds at one time—a rose garden upon a single tree! Another reason why we recommend them is that they do not crowd or shade any other plants growing near by or underneath them, and every wild growth or shoot which makes its appearance is easier detected than if on a low budded rose. In Europe no garden is complete without Standard or Tree Roses, but in this country they are rare, and though years ago they were introduced here, through lack of knowledge of their proper treatment and careful handling, few of our florists or gardeners have succeeded in bringing them to perfection. A score of excuses are urged as reasons why Standard or Tree Roses cannot be grown in this country successfully—yet there are a few places where they are cultivated to perfection, and by intelligently following our directions anyone can have success with them.

MODE OF TREATMENT.—After importing these roses, we keep them here in the nursery, under careful treatment, for one year, in order to acclimate them and get them used to our climate, and when we deliver them to customers they are perfect in every way, with plenty of good, healthy, fine feeding roots and vigorous strong growth; they should then be planted into good heavy rich loam, at least two feet deep, with, of course, proper natural drainage; and they should be planted at least three to four inches deeper than we would plant any other rose or plant. Stake them carefully, well and firmly; this is very important, so that the wind cannot play with them and loosen their fine roots. The wood of the previous year's growth should be well cut back before they start growing in early spring, to keep the growth strong and vigorous. As soon as the pruning and staking is done, the stems should be wrapped and tied up in nice clean rye or wheat straw, from the ground to the crown. This can be done in a neat manner; the straw can be wet so it will be more pliable, and with four or five ties of raffia the thin covering or ferule of straw will keep the hot spring and summer sun from burning or scalding the stem while the crown is yet too small to afford it sufficient shade, the first two or three seasons. This ferule or band will also keep the hard bark of the stem moist and damp, and will be quite a protection from ice, sleet and severe cold winds in winter and the already hot sun in March and April. Instead of strawing the crowns or heads in winter with a lot of heavy material, we recommend a simple protection of common burlap, such as is used to pack furniture, which can easily be put around the crown, and either tied or sown together in a somewhat conical shape; this will not look bad in winter, when snow covers the ground. A good liberal mulching of coarse stable manure or litter is a capital protection to the roots during winter; this should, however, not be put on until after the first frost, say in November.

Price, for fine varieties, \$2 to \$3 each.

 We offer only strong, perfectly acclimated trees which will give satisfaction if treated as above directed.

HARDY RUNNING OR CLIMBING ROSES.

These are most beautiful for the adornment of pillars, trellises, arbors, or for covering porches or the ends of houses. In their blooming season, they are fairly covered with lovely flowers, and they are much valued by all discriminating planters of roses. Being perfectly hardy and of vigorous growth, their successful culture offers no obstacles even to the inexperienced.

Baltimore Belle. Light blush and rose; fine and double, though of small to medium size; the blooms are produced in clusters, and the growth, though rapid, is slender and graceful. It is one of the very best climbers.

Floribunda. Bright pink, changing to white; large clusters of flowers.

Gem of the Prairies (*Rosa setigera*). Rosy red flowers, occasionally blotched with white; large and flat flowers; of extra vigor and rapidity of growth.

Jeanne d'Arc. A perpetual blooming white flowering sort.

Mrs. Pierce. A beautiful blush white climber.

Queen of the Prairies. Rosy red, sometimes striped white; is fairly covered with flowers in early summer, and is one of the very best climbers for any purpose.

Rampant. Pure white, free bloomer.

Reine Marie Henriette. A deep carmine red *Gloire de Dijon*, possessing all the good properties of that fine and well known rose.

Setina. A climbing Hermosa, and in every way a counterpart of that grand pink favorite.

Wells' White (*Madame d'Arbray*). Pure white, flowering in very large clusters; very strong climber.

Price, 50 and 75 cents each. Extra large plants, \$1 each.



MOSS ROSE.

MOSS ROSES.

The roses of this class (*Rosa centifolia muscosa*) bloom in June and July, and their exquisite beauty is known to all. While the open flowers are handsome, and the stately growth of the plants most elegant, it is the lovely mossy buds which give the class its distinctive value. The Moss Roses are exceedingly hardy and permanent in character, and stand much abuse; yet they well repay the careful culture they deserve.

Blanche. (Perpetual White.) White, very fine; double and mossy.

Blanche Simon. Pure white; very fine form and very mossy.

Comtesse de Murinais. A lovely white moss; flowers large, full and fragrant.

Cristata. Tender rose; the buds are surrounded by a mossy fringe and crest; most beautiful and fragrant.

Eugene Verdier. Beautiful crimson, large and full; flowers of good form; very vigorous.

Glory of Mosses. Beautiful rose; large, and of very fine form; a superior sort.

Henri Martin. Glossy pink; buds finely mossed.

James Veitch. Large red flowers, well mossed; free bloomer.

Luxembourg. Deep red, shaded with purple; a finely shaped rose of much value; heavily mossed.

Mad. Moreau. Large flowers of a beautiful deep red; very mossy and fine; a true perpetual, and a vigorous grower.

Perpetual White. A fine sort in bud; vigorous and fragrant.

Princess Adelaide. Bright pink, large and double; buds finely mossed and very fragrant.

Souper et Notting. Very large, lively rose; of the true centifolia form, and an excellent and recommendable variety.

Price for Plants On Their Own Roots:

Strong two-year old, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen; strong one-year old, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

TEA ROSES.

Including the so-called "Everblooming" Roses, and the Noisette Hybrids.

This large class contains the favorites which give us flowers every day in the year. The Tea Roses (*Rosa indica odorata*), and the Noisettes (*Rosa moschata hybrida*) include many superb flowers, and the constant efforts of hybridizers and growers of late years have given us a race of really everblooming roses which seem to combine every merit of color, form and fragrance. They are not hardy, but can easily be wintered over with protection; and even if frozen to the ground, will often spring up and grow freely when the genial breath of the south wind reaches them. Formerly no really red roses were in this class, that color being peculiar to the Hybrid Perpetuals; but we now have several beautiful free-blooming roses of rich hues of crimson.

For forcing into bloom through the season when no flowers are produced by Mother Nature, the Teas are preeminent; they respond promptly to generous treatment, and attain superb beauty under glass. A view of our forcing houses in the winter is a charming sight.

The plants we offer are all strong and vigorous, on their own roots, and will give satisfaction for planting out or forcing.

***Aimee Vibert.** (Noisette.) Pure white; blooms in clusters.

***Alphonse Karr.** Purple, shaded with crimson, with bright center; large and full.

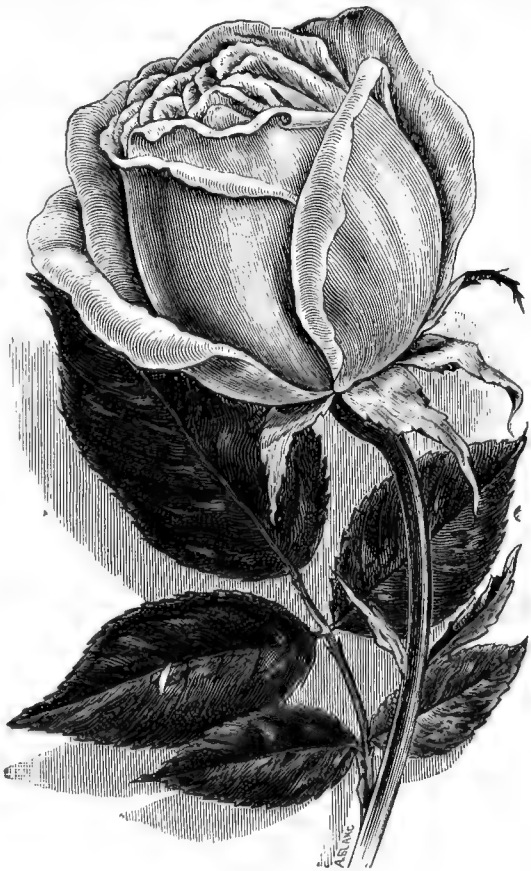
***American Beauty.** Deep rich rose, large globular flowers, fine shape; a good rose for pot or forcing purposes, and of superb beauty. Not alone do its deep glowing color, its elegant imbricated form, its supporting foliage of rich green distinguish it—with all these it combines a peculiar and distinctive fragrance, hard to describe, yet most delightful to inhale. Not for many years has so fine a rose been offered, and it has attained deserved popularity.

***Antoine Mermet.** Deep carmine rose, petals bordered with white, large and full flowers; fine.

***Bon Silene.** One of the very best varieties for cut flowers; bright deep rose, delicately tinted deep red; a free grower and bloomer, and very sweet; while not very fine when open, it is beautiful in bud.

Camoens. Beautiful deep pink, with a slight tinge of yellow at the base; large, full and of beautifully imbricated form.

Catherine Mermet. Bright flesh color, changing to silvery pink, with long, large buds; flowers very large, full, and of beautiful form; decidedly one of the finest tea roses, and is grown and forced very extensively for its splendid buds.



PERLE DES JARDINS.



TYPE OF THE LOOSE-PETALLED TEA ROSES.

***Celine Forestier.** Fine bright yellow, very fragrant; has fine foliage, and is an abundant bloomer.

***Comtesse de Nadaillac.** Beautiful flesh pink, turning to coppery yellow towards the base of the petals; very large, globular shaped; one of the best.

Cornelia Cook. Large, exquisitely formed white flowers; a splendid rose when in perfection.

***Etoile de Lyon.** Rich saffron yellow; large and full; blooms profusely, and is an attractive and valuable variety.

***Gloire de Dijon.** Buff, with orange center; fine foliage, and is of vigorous and rather climbing habit; nearly hardy, and one of the finest out-door roses.

***Isabella Sprunt.** Canary yellow; very free flowering and useful for cutting purposes.

***La France.** This superb rose is variously placed as a Hybrid Perpetual or a Hybrid Tea. We have described it as the former on page 160, but as it is really one of the finest everblooming roses, it is mentioned here. It probably combines more points of perfection than any other single variety, and no rose garden is complete without it.

***La Princess Vera.** Pale flesh, with a coppery tint; large and well formed; a beautiful sort.

Madame Cusin. Purplish rose, center slightly tinted with yellowish white; very fine and distinct, and has won much admiration in late years.

Madame de Watteville. White, shaded carmine, bordered with rose; resembling a tulip. Vigorous, full and of fine form; a beautiful rose.

- *Madame Etienne Levet.** Beautiful cherry red, edged with yellow; large, full, and of fine form.
- *Madame Eugene Verdier.** Deep chamois; large and well formed; a first class variety.
- Madame Falcot.** Deep golden apricot, very double; has fine foliage, and is most distinct.
- *Madame Hoste.** Bright clear light yellow; very large and full, and of perfect form in bud and open flower; a first-class rose, bound to come to the front.
- Marquis de Vivens.** A shade of rich violet crimson with center and base of petals creamy yellow, tinted salmon; large and full flowers, very sweet, and a constant bloomer.
- Marechal Niel.** (Noisette.) Bright golden yellow; very large, full and of perfect form, either in bud or open flower; richly fragrant. This magnificent rose is unquestionably the finest yellow rose known. It is of vigorous habit, with lovely deep green leaves.
- *Marie Guillot.** White, tinged with delicate yellow; an exquisitely formed rose, with most beautiful buds of large size; one of the finest tea roses.
- *Marie Van Houtte.** Flowers large and full; yellowish white, edged with rose; one of the most perfectly formed roses grown, and much admired.
- *Meteor.** Rich velvety crimson: a free flowering rose, good for forcing or bedding.
- Miss Ethel Brownlow.** Bright salmon pink, shaded with yellow; flowers of great substance, and of perfect form. A distinct and very fine tea rose, of great lasting properties.
- *Niphetos.** Long white buds, tinged sometimes with pink; very free in growth and bloom under favorable circumstances.
- *Papa Gontier.** Rosy carmine buds of fine form and fragrance; excellent for forcing and cutting purposes. This is to all intents an improved and enlarged *Bon Silence*, and therefore a most valuable rose.
- Perle des Jardins.** Straw color; large, full and perfect in form, and of most graceful habit. So far, it is the standard yellow rose of the country, and grown to a greater extent than any other. The foliage is heavy and rich, and while young is of a deep crimson.
- Pierre Guillot.** (Bourbon.) Bright crimson; large, full and of perfect form; highly scented, and fine.
- *Reine Marie Henriette.** A deep carmine red *Glorie de Dijon*, possessing all the good properties of that fine and well known rose.
- *Safrano.** Salmon buff or apricot; a good and profuse bloomer and rapid grower; one of the best roses, and was formerly very largely forced.
- *Sombreuil.** A magnificent creamy white flower, especially beautiful when fully open; blooms in great clusters, with especially fine and fragrant foliage. It is in its greatest beauty in the fall.
- *Souvenir d'un Ami.** Deep rose; large and well shaped, and a choice sort; though old, it is not yet superseded.
- Souvenir d'Elise.** Creamy white; one of the finest tea roses in cultivation.
- Souvenir de Wootton.** A new American rose, named in honor of Wootton, the country place of Mr. Geo. W. Childs. It is a hybrid tea, of a rich deep red, and is claimed to be very fine and free in bloom when forced under glass.
- *Souvenir de Madame Therese Levet.** Deep red, shaded scarlet; very bright in color, with petals of great substance; free bloomer.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison.** A splendid old Bourbon rose; introduced over forty-five years ago, it is still one of the best. Large, flat flowers, full and fragrant; clear flesh color, shaded fawn; a grand out-door rose.
- Sunset.** A "sport" of *Perle des Jardins*. An excellent forcing rose of a deep apricot color; robust in habit, fine in bud, and one of the best roses in every way; will bloom freely in summer out-doors.
- The Bride.** A white form of *Catherine Mermet*, and a counterpart of that lovely variety save in color; a most superior rose.
- William Allen Richardson.** Beautiful orange yellow flowers; well formed, large and full.
- W. F. Bennett.** Long deep crimson buds, of the form of *Niphetos*; very fragrant, and beautiful in every respect; of vigorous habit and free in bloom when forced, but not recommended for out-door culture.

Price for any of the varieties of the above everblooming class, on their own roots:

Strong vigorous plants, ready for blooming, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Thrifty young plants, not as large as the foregoing, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) in the above collection, are also excellent for out-door blooming in summer.

BOURBON AND BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.

This class, including *Rosa Bourboniana* and *R. indica*, comprises varieties especially noted for their vigorous growth, free flowering habit, richness of color and easy cultivation. While some are quite hardy, all are nearly so, and require but a little protection. They are undoubtedly among the very best general garden roses.

Agrippina (*Queens Scarlet*). (Bengal.) Vivid crimson; double, and of great substance; a lovely rose, especially in the fall; while the flowers are not large, they are of the greatest beauty, and the rose is very desirable.

Boule de Neige. (Bengal.) Pure white and double, of very fine texture; called also "Ball of Snow," its translated name.

Bourbon Queen. (Bourbon.) Buff rose, large and full; free bloomer.

Catherine Guillot. (Bourbon.) Very bright carmine rose; free bloomer.

Clara Sylvain. (Bengal.) Pure white; one of the best bedders, and an excellent rose; is often mistakenly classed with the tea roses.

Crown Princess Victoria. (Bourbon.)

Fine sulphur white, perfect flowers; an excellent bedding rose.

Dinsmore. The flowers are large and perfectly double; rich crimson scarlet; very showy and handsome.

Duchess of Edinburgh. (Bengal.) Dark crimson; large and full flowers, of the true tea form and fragrance; very free bloomer.

Ducher. (Bengal.) Pure white, of fine form; the best of the white bedding roses.

Hermosa. (Bourbon.) A free flowering sort with fine rosy pink flowers; an excellent bedding rose, and worthy the reputation it has as always reliable; hardy, and cannot be excelled as a garden rose or for cemetery planting.

Leveson Gower. (Bourbon.) Deep rose; full and very large flowers.

Louis Margottin. (Bourbon.) Satin rose; a well formed flower; excellent for bedding.

Louis Phillipe. (Bengal.) Dark crimson, with white edged petals; full and globular form; very free in bloom, and pretty.

Madame Isaac Periere. (Bourbon.) Rosy carmine flowers of enormous size, and finely imbricated.

Mad. Plantier. A grand old Hybrid China rose, blooming in heavy clusters of pure white in the spring; one of the best hardy roses for cemetery planting, and makes a superb rose hedge.

Mrs. Bosanquet. (Bourbon.) Delicate pale flesh color; large, double and a free bloomer.

Queen of Bedders. (Bourbon.) Beautiful deep crimson; excellent for bedding purposes; very beautiful in every respect.

Sir Joseph Paxton. Vivid pinkish rose; free flowering sort.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. See page 155.



QUEEN OF BEDDERS.

Prices for plants on their own roots:

Strong two year old pot-grown plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; Thifty young pot-grown plants, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

MINIATURE OR FAIRY ROSES.**Including the Polyantha Section.**

These are very interesting and valuable, both from their own intrinsic beauty and their value as edgings for beds of larger growing varieties. The Polyantha roses (*Rosa polyantha*) are especially meritorious, being hardy, of vigorous though dwarf habit, and exceedingly beautiful in every way. Their flowers are very double, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and produced with extreme freedom.

Anna Marie de Montravel. Very small white flowers in great clusters; very floriferous, and of a delicious perfume; makes a superior edging for rose beds.

Lawrenceana Multiflora. Double pink; a very pretty and small rose.

Little Pet. Very double, white; profuse bloomer.

Mad. Cecile Brunner. Larger flowers than the average Polyantha, of a rosy pink color.

Mignonette. Clear pink, passing to white, tinged pale rose; a lovely sort.

Miniature. Perhaps the smallest of all roses; the lovely little pink flowers are of the same form as the largest tea rose grown.

Faquerette. Small and very full flowers of pure white; a little beauty. (See cut, page 168.)

Perle d'Or. Coppery gold and salmon color.

Price:

Two year old plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; Thrifty young plants, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

OLD AND RARE ROSES,

Including the Sweet Brier, Austrian and Banksian Roses, etc.

All the forms here described are beautiful, and worthy of cultivation, although in the search for novelty in color and form some of them have been overlooked. We have much pleasure in again directing attention to them, knowing all true flower-lovers will find themselves rewarded in cultivating these old favorites.

AUSTRIAN BRIER ROSES (*Rosa lutea*). A distinct class, of great hardiness, in which are found the only really hardy yellow roses known. They are thorny, with a slight sweet-brier fragrance.

Single Yellow. Large deep golden yellow flowers.

Single Red. Very showy, with bright scarlet flowers of velvety texture.

Harrisonii. Pretty double flowers of rich yellow, produced very early; a valuable variety.

Persian Yellow. A variety familiar in "old fashioned" gardens; slender but hardy in growth, bearing a profusion of semi-double rich yellow flowers; very fine and rare.

EGLANTINE or TRUE SWEET BRIER (*Rosa rugosa*). The true English Sweet Brier; a lovely sort, with delicate pink single flowers, beautiful but fleeting. The foliage and growth is extremely fragrant, and this is the great charm of the variety.

MICROPHYLLA ROSE (*Rosa microphylla*). An old favorite, with shining bright green foliage. The double white form has beautiful creamy white flowers of a delicious fragrance.

BANKSIAN ROSES (*Rosa Banksia*). These species are not hardy, but are very fine for growing in greenhouses or conservatories, where their climbing habit renders them especially available for covering walls. The flowers are double and fragrant, and freely produced.

White Banksia. White flowers in clusters, very double and sweet.

Yellow Banksia. Fine deep yellow flowers, richly perfumed and double.

RUGOSA ROSES (*Rosa rugosa*). A Japanese form, now attracting much attention. The flowers are large, single and handsome; the plant is entirely hardy, with elegant foliage, much wrinkled and of great substance—it alone would make the species valuable. We cannot too strongly recommend the planting of this hardy species.

Red. The original form; large red single flowers, followed by showy scarlet fruits.

White (*R. rugosa alba*). A variety with very beautiful large white flowers all through the summer.

Price:

Strong well-established plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

SELECTIONS OF ROSES.—We will be happy to make selections of suitable varieties for any specified purpose either for forcing, bedding, planting out, etc. A long experience gives us that invaluable knowledge necessary to the proper selection of varieties.



MINIATURE OR FAIRY ROSE.

XXIX.

HARDY PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS
PLANTS.

Including Alpine Plants and those suited for Rock-work and Borders.

FOR YEARS this section of plants was neglected in the craze for bedding plants, "mosaic work," and other ornamental work of far greater expense and less permanence, and many of the younger generation of horticulturists have grown up in entire ignorance of some of our most beautiful perennials. Latterly, however, the tide has been turning, and we are glad to note an increasing interest in these hardy plants. They give us varied forms and flowers, from earliest spring to latest autumn, and are ever greeting us with beauty all the more welcome because somewhat fleeting. They have the vast advantage of needing little or no attention after a proper planting, and continue in beauty for an indefinite period.

These perennials and herbaceous plants are available for beds and borders, for rockeries and wild gardens, as well as for completing the outlines of shrubberies, or making clumps on the backgrounds of lawns. The following list contains only the very best sorts, such as have been thoroughly tested and proved most satisfactory.

ACANTHUS. Stately and ornamental perennials of vigorous growth, with most beautiful foliage. They are best in rich soil and a sunny situation.

- A. mollis.** Fine heart-shaped leaves; rosy white flowers \$0 50
A. — latifolius. Very handsome broad leaves 50
A. spinosus. Longer but graceful leaves; purplish flowers; the finest of the species 50

ACHILLEA. Pretty plants for borders or alpine planting; all flower profusely.

- A. millefolia rubra.** Red flowers; grows about two feet high \$0 25
A. ptarmica fl. pl. A very free flowering plant, producing double white flowers all through the summer; very useful 25
A. — grandiflora, "La Perle." A new variety with pure white flowers of good size 75
A. serrata fl. pl. Large clear white flowers 25
A. tomentosa. A dwarf form, with bright yellow flowers 25

ACONITUM. Monkshood; very ornamental perennial plants with handsome flowers; of rather tall habit, and useful in borders.

- A. japonicum.** Flesh colored flowers, July to September; a superior Japanese sort \$0 25
A. lucidum 25
A. Napellus. Very pretty blue flowers; a fine variety 25

ADENOPHORA liliifolia. Pretty sweet-scented flowers in panicles; a fine border plant. 25 cents.

ADONIS vernalis. A very early flowering dwarf plant; flowers very large, yellow; a fine rock plant, which should not be disturbed often. 25 cents.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. A fine plant with gray leaves and purple flowers. 25 cents.

ALLIUM. Elegant hardy bulbous plants with neat flowers.

A. moly (luteum). An old favorite; bright yellow flowers, dwarf habit; beautiful in masses \$0 25



ACHILLEA P. GRANDIFLORA, "LA PERLE."



ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM.

ALLIUM, Continued.

- A. Neapolitanum.** Very pretty white flowers in early summer; a fine species . . . \$0 25
- A. pulchellum** . . . 25
- ALTHÆA rosea fl. pl.** The Hollyhock; one of our finest herbaceous plants. The later strains present flowers of rose-like fineness, in rich and delicate colors. They are exceedingly decorative. Carter's excellent strain of double flowering Hollyhocks, in mixed colors, \$2.50 per doz.; selected named sorts, \$5 per doz.
- ALYSSUM saxatile.** A dwarf and neat yellow flowering perennial. 20 cents.
- AMSONIA latifolia.** Pretty herbaceous perennial, with pale blue flowers in summer. 25-cents.
- ANCHUSA italica.** Beautiful blue flowers; a continuous bloomer. 25 cents.
- ANEMONE.** The Windflower; all beautiful and ornamental perennials, bearing lovely flowers in great profusion; they are exceedingly handsome and desirable.
- A. japonica.** Rosy carmine flowers of large size, produced in autumn . . . \$0 25
- A. — alba (Honorine Jobert).** Lovely pure white flowers, produced from August to November; a most elegant plant . . . 30
- A. narcissiflora.** Very pretty flowers of variable color, on long stalks above the foliage . . . 25
- A. Pennsylvanica (dichotoma).** White flowers, tinged red in May . . . 25
- A. Pulsatilla.** A beautiful species, with large flowers, produced in spring, and deeply cut foliage . . . 25
- ANTHERICUM.** The hardy species are fine border plants, with lily-like flowers.
- A. Liliago.** The St. Bernard's Lily; pure white flowers . . . \$0 25
- A. Liliastrum.** Larger flowers, white and fragrant, on long spikes . . . 25
- AQUILEGIA.** The Columbine; splendid hardy plants, with ornamental foliage and very beautiful flowers; among the best hardy perennials, and of very easy culture.
- A. canadensis.** Flowers scarlet and yellow . . . \$0 25
- A. chrysantha.** Splendid yellow flowers; one of the finest of all perennials . . . 35
- A. cœrulea.** Light blue and white flowers . . . 25

AQUILEGIA glandulosa. Remarkable flowers of large size, of bright lilac blue and white . . . \$0 25

A. vulgaris fl. pl. Double white flowers . . . 25

ARABIS. Useful and pretty dwarf white flowering plants for rock work.

A. alpina argenteo-variegata. Leaves marked with white . . . \$0 25

A. lucida variegata. Flowers white; leaves broadly edged with yellow; a very effective and useful plant . . . 25

ARENARIA. Very pretty little alpine plant with evergreen leaves, bearing many flowers early in summer.

A. balearica. White flowers; small shining leaves \$0 25

A. grandiflora. White flowers . . . 25

A. macrophylla . . . 25

ARMERIA. Interesting alpine perennials of dwarf habit; excellent for borders, rock-work or edging.

A. alpina . . . \$0 25

A. vulgaris (maritima). Pink or rosy red flowers; a pretty white-leaved species . . . 25

A. — alba . . . 25

ARTEMISIA Stelleriana. A pretty dwarf plant with silvery white leaves; very useful for borders or edgings. 25 cents.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. An erect, branched shrub, with large umbels of brilliant orange flowers of great substance; very showy. 25 cents.

ASTER. The Michaelmas Daisy; desirable herbaceous perennial, with pretty daisy-like flowers. We offer only the best selected sorts, worthy of extensive planting.

A. alpinus. Of dwarf, stout habit; bright purple flowers . . . \$0 25

A. Amellus (hessarabicus). Beautiful deep purple flowers . . . 25

A. Novæ-Angliæ. Of tall and robust habit, with purple flowers . . . 25

A. ptarmicoides . . . 25





ASTILBE JAPONICA.

ASTILBE. Including several exquisitely beautiful plants for the herbaceous border.

A. japonica (*Spiraea japonica*). One of the finest white flowering hardy plants, bearing lovely racemose panicles of feathery flowers in May; it is very largely forced by florists for its elegant flowers. The foliage is also very ornamental \$0 25 to \$0 50

A. rivularis. Fine yellowish white flowers; excellent for a damp situation 25

AUBRIETIA. Very dwarf blue flowering evergreen plants for rockwork and borders.

A. deltoidea. Purple flowers in early spring . . . \$0 25

A. græca. Light purple 25

BAPTISIA australis. A very fine blue flowering plant with peculiar foliage. 50 cents.

BOLTONIA glastifolia. A tall growing, large yellow flowering plant, useful in shrubberies. 25 cents.

BUPHTHALMUM. Showy perennial plants, in habit resembling the Boltonia.

B. cordifolium. Yellow flowers \$0 25

B. salicifolium. 25

CALLIRHOE. Elegant plants of easy culture; of creeping or trailing habit.

C. involucrata. Crimson flowers, nearly two inches across 25

C. pedata. Cherry red flowers 25

CALOCHORTUS Gunnisoni. A very showy bulbous plant from the Rocky Mountains with flowers like a tulip, of a light lilac color. 25 cents.

CALTHA palustris fl. pl. Large double golden flowers; a showy plant, best in a moist place. 25 cts.

CAMASSIA esculenta. A blue flowering bulbous plant, blooming in summer; very pretty. 25 cents.

CAMPANULA. Bell flowers; Canterbury Bells. A very large genus of flowering plants of much decorative importance. They are of easy culture and great beauty in flower, and deserve more attention than they have been receiving of late.

CAMPANULA carpathica. Blue flowers . . . \$0 25

C. — alba. A fine white form 25

C. glomerata. Bluish violet or white flowers in terminal heads: handsome 25

C. latifolia macrantha. Purplish blue flowers . 25

C. macrophylla. 25

C. nobilis. Flowers drooping, reddish violet or white 25

C. persicifolia fl. pl. Fine double flowers, of various blue shades 25

C. — albo-pleno. Double white 25

C. speciosa. Very pretty small flowers 25

C. trachelium fl. pl. Slightly drooping flowers . 25

C. turbinata. 25

C. Van Houttei. Dark blue bell shaped pendulous flowers; a splendid sort 25

CARDAMINE pratensis fl. pl. The double Cuckoo Flower; a fine herbaceous shrub, bearing pale purple and white flowers. 25 cents.

CATANANCHE cœrulea. A pretty free-growing plant with blue flowers, which are desirable for cutting. 25 cents.

CENTAUREA. Very fine flowering and foliage plants; for the latter forms, which are superior for summer bedding, see page 154.

C. dealbata. Fine rosy flowers; dwarf habit . . \$0 25

C. montana. Large and handsome blue flowers . 25

C. rhuthenica. Pale yellow flowers 25

CERASTIUM. These are creeping plants with fine silvery leaves, and are useful for rock work.

C. Biebersteinii. White flowers \$0 25

C. tomentosum. White; smaller leaves than preceding 25

CHELONE. Handsome herbaceous plants, on the order of Penstemon, with very showy and decorative flowers.

C. Lyoni. Fine purple flowers \$0 25

C. Torreyi. Showy scarlet flowering plant . . . 25

CLEMATIS. To this magnificent genus of mostly climbing plants belong some interesting erect growing species, of much value for the herbaceous border. For the climbing sorts, see page 124.

C. erecta (recta). Pretty white, sweet-scented flowers \$0 25

C. integrifolia. Blue nodding flowers, peculiarly arranged with the leaves 25

CONVALLARIA. Exquisite hardy bulbous plants, well known as Lily of the Valley, and needing no description. No border is complete without them.

C. majalis (Lily of the Valley). The ordinary and widely grown German form . . . \$1 per dozen \$0 15

C. — fl. pl. A double form 35

C. — rosea. Rose flowers 35

C. — fol. var. The leaves are striped with yellow 35

COREOPSIS. Very showy herbaceous plants, having also some annual species. These here described have handsome flowers in summer and are perennials.

C. auriculata. Yellow and rich brown \$0 25

C. lanceolata. Large bright yellow flowers . . 25

C. rosea. Rose red petals and yellow disc . . . 25



CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

CORYDALIS. Fine flowering perennials, blooming in spring.

C. lutea. Yellow flowers \$0 50

C. nobilis (aurea). Pale yellow flowers, tipped green; plant of very beautiful form, with deeply cut foliage 50

CRUCIANELLA stylosa. A pink flowering and creeping plant, excellent for rockeries. 25 cents.

DELPHINIUM. The Larkspur; including some very showy and useful bedding plants of easy culture and great decorative value.

D. Cashmirianum. Flowers of a distinct pale blue color \$0 25

D. Chinense (grandiflorum). Blue shading to white 20

D. elatum (exaltatum). Blue or white; very pretty 25

D. formosum. An elegant species, with sky-blue flowers, shaded to indigo 25

D. nudicaule. An excellent variety with red and yellow flowers 25

D. puniceum 25

D. tricornis. Rich and beautiful blue flowers . . 25

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. A remarkably fine flowering plant for the hardy border. 30 cents.

DIANTHUS. The Pink. Included in this well-known and valuable genus are many hardy forms which are very valuable for the border, providing flowers of rich colors, and often of exquisite fragrance. Those here noted are fine for rockeries also.

D. barbatus fl. pl. The old favorite, "Sweet William." The double form is of rich and varied colors . . \$0 25

D. hybridus mulei. (Mule pink) 25

D. plumarius. The Pheasant's Eye Pink; flowers very pretty, of many colors 25

D. superbus. A fine form, with very fragrant rose-colored flowers 25

D. sylvestris 25

DICTAMNUS. The "Gas Plant;" pretty herbs of one to two feet high, with showy flowers; the whole plant is strongly lemon-scented, especially when rubbed.

D. albus. Fine white flowers \$0 35

D. Fraxinella. Rose flowers 35

DIELYTRA (Dicentra). The "Bleeding Heart." A very ornamental class of early spring flowering herbaceous plants, most valuable for the hardy border. Both foliage and flowers are elegant.

D. spectabilis. Lovely pink and white flowers, in a graceful raceme \$0 25

D. — alba. A pretty white form 25

DIGITALIS purpurea. The Foxglove; a beautiful plant, growing from three to five feet high, with a long spike of beautiful purple flowers. 25 cents.

DODECATHEON. The American Cowslip; beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, especially for rockeries or borders. Of dwarf habit, with a rather tall spike of flowers of much elegance.

D. integrifolium. Deep rosy crimson flowers in early summer \$0 25

D. Jeffreyi. Pink or rose flowers, yellow toward the base 25

D. Meadia. Very handsome; called Shooting Star in the western states 25

DORONICUM. The Leopard's Bane; dwarf early flowering perennials with showy flowers.

D. Austriacum. Yellow flowers of good size . . \$0 50

D. Caucasicum. Yellow flowers, two inches across 50

D. Pardalianches. Flowers in clusters of three to five 50

DRACOCEPHALUM Ruyschianum. The Dragon's Head; showy perennial herb, flowering in June; flowers purplish; delights in a cool situation.

ECHINACEA. Very ornamental herbaceous perennials, useful for borders in a warm and sunny situation.

E. purpurea (Rudbeckia). Large reddish purple flowers in summer \$0 25

E. — intermedia. Slightly differing from above 25

EPIMEDIUM. Fine plants for the border and rockeries, with pinnated leaves and peculiar rosy or white flowers; of dwarf habit.



DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.

EPIMEDIUM, Continued.

E. alpinum rubrum. A showy plant, with crimson flowers \$0 25

E. colchicum 25

E. macranthum. White flowers; a superior form 25

E. pinnatum. Yellow flowers 25

ERIGERON. The "Star Wort;" pretty Aster-like perennials; useful for the hardy border.

E. aurantiacus. Golden yellow flowers, about two inches across \$0 25

E. autumnale 25

E. macranthum superbum 25

E. speciosus. Violet and yellow flowers 25

ERYNGIUM. Distinct and handsome herbaceous border plants, doing best in a rather sandy soil.

E. alpinum. Odd blue flowers in summer \$0 25

E. amethystinum. Handsome amethyst-colored flowers in July and August 25

EUPATORIUM. In this large genus are some valuable plants for the hardy border.

E. Fraseri \$0 25

E. purpureum. Purplish flowers in autumn . . . 25

EUPHORBIA. An extensive genus, including a great variety of forms. The species here noted are hardy flowering plants.

E. corollata. A profuse bloomer; white flowers . \$0 25

E. myrsinitis. Of a creeping habit; good plant for rock work, with yellow flowers 25

FUNKIA. The "Plantain Lilies" are excellent border plants, and are always satisfactory. The foliage is rich and handsome, and the flowers also are very fine. See also page 155.

F. japonica (grandiflora). Large and beautiful fragrant white flowers \$0 50

F. Fortunei. Pale lilac flowers in July 25

F. lancifolia cœrulea. Pretty bluish lilac flowers in summer 25

F. ovata marginata. See page 155 . . . \$0 25 to 50

F. Sieboldiana. A showy form, with large leaves, and flowers of white, tinged lilac 25

GAURA Lindheimeri. A profuse white flowering plant from Texas; one of the most elegant border plants. 25 cents.

GENTIANA. The Gentian; very fine blue flowering alpine plants of dwarf habit, with dark green glossy leaves; must not be disturbed at the roots too much—let them alone after planting.

G. acaulis. A stemless species; very large blue flowers; a showy plant \$0 25

G. Andrewsii. Blue flowers; of more upright habit 25

G. cruciata. Pale blue flowers 25

GERANIUM. These are not the plants commonly called Geraniums, which are properly Pelargoniums, but fine hardy herbaceous perennials.

G. ibericum. Large and showy blue flowers in summer and autumn \$0 25

G. pratense fl. pl. Large blue flowers, double . . 25

GEUM coccineum. Has brilliant scarlet flowers; of easy culture. 25 cents.

GLADIOLUS. These are quite hardy species of gladiolus, of great beauty and very floriferous habit. For the tender hybrids, see page 144.

G. byzantinus. Pretty red flowers in June . . . \$0 25

G. Colvillei. Bright red flowers, with pale purple marks; blooms in July 25

G. communis. Rose and white flowers in summer 25

GLECHOMA hederacea (Nepeta Glechoma) var. A fine new creeping plant, with variegated foliage; is excellent for edgings and for rock work. 50 cents.

GYPSOPHILA. Plants of great beauty; excellent for borders and rock work, being of graceful habit.

G. cerastioides. White flowers, in May \$0 25

G. paniculata. Small white flowers, very numerous, June to August; grows about two feet high, and is a very graceful plant 25

G. repens. A pretty creeper, with white or rose-colored flowers 25

HELENIUM. Large yellow flowering plants for borders or backgrounds, being of strong growth.

H. autumnale. Yellow flowers in autumn; plant four to six feet high, of fine effect \$0 25

H. Hoopesii. Bright orange flowers, in summer; grows two to three feet high 25

HELIANTHEMUM. The "Sun Rose;" very neat evergreen creepers, with miniature rose-like flowers.

H. macranthum \$0 25

H. maximum fl. pl. 25

H. vulgare mutabile. Rose color to white . . . 25

H. — fl. pl. A fine double form 25

HELIANTHUS. The perennial Sunflowers are splendid plants, and very useful for backgrounds in groups and borders. For descriptions of the following species, see page 155.

H. angustifolius \$0 25

H. Maximilianus 25

H. multiflorus fl. pl. 25

H. orgyalis 25



HELLEBORUS NIGER.

- HELLEBORUS.** The ancient Hellebore; all fine flowering perennial plants of rather dwarf growth. *H. niger* and its varieties are known as "Christmas Roses," from the facility with which they produce their showy flowers in mid-winter, with slight protection. Nearly all the species have very glossy and handsome leaves.
- H. atrorubens.** Deep purple flowers in March . . \$0 50
- H. caucasicus.** Pale green flowers, very glossy leaves 50
- H. colchicus.** Deep bright purple flowers, January to March 50
- H. niger.** Flowers in winter when protected by glass, without artificial heat; pure white and very pretty; several varieties. See cut, page 173 25
- H. olympicus.** Purplish flowers in spring . . . 50
- H. orientalis.** Large rose-colored flowers, very early 50
- H. viridis.** Bright green flowers in spring . . . 50
- HEMEROCALLIS.** The Day Lilies; among the finest flowering plants, and of easy culture. They are very nearly related to the Funkias, and should not be omitted from any planting of herbaceous perennials.
- H. flava.** Flowers orange yellow, very fragrant, produced in summer \$0 25
- H. Kwanso (fulva) var.** See page 156 50
- H. Middendorffii.** Deep golden yellow flowers in summer 30
- H. rutilans fl. pl.** Orange yellow flowers . . . 25
- HEPATICA (Anemone Hepatica).** Liver Wort. Charming early spring flowering plants, very like the Anemones. They are indispensable to the hardy border.
- H. angulosa** \$0 25
- H. tricolor** 25
- H. — coerulea** 25
- H. — rubra** 25
- HESPERIS.** Pretty erect herbaceous plants of desirable character; known widely as Rocket. The species noted are double flowering and sweet-scented.
- H. matronalis flore albo-pleno.** Very ornamental plant, flowering in summer \$0 25
- H. — flore rubro-pleno.** A form with red flowers 25
- IBERIS sempervirens.** The hardy evergreen Candytuft; a splendid white flowering perennial of low growth. 20 cents.
- IRIS.** The following collection of these splendid plants contains only the very best sorts, all of distinct and bright colors. See also page 144 for a select list.
- I. cristata.** Pale lilac and deep yellow, in May . \$0 25
- I. florentina.** Fragrant flowers of white, lavender and yellow, in May 25
- I. Germanica,** in finest sorts. See page 144 . . . 25
- I. iberica.** See page 144 30
- I. Kämpferi.** In choicest sorts, both double and single flowers. (A special list of named varieties sent on application. See page 144 30
- I. pumila.** Splendid dwarf form; very valuable for edgings; in ten distinct and fine sorts, each . 25
- I. sambucina.** Flowers strongly scented like elder, yellow and purple 25
- I. Sibirica.** Lilac blue and violet; blooms in May and June 25

- LATHYRUS.** The perennial Sweet Peas; fine running plants, with large flowers; beautiful and of easy growth.
- L. latifolius.** The Everlasting Pea; has rose-colored flowers in August \$0 25
- L. — albus.** White flowers 25
- LEONTOPODIUM alpinum.** The famed Edelweiss of the Alps; excellent for rock work, and of easy cultivation. The flowers, produced in June and July, are white and woolly; very peculiar. 25 cents.
- LIATRIS.** American plants of great beauty, with light purple flowers; the plants are of a graceful grass-like habit.
- L. elegans.** Blooms in summer and autumn . . \$0 25
- L. scariosa.** Long and narrow leaves 25
- L. spicata.** Flowers in September 25
- LOBELIA.** The hardy Lobelias are splendid plants for the herbaceous garden, having brilliant flowers on upright stems.
- L. cardinalis.** The Cardinal Flower; one of the choicest American plants; very stately and handsome, flowering in July and August \$0 25
- L. fulgens (Queen Victoria).** Beautiful bright scarlet flowers 35
- L. hybrida,** in several fine varieties, each . . . 50
- LOTUS corniculatus fl. pl.** The Bird's Foot Trefoil; a prostrate and spreading plant, with neat green leaves, and clusters of bright yellow flowers; a handsome plant. 25 cents.
- LYCHNIS chalcedonica fl. pl.** A fine plant, with deep vermilion double flowers, borne on an upright stem. 50 cents.
- LYSIMACHIA Nummularia aurea.** This is an improved form of the old Money Wort, with fine yellow-spotted leaves; a fine creeping plant. 25 cents.
- LYTHRUM Salicaria roseum.** A handsome perennial, growing best in a moist place; flowers rosy purple. 25 cents.
- MERTENSIA.** Showy flowering plants of easy culture and distinct habit.
- M. paniculata.** Purplish blue flowers in July . . \$0 25
- M. Sibirica.** Very pretty; blue flowers from May to July 25
- M. Virginica.** The Virginian Cowslip; blue flowers 25
- MIMULUS.** The Monkey
- Flowers are useful for borders and groups; they are of dwarf habit. Flowers are scarlet or dark crimson.
- M. atroroseus** . . . \$0 25
- M. cardinalis.** Erect growing; large red flowers. 25 cents.
- MONARDA didyma.** One of the finest hardy flowering plants; has fragrant foliage and bright scarlet flowers from July to September. 25 cents.



MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS
GRANDIFLORA.



PÆONIA, DOUBLE.

MYOSOTIS. The Forget-me-not; exquisite little perennial plants, gracing any situation with their starry flowers.

M. alpestris. Flowers blue, with small yellowish eye; fragrant in the evening \$0 25

M. dissitiflora. Larger deep blue flowers, very early in spring 25

M. palustris grandiflora. A large-flowering form of the true "Forget-me-not" 25

NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. A very dwarf but large flowering plant of great value for borders and rockeries; does best in a moist and partly shady situation. 25 cents.

OMPHALODES verna. A deep blue flowering Forget-me not; very pretty and fine; blooms in early spring. 25 cents.

OROBUS vernus. Has attractive purplish blue flowers early in spring. A valuable plant, of dwarf habit. 25 cents.

PACHYSANDRA procumbens. A rare prostrate plant from the Alleghenies; has fine evergreen leaves, and light purple and white flowers. 25 cents.

PARDANTHUS chinensis. The "Blackberry Lily;" a perennial with iris-like foliage and spotted orange colored flowers; blooms in June. 25 cents.

PÆONIA. Splendid herbaceous perennials, with large and very showy flowers. They are of easy and handsome growth, and decidedly among the best hardy plants. Our collection of pæonies contains many beautiful varieties of the latest introduction.

Twelve fine named varieties, 50 cents to \$1 each.

P. Brownii. Blooms in May; dull red flowers . . \$0 35

P. Chinensis. In fine French varieties. These are superb flowering plants; in various colors, each \$0 25 to 75

P. officinalis. In fine French varieties . . 25 to 75

P. tenuifolia fl. pl. A variety with double flowers of the richest deep crimson, like a "Jacque" rose, and finely cut foliage; a splendid plant . . 50

PAPAVER. The Poppy; the species noted are beautiful flowering plants, most valuable and ornamental for the hardy border.

P. alpinum. Yellow flowers \$0 25

P. bracteatum. The Oriental poppy, producing very large flowers of a brilliant fiery crimson, with black blotches 35

PENTSTEMON. Handsome plants, with bold showy flowers, white, purple, scarlet, crimson and blue; they are of great beauty and value, and flower all through the summer.

P. acuminatus. Lilac flowers \$0 25

P. barbatus. Plant tall; light pink to carmine flowers 25

P. Cobæa. Bright carmine flowers; grows two feet high 25

P. Digitalis. White flowers 25

P. grandiflorus. Large and showy bright purple flowers 25

P. lævigatus. White, tinged with purple . . . 25

P. Menziesii Douglasii. Lilac purple flowers . 25

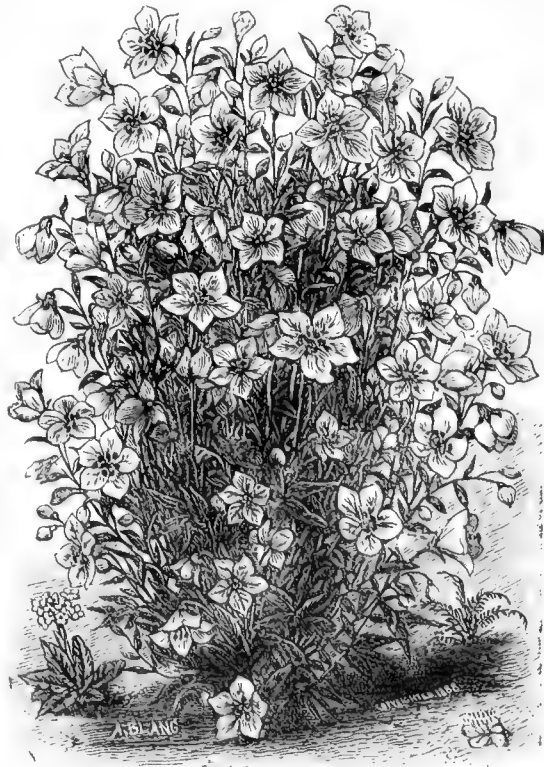
P. Murrayanus. Red flowers, very showy . . 25

P. ovatus. Purplish blue flowers 25

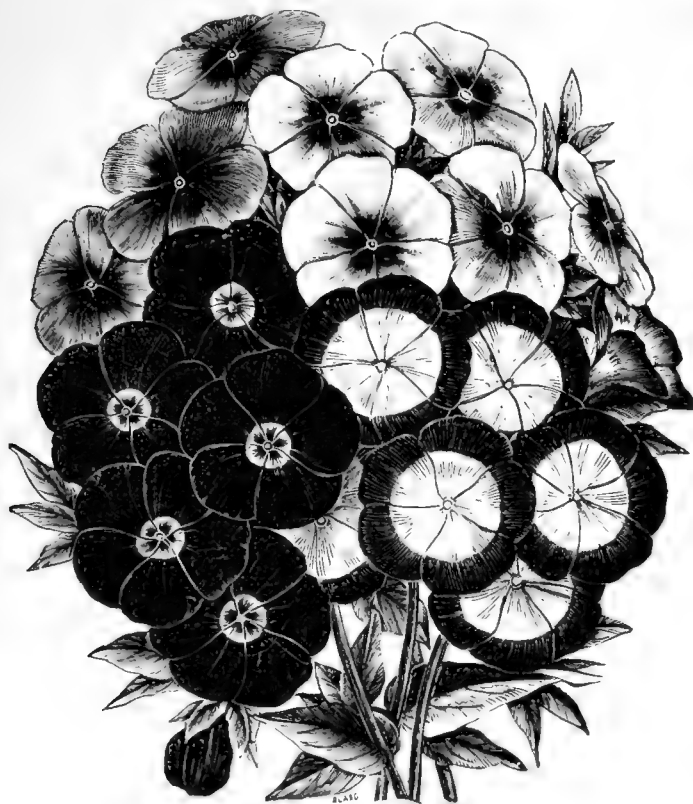
P. pubescens. Dull violet flowers 25

P. speciosus 25

PETASTITES vulgaris (Tussilago). A curious plant, with large leaves and rosy purple flowers; excellent for wet or moist places. 25 cents.



PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM.



PHLOX DECUSSATA HYBRIDS.

PHALARIS arundinacea var. The white Ribbon Grass; a very effective plant in borders, as it breaks the formality often caused by a profusion of symmetrical plants. 25 cents.

PHLOX. Splendid perennial plants, with beautiful flowers. Some species are creeping and prostrate plants, with pink, purple and white flowers, useful for rock work and banks, while others form some of the finest upright perennials we have. The improvement in the flowers of this section has been wonderful of late years, and they are now of bright and rich colors.

P. amœna. Purple or pink flowers in June; 5 to 15 inches high \$0 25

P. decussata and paniculata Hybrids. A fine assortment of the best French varieties. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. decussata hybrida "Royalty." A new hybrid, with brilliant scarlet crimson flowers. See page 11 \$0 50 to 1 00

P. divaricata. Pale lilac flowers in spring and summer 25

P. Douglasii 25

P. reptans. Of creeping habit, with neat flowers 25

P. subulata. The Moss Pink; beautiful dwarf sort 25

P. — nivalis. A white flowering form 25

P. suffruticosa. Another fine species, the hybrids of which are most beautiful. The early flowering French varieties, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.

PLATYCODON. Most elegant hardy perennial plants of fine habit, with lovely bell-shaped flowers; excellent as border plants, and splendid for cutting.

P. grandiflorum (Wahlenbergia). Large beautiful blue flowers \$0 35

P. — album. A white flowering form 35

PODOPHYLLUM Emodi. A May Apple, bearing red fruit; an interesting plant. 35 cents.

POLYGALA chamæbuxus. A fine dwarf box-like plant, with yellowish and pink flowers; excellent for rock work. 35 cts.

POTENTILLA hybrida. Handsome perennials. An assortment of the best English and French single and double varieties, with large and showy flowers. Per dozen, with names, \$2.50.

PRIMULA. The alpine and garden primulas are very useful plants for borders, small flower beds and rockeries.

P. amœna. Fine deep rose flowers, with a white center; a beautiful sort . . . \$0 25

P. acaulis fl. pl. Six various sorts \$1.50. The double primrose of England 25

P. auricula. Flowers very pretty, of various colors 25

P. cortusoides var. A fine and distinct sort 25

P. elatior. In sorts. The Oxlip; pretty pale yellow flowers 25

P. japonica. A superb perennial, with variously colored flowers 25

P. obconica. A species which is now attracting much attention. It bears constantly clusters of pretty lilac white and pink shaded flowers \$0 25 to 50

P. veris. The Cowslip; in sorts 25



PENSTEMON. (See page 175.)

PULMONARIA. The Lungwort; very pretty plants for rockeries and small flower beds, with spotted leaves.

P. angustifolia. Grows about a foot high; leaves prettily spotted, and flowers pink and blue, in spring \$0 30

P. officinalis. Pretty flowers, red and violet 25

RANUNCULUS. Fine border plants, with glossy flowers; they are of easy growth and very pretty.

R. aconitifolius fl. pl. Very pretty white double flowers in May and June; handsome foliage \$0 25

R. acris fl. pl. The double form of the Buttercup; shining yellow flowers 25

R. bulbosus fl. pl. Golden double flowers in spring and early summer 25

R. repens fl. pl. A creeping form 25

RHEUM. Herbaceous plants, with bold and large leaves and imposing flower stalks; very decorative.

R. Emodi. See page 157 \$0 50

R. palmatum. See page 157 50

RHEXIA virginica. Neat foliage and rosy purple flowers in late summer. A very pretty plant, of rather dwarf habit. 25 cents.

RUDBECKIA. The Ox-Eye Daisies; showy border plants, with large flowers in late summer and fall.

R. hirta. Yellow flowers; plant bristly \$0 25

R. laciniata 25

R. speciosa. Very large orange-colored flowers 25

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. A showy species, with beautiful deep blue flowers in dense spikes . . . \$0 25

S. patens. Fine blue; half hardy 25

SAPONARIA officinalis fl. pl. An old but valuable plant, with rosy double flowers during the summer season. 25 cents.

SAXIFRAGA. Elegant border or rock plants, with fine glossy or whitish foliage and large white, rosy or pink flowers; very valuable for herbaceous planting.

S. Aizoon. Cream colored flowers in June \$0 25

S. cordifolia. Large red flowers in spring 25

S. crassifolia. Red flowers, fleshy leaves 25

S. Hastii. White and purple flowers in May 25

S. ligulata. Blooms in spring; pale red 25

S. longifolia vera. Very pretty white flowers in summer 50

S. pyramidalis (Cotyledon). Very pretty and distinct white flowers 30

S. speciosa 25

S. umbrosa 25

SCABIOSA caucasica. A useful plant for borders and rockeries; large pale blue flowers, June to August. 25 cents.

SEDUM. Dwarf-growing rock plants, with interesting succulent foliage, and yellow, white, or pink flowers. See also pages 130 and 136.

S. acre aureum. Very pretty golden tipped leaves \$0 25

S. Aizoon. Yellow flowers 25

S. anacampseros. Violet flowers 25

S. dasycphyllum. Pinkish blooms 25

S. glaucum. Flowers white; leaves whitish 25

S. Kamschaticum. Yellow flowers 25

SEDUM populifolium. Neat white or pinkish flowers \$0 25

S. pulchellum. Rosy purple flowers 25

S. roseum (Rhodiola) 25

S. Sieboldii 25

S. speciosum (Fabaria) 25

S. Telephium (atropurpureum). White, pink spotted flowers 25

SEMPERVIVUM. Beautiful plants for covering rock work, and well adapted for edgings of beds, ribbon and carpet gardening. They have succulent foliage. See also pages 136 and 157.

S. arachnoideum \$0 25

S. Californicum 25

S. fimbriatum 25

S. globiferum 25

S. Laggeri 25

S. montanum 25

S. tectorum violaceum 25

S. tomentosum 25

SENECIO. Showy plants with large flowers, of easy growth. For other species, not hardy, see pages 128, 149 and 158.

S. Doronicum. Large yellow flowers in summer \$0 25

S. japonicus 25

S. macrophyllus 25

S. pulcher. Purple and yellow 30

SILENE. The perennial species are free-flowering alpine plants, suitable for rock work.

S. alpestris. Shining white flowers, May to July \$0 25

S. maritima fl. pl. White flowers 25

S. Schafta. Purple flowers, June to October; a pretty dwarf plant 25

SILPHIUM. Showy, tall-growing plants, suitable for large groups and for planting amongst shrubberies.

S. laciniatum. The Compass plant; so-called because the leaves are said to present their faces uniformly north and south on the plains where they grow . \$0 35

S. perfoliatum 35

S. terebinthinaceum 50

S. ternatum 35

SOLDANELLA alpina. A pretty alpine plant, with small round glossy leaves and drooping purple bell flowers. 35 cts.

SOLIDAGO. The famed Golden Rod; now being agitated as a candidate for the honor of being called our national flower. Their yellow flowers, in graceful shape, are known everywhere, and much admired, and they do finely when naturalized in the border. The various species extend the time of flowering.

S. ambigua \$0 25

S. arguta fol. var. 25

S. Drummondii. Flower heads small; blooms in summer 25

S. elongata 25

S. rigida. Large flower heads, in September 25

SPIGELIA Marilandica. A beautiful plant of gay appearance, with fine tubular scarlet flowers, yellow inside; blooms in July, and grows twelve to eighteen inches high. 25 cents.

- SPIRÆA.** Excellent hardy decorative plants for groups and borders, blooming finely and profusely.
- S. Aruncus.** Whitish flowers, in slender spikes in June \$0 25
- S. Astilboides.** A very handsome plant, with long heads of white flowers 50
- S. Filipendula fl. pl.** White or rosy flowers 25
- S. palmata.** Palmate leaves, fine crimson flowers; blooms from June to August, and is a superior herbaceous perennial 25
- S. — variegata.** New and fine \$0 50 to 1 00
- S. Ulmaria fol. var.** The "Meadow Sweet;" has white flowers and variegated foliage 25
- S. venusta (lobata).** Deep peach blossom flowers; a fine plant 25
- STATICE.** Suitable plants for beds and rockeries; the flowers are also fine for cutting.
- S. Gmelini** \$0 25
- S. latifolia.** Blue flowers; grows one foot high 25
- S. tatarica.** Bright red flowers in June and July 25
- STACHYS lanata.** Fine plant, with soft silvery white foliage, suitable for edging of large beds and for rockeries; a pretty perennial. 25 cents.
- STOKESIA cyanea.** With large blue aster-like flowers; a first class perennial plant, blooming in August. 30 cents.
- SYMPHYTUM.** Perennial foliage plants of extreme beauty, with large light or deep yellow variegated showy leaves.
- S. aspernum aurea variegata.** Leaves bordered yellow; grows three to four feet high \$0 35
- S. officinale sulphurea.** Finely variegated leaves; plant grows one to three feet high 35
- THALICTRUM.** Fine foliage plants for groups, beds and rockeries.
- T. adiantifolium.** Fern-like foliage \$0 25
- T. aquilegifolium.** Very pretty leaves 25
- T. minus.** Beautiful foliage 25
- T. purpureum** 25
- TRADESCANTIA.** Showy herbaceous plants, blooming freely throughout the summer; not so widely grown as they deserve.
- T. rubra** \$0 25
- T. violacea** 25
- T. Virginica alba.** Fine white flowers 25
- TRICYRTIS hirta nigra.** An orchid-like flower of a peculiar dark color, produced in May. 25 cents.
- TROLLIUS.** Showy and desirable erect border plants, with large globular flowers and handsome foliage.
- T. Asiaticus.** Dark yellow flowers \$0 25
- T. Europæus.** Pale yellow; blooms June to August 25
- T. Japonicus fl. pl.** A double form 25
- T. laxus.** Greenish yellow to white flowers 25
- TUSSILAGO Farfara variegata.** A dwarf showy plant, with variegated leaves. 25 cents.
- T. fragrans.** Produces light purple flowers deliciously scented. 50 cents.
- UVULARIA grandiflora.** A pretty plant, with yellow tube-shaped flowers; excellent for borders. 25 c.
- VERONICA.** Free flowering plants, with blue, white and purple flowers; suitable for borders, beds and rock work, growing and blooming easily.
- V. amethystina (paniculata).** Blue flowers, in June \$0 25
- V. alpina.** Blue and violet flowers in May 25
- V. candida.** White flowers 25
- V. gentianoides var.** Large blue flowers; fine variegated foliage 25
- V. grandis** 25
- V. prostrata (Tenerium).** Light blue flowers; of prostrate habit 25
- V. saxatilis.** Very pretty blue flowers 25
- V. spicata var.** Bright blue flowers in July and August 25
- VINCA.** The hardy Periwinkles are fine creeping plants for edgings, ribbon and rock work; they grow freely, and are very pretty.
- V. minor alba.** This and the following sorts are all fine in bloom; white flowers \$0 25
- V. — cœrulea.** Blue flowers 25
- V. — var.** Pretty variegated leaves 25
- V. — rubra.** Red flowers 25
- VIOLA.** Lovely flowering plants, well-known and always admired. The best hardy species are here noted.
- V. cornuta.** Pale blue flowers, May to July . . . \$0 25
- V. — alba.** White flowers 25
- V. lutea.** Yellow flowers 25
- V. pedata.** Bright blue flowers in May and June . . . 25



VIOLA PEDATA.

COLLECTIONS OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

We have, for the convenience of such of our patrons as are not accustomed to making proper selections for themselves to produce certain desired effects, made up the following collections of such standard varieties as we know from ample experience are best suited for the various situations for which they are required. We can assure satisfaction to the purchaser of any of these collections.

COLLECTION I.

A Popular and General Selection of One Hundred Distinct Sorts,

Embracing all the best-known old and new varieties of these beautiful plants, and including spring, summer and autumn flowering species, of various heights, habits and colors.

The whole collection of 100 plants, according to size	\$15 00 to \$20 00
Half collections, 50 plants	9 00 to 11 00
Quarter collections, 25 plants	5 00 to 6 00
12 plants selected from the above collection, in 12 varieties	3 00

COLLECTION II.

Varieties Best Suited for Planting on the Margin of Shrubberies.

50 distinct varieties, nearly all of strong and robust habit	\$7 50 to \$10 00
25 plants of 25 varieties	4 25 to 5 50
12 plants, distinct varieties	2 50

COLLECTION III.

For Dry and Sunny Situations.

50 plants of 50 varieties	\$7 50 to \$10 00
25 " 25 "	4 50 to 6 00
12 " 12 "	2 50

COLLECTION IV.

For Rock-work in Elevated and Sunny Situations.

50 plants in 50 varieties	\$9 00 to \$12 00
25 " 25 "	5 00 to 6 50
12 " 12 "	3 00

COLLECTION V.

For Wet or Moist Places.

50 plants in 50 varieties	\$9 00 to \$12 00
25 " 25 "	5 00 to 6 50
12 " 12 "	3 00

COLLECTION VI.

Ornamental and Variegated Foliage Plants.

50 plants of 50 sorts	\$9 00 to \$12 00
25 " 25 "	5 00 to 6 50
12 " 12 "	3 00

COLLECTION VII.

American or Native Plants.

Few countries can boast of so rich a collection of really beautiful wild plants as ours. We make this collection a specialty.

100 plants of 100 distinct varieties	\$12 00 to \$15 00
50 " 50 " "	7 00 to 8 00
25 " 25 " "	4 00 to 5 00
12 " 12 " "	2 50

DWARF-GROWING SHRUBS.

Both Deciduous and Evergreen, which can be planted effectively with Herbaceous Plants to attain the best effects of Landscape Art.

AMYGDALUS. The flowering Almonds are beautiful early spring blooming shrubs, of two to three feet in height. Their double flowers completely cover the plant.

A. prunifolius fl. pl. Pink flowers . . . \$0 50 to \$0 75
A. — fl. albo pl. White flowers . . . 50 to 75

ANDROMEDA. Beautiful dwarf shrubs, attractive in habit and flower.

A. arborea. Broad leaves; long panicles of fragrant white flowers . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. floribunda . . . 50 to 1 00

A. Mariana. Narrow foliage, and delicate bells of lily of the valley-like flowers . . . 50 to 75

A. polifolia. Pinkish white flowers in June . . . 50

AUCUBA japonica. The "Japan Gold Dust Tree." Beautiful evergreen shrub, with broad shining leaves, spotted with yellow. There are male and female forms, of varied beauty. Finest sorts, male and female, each, 50 cents to \$1.

AZALEA. The hardy Azaleas are superb shrubs for the lawn or border, presenting masses of beautiful blossoms. For complete list of the tender or greenhouse species, see page 113.

A. calendulacea. Yellow, red, orange and copper-colored flowers in May; a most beautiful plant . \$0 25 to \$0 50

A. mollis. Downy flowers of great brilliancy; finest varieties . . . 50 to 1 00

A. nudiflora. Clustered flowers . . . 25 to 50

A. pontica. An important section, containing many beautiful sorts. Finest Ghent varieties . . . 50 to 1 00

A. viscosa. Sweet-scented flowers in July 25 to 50

BERBERIS vulgaris atropurpureum. The purple-leaved Barberry; a most ornamental shrub and extremely valuable for contrasting with other shrubbery; of fine compact habit. 35 cents.

BUXUS arborescens. The well-known Tree Box; of slow growth, but very ornamental and permanent. 50 cents to \$1.

B. — var. A form with variegated leaves. 50 cents to \$1.

CARAGANA jubata. A very ornamental shrub of free growth. 50 cents.

CEANOTHUS Americanus. The New Jersey Tea; a handsome shrub, bearing small white flowers in June and July. 25 cents.

CORCHORUS (Kerrea). Small trees or shrubs of an ornamental character.

C. japonica fl. pl. Double flowers . . . \$0 25

C. — var. Variegated foliage . . . 25

CORNUS. The Dogwood; fine shrubs, bearing handsome flowers.

C. Canadensis. Purplish white flowers in May . \$0 25

C. mascula (mas) variegata. A superior variegated shrub, the leaves being beautifully marked with creamy white and red . . . 35

COTONEASTER buxifolia. Evergreen leaves; large white flowers in May; grows three to four feet high. For other sorts, see page 183. 35 cents.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A low growing or trailing shrub, bearing in April and September bright pink sweet-scented flowers; leaves evergreen. 25 to 50 cents.

DEUTZIA. These are splendid flowering shrubs of easy culture and fine habit, and cannot be spared from any garden.

D. gracilis. Bears lovely small white flowers very early on long and graceful branches; is often forced into bloom in winter. 25 to 50 cts.

D. crenata flore-plena. Beautiful double rosy white flowers in June; one of the finest shrubs. 25 to 50c.

EPIGALA repens. 25 cents.

ERICA carnea. A hardy Heath, with fine pale red flowers in early spring. 35 cents.

EUONYMUS. These are splendid evergreen shrubs, with rich and shining foliage. They are of upright and symmetrical habit.

E. angustifolius. Beautiful golden and green foliage . . . \$0 25 to \$0 50

E. japonica var. Finely variegated leaves . . . 35

E. radicans var. A smaller but highly ornamental form . . . 25

GAULTHERIA procumbens. The creeping Wintergreen or Tea berry; a pretty creeping plant. 25 cents.

GENISTA. Very pretty shrubs, growing two to four feet high, and blooming freely.

G. flagellata . . . \$0 20

G. tinctoria fl. pl. Double flowers . . . 50

HYDRANGEA. The Hydrangeas are among the finest shrubs for any purpose. The flowers are showy, and remain long in perfection; they are of ready growth, and increase in beauty from year to year. For descriptions and additional varieties, see pages 118 and 156.

H. Cyanoclada. A fine form. See page 118 . . . \$0 50

H. hortensis. The old true blue . . . 25

H. — tricolor . . . 50


H. — Thomas Hogg. White . . . 25

H. — Otaksa. Rosy pink . . . \$0 25 to 50

H. paniculata grandiflora . . . \$0 25 to 50

H. quercifolia. A notable variety, remarkable for its large leaves, which resemble those of the Oak, and are downy beneath; the flowers are borne in August, and are cream colored . . . \$0 50 to 75

HYDRANGEA, Continued.**H. stellata fimbriata.** New \$1 00**H. — rosea.** A fine form. See page 118 50**HYPERICUM.** Very handsome deciduous shrubs, with yellow flowers.**H. calycinum.** Blooms in summer \$0 35**H. prolificum.** Very distinct foliage \$0 25 to 50

 Large and very decorative plants of most of these varieties, symmetrical in shape, with many flower heads, are supplied in season; prices on application.

ILEX Aquifolium. The English Holly is a beautiful evergreen shrub with glossy leaves, bearing bright scarlet berries. In finest sorts, 75 cents to \$2.50.**I. opaca.** The American Holly; leaves a lighter green \$0 30 to 50**KALMIA latifolia.** The American Laurel; a superb evergreen shrub, bearing heads of rose to white flowers of exquisite beauty. 50 to 75 cents.**LAVANDULA spica (vera).** The well-known Lavender; a fine small shrub, with blue flowers and leaves, of a notable fragrance. 25 cents.**LEDUM.** Ornamental dwarf hardy evergreen shrubs; succeed best in a cool place.**L. angustifolium** \$0 50**L. latifolium.** White flowers in April and May; the broad leaves are said to be a good substitute for tea 50**LIGUSTRUM italicum (sempervirens).** A handsome species of Privet; forms a symmetrical shrub. 35 cts.**LONICERA brachypoda aurea.** Honeysuckle; a fine twining or creeping plant, with beautifully striped and netted foliage, and the characteristic fragrant flowers of the honeysuckle. 25 cents.**MAHONIA.** The Mahonias are very handsome evergreen shrubs, with holly-like leaves.**M. aquifolia.** Dark green and brown leaves; yellow flowers, followed by shining black berries \$0 25 to \$0 50**M. Bealei** 50**M. Darwinii** 50**M. japonica** 50**MESPILUS pyracantha.** A fine hardy small tree, of distinct appearance. 35 cents.**MENZIESIA polifolia.** A shrub on the order of a heath, bearing handsome flowers. 50 cents.**PÆONIA arborea.** The Tree Pæony is a superb shrub, and forms a most elegant decorative object in any situation. The immense flowers are beautiful, and the foliage is also handsome; the plants bloom in spring, and are about two feet high when grown. In finest original Japanese sorts, each, \$1 to \$2.**POTENTILLA fruticosa.** A pretty free-blooming shrub, with round yellow flowers in summer; grows two to four feet high. 50 cents.**RHODODENDRON.** The hardy Rhododendrons are among the finest of all flowering plants. See page 192; for the greenhouse varieties, see page 120.**R. hirsutum.** Pale red or scarlet flowers; blooms May to July \$1 00**R. myrtifolium** 1 00**RHODORA Canadensis.** A beautiful American shrub, blooming very early in spring; somewhat on the order of the Rhododendrons, the flowers being of rosy purple to white. 50 cents to \$1.**SALVIA officinalis quadricolor.** A handsome variegated form of the common sage. 25 cents.**SHEPHERDIA argentea.** A handsome shrub or small tree, with silvery leaves; bears yellow flowers in April, followed by edible scarlet berries. 50 cents.**SKIMMIA Japonica.** A splendid evergreen shrub of about three feet in height, bearing deliciously scented white flowers in early spring, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; makes a fine appearance. 50 cents to \$1.**SPARTIUM junceum.** A shrub with rush-like foliage of ornamental habit, but chiefly prized for its abundance of showy and fragrant yellow flowers from July to September. 25 to 50 cents.**SPIRÆA Thunbergii.** A fine white flowering Spiræa of handsome habit. For other species, see pages 11 and 186. 25 to 50 cents.**TRIPHASIA aurantiaca.** A shrub with pretty flowers and fruits. 50 cents to \$1.**VACCINIUM uliginosum.** An ornamental species of the Blueberry; grows best in a moist place. 35 cents.**VERONICA Traversii.** A fine shrub from New Zealand, bearing in summer a profusion of white flowers. 50 to 75 cents.**XANTHORHIZA apiifolia.** A rather dwarf shrub, bearing small dark purple flowers in March and April. 25 cents.

XXX.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

A General List, containing a Careful Selection of the best Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

THE importance of this department is obvious. No pleasure grounds or rural homes, however modest, are considered complete without ornamental trees or plants of a hardy and permanent character. Too often the effect of planting is measurably destroyed by the use of inferior or unsuitable species. Where grounds of any extent are to be planted, the advice of a competent landscape gardener will be found to be fully worth its cost.

Trees and shrubs of an ornamental character, properly selected and suitably planted, unquestionably increase very largely the actual value of any property, as well as add to the comfort and pleasure of those who occupy the premises.

ACER. A well-known and valuable genus of ornamental trees. They are regular in outline, of vigorous growth, free from diseases, and of wide adaptability.

A. Colchicum rubrum. The young leaves are crimson; tree of compact, roundish habit \$1. 00

A. dasycarpum. The Silver Maple; of value where very rapid growth is required \$0 50 to 1 00

A. — Wierii laciniatum. A very beautiful cut-leaved form, with a distinct and graceful habit. See cut, p. 193. \$0 75 to 1 50

A. Ginnala. A handsome dwarf Maple from Siberia; the leaves are finely colored in autumn. 2 00

A. platanoides. The Norway Maple; a superb ornamental tree of very symmetrical habit. \$0 75 to 1 50

A. — laciniatum. The Cut-leaved Norway Maple; a rare and curious form 1 00

A. pseudo-platanus. The Sycamore Maple; much resembles the Norway 1 00

A. — purpurea. A form with handsome leaves, purple underneath; a very effective tree 1 00

A. — tricolor. Foliage distinctly marked pink, yellow and green; a very beautiful variety 2 00

A. — Woerlei. A beautiful golden-leaved variety; valuable in contrasting 2 00

A. rubrum. The Red Maple or Red Bud. The blossoms are deep red before the leaves in spring; in fall the leaves change to brilliant scarlet; a fine and symmetrical tree \$0 50 to 1 00

A. saccharinum. The Sugar Maple; a well-known and handsome tree of elegant and round-headed form 50 to 1 00

ÆSCULUS. The Horse-Chestnut; splendid decorative and shade trees, combining rich foliage with very beautiful flowers and conspicuously elegant habit. One great merit is the quickness with which their foliage is perfected in the spring.

Æ. Hippocastanum. The well-known white-flowering Horse-Chestnut \$0 75 to \$1 00

Æ. — alba flore-pleno. Fine double white flowers; bears no nuts 1 00

Æ. — aurea. With yellow variegated leaves 1 00

Æ. — purpureum. Leaves purple in spring 1 00

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum rubicunda. Beautiful red flowers; a superb tree \$1 00

Æ. laciniatum. The Cut-leaved Horse-Chestnut 1 00

Æ. macrostachya. Dwarf; this species is a very fine flowering shrub of elegant growth, with fine and deeply cut leaves, and flowers in large spikes; a most ornamental species for gardens, parks and cemeteries \$0 50 to 1 00

ALNUS. The Alder; some of the forms are most beautiful and elegant.

A. glutinosa laciniata imperialis. A beautiful tree, with deeply cut leaves \$1 00

A. aurea. Fine golden yellow foliage 1 50

A. rubra-nervia (purpurea). Broad foliage, of a reddish purple color 1 50

AMYGDALUS persica. The beautiful ornamental forms of the Peach; three fine species.

A. — flore albo-plena. Fine double white flowers \$1 00

A. — rubra-pleno. Rosy pink flowers 1 00

A. — foliis atropurpurea. A small tree, with deep red foliage; very pretty 1 00

ARALIA. The hardy forms are very conspicuous and ornamental small trees, with large bipinnated foliage and thorny stems.

A. Japonica (canescens) \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. spinosa 50 to 1 00

BERBERIS vulgaris purpurea. The Purple-leaved Berberry. A very fine shrub, growing three to five feet high, with richly colored foliage and fruit; an effective plant. 50 cents.

BETULA. The Birch; superior ornamental trees, with beautiful silvery bark, graceful branches and distinct foliage; hardy and vigorous.

B. alba pendula laciniata. The very ornamental Cut-leaved Weeping Birch; a beautiful tree, forming a superb ornament for any lawn \$1 00 to \$1 50

B. — atropurpurea. Deep purple foliage 1 00 to 1 50

BUDDLEIA Lindleyana. A fine blooming shrub, growing to a height of six feet; flowers purplish red in September. 50 cents.



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. The deep purple-flowering Allspice or Sweet-Scented Shrub; a very fine and popular plant; the buds are notably fragrant. 50 cts.

CARAGANA. The Siberian Pea Trees are very fine of dwarf habit, with conspicuous leaves.

C. Altagana. Yellow flowers, April to July \$0 50 to \$1 00

C. Chamlagu. Yellow and red flowers 50 to 1 00

C. jubata. White and red flowers 50 to 1 00

C. spinosa (ferox). Yellow flowers; the plant is thorny, and forms a very defensive hedge 50 to 1 00

CATALPA. Very rapid growing trees, of upright and handsome habit, with broad and large leaves, and showy, fragrant flowers.

C. Bungei. A dwarf form from China, with large and glossy foliage \$1 00

C. Kämpferi. Of rapid growth, with deep glossy green leaves and cream colored fragrant flowers 1 00

C. speciosa. A fine form, of wonderfully rapid growth; very hardy and valuable 75

CERASUS. Several of the ornamental Cherry trees are fine for decorative planting, bearing beautiful flowers.

C. avium ranunculiflora pl. Large and fine white flowers \$1 00

C. — rosea. Rose colored flowers 1 00

C. compacta nana. A dwarf-growing and large double flowering cherry; pink, red and white varieties. Excellent specimens, each . . . \$2 00 to \$3 00

CERCIS. The Judas Tree, or Red Bud; very ornamental trees with handsome flowers.

C. Canadensis. A beautiful native flowering tree of low growth \$0 50

C. Japonica. Very floriferous, and the finest species of late introduction from Japan . . . \$1 00 to 3 00

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. The White Fringe Tree. A very fine and ornamental native small tree or shrub of fine roundish form, with glossy leaves and pure white flowers in May or June; beautiful on the lawn. 50 cents to \$1.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (Virgilea lutea). An elegant round-headed tree, with handsome foliage and sweet-scented flowers in June; a splendid native tree. \$1.

CORCHORUS (Kerrea) Japonica fl. pl. A very fine shrub, with double golden yellow flowers. The bright green bark gives, in winter, a fine contrast to the red-barked *Cornus alba* and white-barked *Lonicera tartarica*, if grouped together. 25 to 50 cents.

CORNUS. The Dogwood; very handsome shrubs or small trees, bearing fine flowers.

C. alba. Has red bark \$0 25

C. mas fol. variegata. Very ornamental variety . . . 50

C. pendula. Weeping Dogwood. A most graceful, dwarf-growing, pendulous tree \$2 00 to \$3 50

C. rubra grandiflora. The Red Flowering Dogwood \$1 50 to \$2 50

C. sanguinea fol. variegata. Finely variegated foliage 25

CORYLUS avellana atropurpurea. A fine ornamental shrub. 50 cents to \$1.

COTONEASTER. Hardy shrubs or small trees of handsome character and easy cultivation; their intensely scarlet fruits are very ornamental in winter.

C. uva-ursi. Large foliage \$1 00

C. Simonsii. A fine variety 1 00

CRATÆGUS. The Hawthorn; splendid flowering trees, with attractive foliage. The beautiful double flowers are like little roses, and these plants are to be highly recommended.

C. Oxyacantha flore-pleno alba. White double flowers \$0 75 to \$1 00

C. — bicolor flore-pleno 75 to 1 00

C. — rosea flore-pleno 75 to 1 00

C. — rubro-pleno 75 to 1 00

CYDONIA Japonica (Pyrus Japonica). A beautiful shrub, with glossy leaves and splendid bright scarlet flowers in early spring. The shrub is of a bushy character, and forms a most ornamental hedge, as well as superb single specimens. There are several forms, including white and blush flowering varieties; we have all the leading sorts. 50 cents to \$1.

CYTISUS. Beautiful lawn trees or shrubs, bearing attractive flowers.

C. austriacus capitatus. A dwarf and large flowering species; yellow flowers \$0 50

C. Laburnum. The Golden Chain; so called from its lovely racemes of clear yellow flowers . . . \$0 50 to 1 00

C. nigricans 50 to 1 00

C. purpureus 50 to 1 00

C. trifolius. This and the two preceding are fine shrubs 50 to 1 00

DAPHNE Mezereum. A very showy little shrub, bearing pretty red flowers in spring. 50 cents.

DEUTZIA. Among the finest and most profuse flowering shrubs for gardens, parks and cemeteries; they are of graceful habit and easy growth.

D. crenata fl. pl. Delicate pinkish white double flowers in June; a beauty \$0 35 to \$0 50

D. gracilis. A dwarf species, bearing pure white flowers very early. See page 180 25

D. scabra. Fine single flowers in June . . . \$0 25 to 50



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

DIMORPHANTHUS Mandschuricus. The Parasol Tree; is like *Aralia Japontea* in habit, with exceedingly large foliage, much divided; a most distinct and handsome small tree. \$1.

ELÆAGNUS argentea. The Bohemian Olive. A very ornamental tall shrub or small tree, with fine silvery foliage and very fragrant blossoms. 50 cents to \$1.

EUONYMUS Europæus atropurpureus. An extra fine shrub for park planting and for cemeteries; evergreen, with purple foliage. See also page 192. 50 cts.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. One of the finest white-flowering shrubs grown; bears large white flowers in May, and is ornamental at all times. A rare and very desirable shrub. 50 cents to \$1.

FAGUS. The Beech. Noble trees with rich and glossy foliage; the species here offered are all very ornamental and desirable.

F. sylvatica asplenifolia. The Fern-leaved Beech; a form with delicately divided foliage. . . . \$1 00

F. — heterophylla laciniata. Another fine cut-leaved form \$1 00 to 2 00

F. — purpurea major. The large Purple Beech, and one of the most ornamental trees known: its large and glossy leaves are a deep and rich purple, and the tree is of symmetrical and attractive shape; invaluable for contrasting on the lawn with other trees and shrubs 1 00 to 2 00

FORSYTHIA. These, called "Golden Bells," are very early flowering shrubs of much value, bearing a great profusion of bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear; they are really the first of the season.

F. Fortunei. Of upright growth \$0 50

F. Sieboldii. A fine new species from Japan . . . 50

F. suspensa. A fine species with slender and drooping vine-like branches; useful for covering walls, trellises, etc. 25

F. viridissima. The well-known form 25

FRAXINUS. The Ash family has many trees of beauty and value within it, a selection of which we offer.

F. Americana juglandifolia. The Walnut-leaved Ash; handsome large foliage 75 cts. to \$1 50

F. excelsior aurea. The Golden-barked European Ash; a remarkably conspicuous tree in winter, with its oddly twisted yellow branches . . . 1 00

F. — heterophylla variegata. The variegated cut-leaved Ash 1 00

F. — myrtifolia. With myrtle-like leaves . . . 1 00

F. — salicifolia. The willow-leaved form . . . 1 00

F. lentiscifolia. Dark purple branches, small leaves 1 00

F. Ornus var. The flowering European Ash . . . 50

GENISTA tinctoria fl. pl. A very fine double flowering dwarf shrub. 50 cents.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos variegatus. The Honey Locust, with variegated leaves; a beautiful shrub or small tree. \$1.

GYMNOCLADUS canadensis. The Kentucky Coffee Tree; one of the finest ornamental trees for parks, gardens and cemeteries; has feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 50 cents.

HALESIA. The Silver Bell; large growing shrubs or small trees, with an abundance of snowy white bell-shaped flowers.

H. diptera \$0 50

H. tetraptera 50

HIBISCUS Syriacus. The Althæa or Rose of Sharon. Single and double flowering sorts. Late summer flowering shrubs of great beauty. Useful for ornamental hedges, or may be grown into fine large shrubs or small trees; by judicious pruning, they can be made to take any form. 25 to 50 cents.

HIPPOPHÆ rhamnoides. A remarkably ornamental shrub with narrow silvery leaves and red berries. 50 cents.

HYDRANGEA. This genus has already been fully treated (see pages 118, 156 and 180), but is here mentioned to remark that it furnishes some of the most ornamental flowering plants known, of the utmost value in any hardy planting.

H. hortensis \$0 25 to \$0 50

H. japonica var. Fine variegated leaves . . . 50

H. — Otaksa 25 to 50

H. paniculata grandiflora 50 to 1 00

H. quercifolia. Oak-leaved Hydrangea. A robust species with conspicuous foliage; fine for parks and cemeteries, or large grounds . . . \$0 50 to \$0 75



MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA SOULANGEANA.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. A conspicuous and fine ornamental small tree from Japan; is round-headed, and bears showy golden yellow flowers in July; the leaves are a rich yellow in autumn. 50 cts.

LIGUSTRUM. The Privet; a fine hardy shrub of dense habit, and very ornamental; some of the forms are largely used for hedges. We offer four fine distinct sorts.

L. japonicum var. A fine species \$0 50

L. macrophylla 50

L. ovalifolium. The California Privet; elegant for hedges 25

L. vulgare variegatum 50

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. The American Sweet Gum. It is of great beauty, with rich and shining green leaves, star-shaped, becoming deep purplish crimson in the autumn; of perfect and symmetrical shape, and a superior native tree. 50 cents to \$1.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera panache. A variegated-leaved form of the magnificent Tulip Tree, itself one of the noblest objects; this species has beautifully margined broad leaves. \$1.50.

LONICERA fragrantissima. A quick and large growing Honeysuckle, with white very fragrant flowers, and almost evergreen foliage. 50 cents.

L. Ledebourii. Fine red flowers in May \$0 50

L. Tartarica. Another fine standard Honeysuckle 25

MAGNOLIA. These superb shrubs and trees occupy a justly high position for their fine form and lovely flowers. The flowering species are the best and largest flowering varieties, of dwarf habit, and are therefore suitable for any location. They require care in transplanting, but when once established are of great hardiness.

M. Campbellii. Pale rose inside, crimson outside; very handsome, but not entirely hardy . . . \$1 00 to \$3 00

M. conspicua (Yulan). Fine fragrant flowers of pure waxy white 1 00 to 3 00

MAGNOLIA conspicua Soulangeana. Large purplish flowers \$1 00 to \$3 00

M. Halleana (stellata). An exceedingly dwarf and compact growing form, with beautiful fine white semi-double flowers, very early in spring 2 00 to 3 00

M. Lennei. Fine light purple flowers . . 1 00 to 3 00

M. Norbertiana. Flowers reddish purple; a plant of vigorous and regular habit 1 00 to 3 00

M. glauca. The lovely Sweet Bay or Swamp Laurel; white fragrant flowers . 1 00

M. purpurea. A good dwarf purple flowering sort of great hardiness 1 00 to 2 00

M. Thompsoniana. Very large creamy white flowers of delightful fragrance, blooming a long time; a splendid sort . . 2 00 to 3 00

M. tripetala. Of large and robust habit, with noble foliage glaucous underneath; bears large white sweet-scented flowers . 1 00 to 3 00

NEGUNDO. The Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder; a rapid growing and handsome tree. The forms below noted have distinct foliage.

N. fraxinifolium. The Box Elder. 75 cts. to \$1.

N. — var. A fine dwarf tree, with fine white striped and silvery foliage \$1 00

N. — violacea. A good contrast to the foregoing, having purple bark and darker leaves . . . 1 00

PAULOWNIA imperialis. An excellent large flowering tree from Japan. It has large entire leaves, somewhat like the Catalpa; its flowers are profuse, in large upright panicles, of a delicate lilac or purplish hue, and richly fragrant; a fine and very rapid growing ornamental tree. 50 cents to \$1.

PAVIA flava. Yellow-flowering Ohio Buckeye, or Horse-chestnut; a fine native tree, of excellent habit. 50 cents to \$1.

PHILADELPHUS. The Mock Orange; fine and profuse flowering shrubs of robust but compact habit, producing exquisite white flowers in spring.

P. coronarius. The true Mock Orange, blooming early, with a delicate orange fragrance . . . \$0 25 to \$0 50

P. grandiflorus. Larger flowers; later, and without scent 0 25 to 0 50

P. Gordonianus. Very late in flower . . 25 to 50

POPULUS. The Poplars are generally rapid growing trees of ornamental habit.

P. alba. The true Silver Poplar, or Abele; very rapid in growth, and of spreading habit . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

P. balsamifera. A rapid-growing and handsome shade tree; the young growth and buds are scented 1 00

P. — Bolleana. The Pyramidal Silver Poplar; a fine sort with glossy leaves . . 1 00 to 2 00

P. Carolina. The Carolina Poplar is of rapid growth, with splendid shining leaves; a grand tree for large grounds or for street planting 75 to 1 00

P. grandidentata. Finest native Poplar 75 to 1 00

P. Canadensis Van Geertii. The Golden Poplar; has fine yellow foliage and makes a splendid contrast to the silver varieties 1 00 to 1 50

- POTENTILLA fruticosa.** An ornamental dwarf and profuse yellow flowering shrub of dense habit. 50 cts.
- PRUNUS.** This genus includes some of the very finest small trees or shrubs, both for bloom and beauty. They are all early spring flowering, and cover themselves with beautiful flowers. They are perfectly hardy, and of fine decorative habit.
- P. Pissardii.** A purple-leaved form, and one of the most effective hardy dwarf trees or shrubs. The young leaves are bright crimson, changing to dark and rich purple with age; the plant is of splendid compact habit, and exceedingly ornamental; none of the purple-leaved trees or shrubs excel it \$0 50 to \$1 00
- P. Planterii pleno.** A sort with large double fragrant flowers 1 00
- P. Sinensis (*Amygdalus prunifolia*) flore albo-pleno.** A double flowering Almond of much beauty \$0 50 to 1 00
- P. — flore roseo-pleno.** Rose colored flowers 50 to 1 00
- P. triloba (*Amygdalopsis Lindleyi*).** A very beautiful shrub or small tree, with elegant rosy double flowers; of fine habit, and much admired 50 to 1 00
- PYRUS.** To this genus belong the Pear and Apple, and there are some very ornamental species included.
- P. malus spectabilis albo-pl.** The Chinese Double White-flowering Crab. Fine white fragrant flowers in May \$0 25 to \$0 50
- P. — roseo-pl.** A splendid ornamental small tree; the double rose-colored fragrant flowers are nearly two inches across; flowers in May 50 to 1 00
- PYRUS-SORBUS.** The Mountain Ash; well-known and very ornamental trees.
- P. Americana.** The American Mountain Ash; of rather coarse growth; bears large clusters of light red berries \$1 00 to \$2 00
- P. ascuparia.** The European Mountain Ash; a splendid tree, forming a compact and regular head, covered from July until frost with bright red berries in large clusters 1 00 to 2 00
- QUERCUS.** The Oak trees, when they attain a fair size are elegant and picturesque objects.
- Q. alba.** The American White Oak; a fine park tree, growing to a large size, with noble foliage . . \$1 00
- Q. Cerris.** The Turkey Oak; a handsome European species \$0 50 to 1 00
- Q. — variegata.** Ornamental variegated foliage \$0 50 to 1 00
- Q. coccinea.** The Scarlet Oak. A fine species with large foliage, which changes in fall to a bright scarlet 1 00
- Q. macrocarpa.** The Mossy Cup, or Burr Oak. This is a noble tree with broad and long leaves, and of fine spreading form 1 00
- Q. pedunculata argentea pictus.** Silver marked foliage 1 00
- Q. — asplenifolia.** Fern-like leaves; very pretty 1 00
- QUERCUS pedunculata aureo-variegata.** Golden variegated leaves \$1 00
- Q. — concordia.** Beautiful bright yellow foliage; a grand species 1 00
- Q. — nigra.** Purple, changing to dark green . . 1 00
- Q. Robur.** The English Oak, or Royal Oak; a well-known English tree \$1 50 to \$2 00
- RHUS.** The Sumach; elegant shrubs of very distinct and ornamental habit.
- R. Cotinus.** The Smoke Tree, Purple Fringe or Venetian Sumach. A most ornamental and distinct species; the curious mist-like flowers cover the plant during summer, and give it a fine effect . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00
- R. glabra laciniata.** The Cut-leaved Sumach; the foliage is very deeply cut, and much resembles fern leaves; it is dark green above, whitish beneath, and turns a rich red in autumn . \$0 50 to 1 00
- RIBES.** The ornamental varieties of the Currant are very beautiful shrubs, flowering in spring.
- R. aureum.** Yellow flowers; shining leaves . . \$0 50
- R. Gordonianum.** Yellow and crimson flowers in May 50
- R. sanguineum fl. pl.** Lovely double crimson flowers in July; a fine shrub 1 00
- ROBINIA hispida.** This is the beautiful Rose Acacia or Moss Locust; bears elegant clusters of pink flowers in June, and later. 50 cents to \$1.
- RUBUS spectabilis.** A very fine large rosy flowering shrub of rapid growth. 50 cents.
- SALISBURIA adiantifolia.** The Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo. A most elegant ornamental tree, with very handsome deep green foliage, shaped like the Maiden Hair ferns. It is hardy, upright and regular in habit, and make a splendid appearance anywhere, growing freely and rapidly. \$1 to \$2.
- SAMBUCUS.** The Elder. Showy large shrubs, handsome in flowers, foliage and fruit.
- S. nigra aurea.** The Golden Elder; a very ornamental shrub, with beautiful golden yellow foliage . \$0 50
- S. nigra argentea.** The Silver Variegated Elder; . 50
- S. — heterophylla** 50
- S. — laciniata.** With fern-like foliage; handsome 50
- SPIRÆA.** An important genus of elegant low growing shrubs, widely grown, and giving a great variety of flowers over a period of three months. No garden is complete without these fine shrubs.
- S. arifolia.** Greenish white flowers in July; of dense and bushy habit \$0 25 to \$0 50
- S. bella.** A very fine pink flowering species of dwarf habit; blooms in July and August 25 to 50
- S. callosa.** A profuse red flowering species; blooms nearly all summer 25 to 50
- S. Lindleyana.** White flowers in large terminal panicles, in September 25 to 50
- S. prunifolia fl. pl.** A very showy double flowering sort, bearing fine double flowers in May 25 to 50
- S. Reevesii (*lanceolata*) fl. pl.** A graceful double white flowering species; leaves narrow and pointed 25 to 50



VIBURNUM OPULUS.

SPIRÆA, Continued.

S. sorbifolia. White flowers in panicles, July and August \$0 25 to \$0 50

S. Thunbergii. A very neat and beautiful white and early flowering species; of dwarf and attractive habit, and very effective; graceful foliage 25 to 50

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. The Snowberry; a well-known shrub, bearing small pink flowers, followed by large white berries which hang on the plant well into winter. 25 cents.

SYRINGA. The Lilacs are well-known shrubs of inestimable value; their lovely blossoms, produced in spring, are admired by all, and the forcing of the flowers in winter now brings their delicate perfume to us at a time when it is most grateful. We offer the best sorts, extending materially the time of blooming, and have also fine plants especially prepared for forcing, concerning which correspondence is invited.

S. Chinensis. Of rather dwarf habit, bearing intense violet flowers in May \$0 25 to \$0 50

S. Emodi. White or purplish flowers in May; a distinct species 50 to 1 00

S. — fol. var. An exceedingly fine new variety, with large variegated leaves . . . 50 to 1 00

S. Japonica. A handsome Japanese species; creamy white flowers in summer . . 50 to 1 00

S. Josikæa. Of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves; purple flowers in June; extends the season, and is very fine 50 to 1 00

S. Persica. Small foliage and bright flowers. Several fine sorts; different colors . . 25 to 1 00

S. vulgaris. The well-known and familiar form, with bluish purple or lilac flowers . . . 25 to 50

S. — alba. The lovely white form . . . 35 to 50

S. — Charles X. Of rapid growth with, shining leaves and large finely colored flowers; splendid for forcing 35 to 1 00

S. — Marley. Excellent for forcing; large panicles of delicate rosy flowers . . 75 to 1 00

SYRINGA vulgaris Marley Rouge. Very large dark red flowers, coming a light lavender when forced; a free blooming and elegant sort. 75 cts. to \$1.

TAMARIX. Very distinct small trees, having leaves so small and close to the branches as to make them resemble an evergreen. These afford a superior contrast on the lawn.

T. Africana. Of irregular growth; the entire tree clothed in spring with delicate pink flowers, followed by green leaves; handsome and unique . \$0 25 to \$0 50

T. gallica. A conspicuous shrub, with small narrow heath-like leaves and pale purple flowers 25 to 50

T. Japonica. Of dwarf and compact habit, with very fine and grace foliage and rosy flowers . . . 75

TILIA. The Linden or Lime Tree. Beautiful and stately trees, valuable alike for ornament or shade.

T. Americana. The American Linden or Basswood; a fine tree, with large leaves; forms a round and symmetrical head \$0 50 to \$1 00

T. argentea. The White or Silver Lime Tree 50 to 1 00

T. Carolina. The Red-twigged Linden . . . 50 to 1 00

T. Europæa. The European Linden. A fine pyramidal tree of large size 50 to 1 00

ULMUS. The Elm; well-known and beautiful trees, invaluable either for shade or ornamental purposes.

U. Americana. A grand American tree, of spreading and drooping habit \$1 00 to \$2 00

U. campestris. The English Elm; an erect and lofty tree of rapid growth; beautiful 1 00 to 2 00

U. — microphylla. The Myrtle-leaf English Elm tree; very distinct and fine . . 1 00 to 2 00

U. montana. The Scotch Elm. A fine spreading tree of rapid growth 1 00

VIBURNUM. The Snowball or Arrow Wood; fine tall shrubs of profuse blooming habit and free growth.

V. dentatum. The Arrow Wood. A fine shrub for park planting; blooms in June \$0 50

V. Lantana. A fine species with large leaves and umbels of white flowers in May and June . . . 50

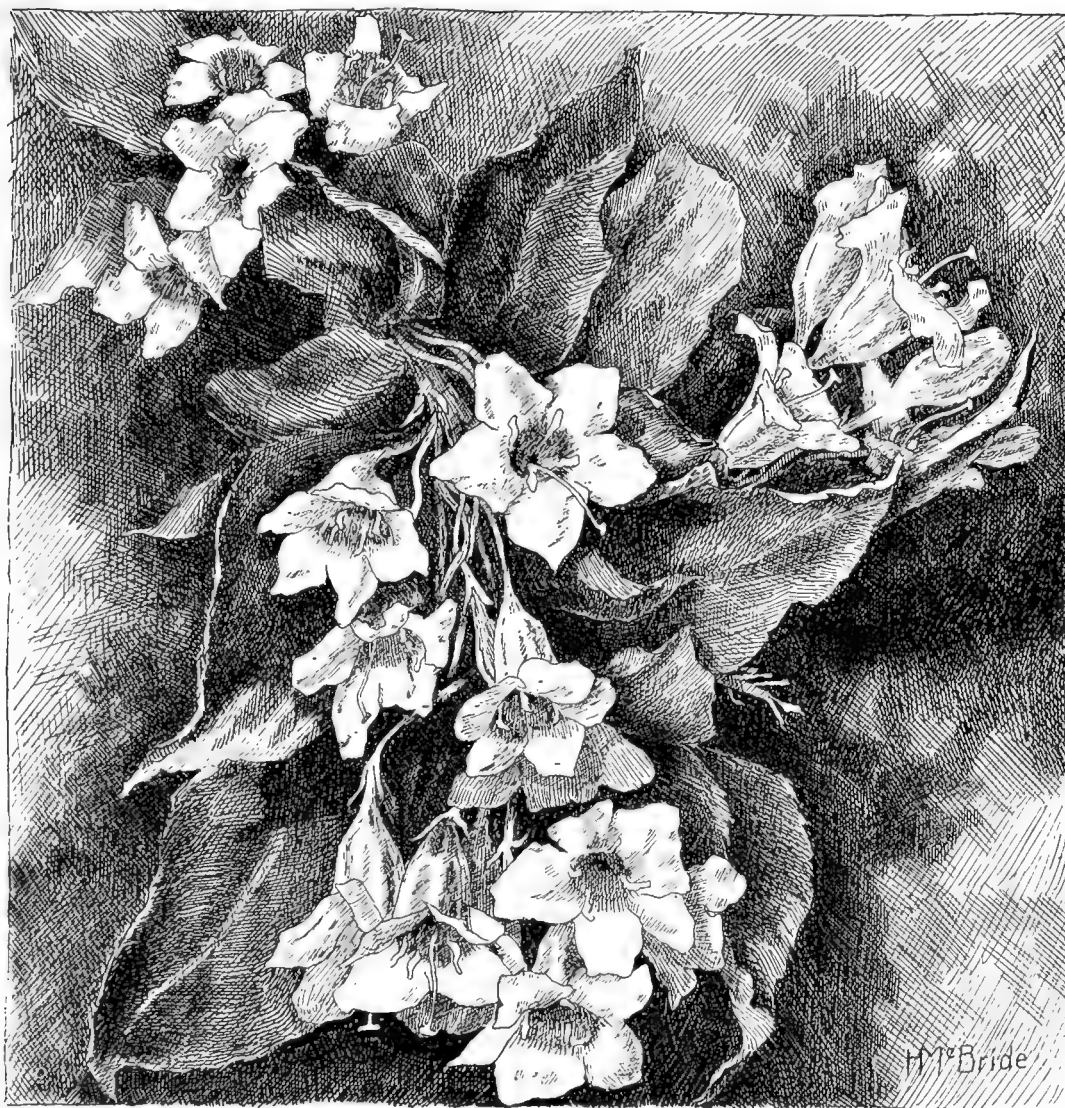
V. Opulus sterilis. The Snowball or Guelder Rose. A well-known and superior shrub, producing its great clusters of flowers in spring \$0 50 to 1 00

V. plicatum. An extra fine Japanese species of the Snowball, blooming in June. Its flowers are white and more delicate than the preceding, and it is a most valuable variety, having very ornamental foliage of leathery texture; also excellent for forcing 75 to 1 00

WEIGELIA (Diervilla). The Weigelias are among the most valuable flowering shrubs in cultivation. Like many other of our finest plants, they were introduced from Japan. They are vigorous and handsome shrubs, with beautiful flowers, profusely produced. The modern improved varieties leave little to be desired.

W. amabilis (grandiflora). Of robust habit, with dark pink flowers; blooms in autumn . . . \$0 35 to \$0 75

W. — alba. White flowers 35 to 75



WEIGELIA CANDIDA.

By permission, "The American Garden."

WEIGELIA, Continued.

W. amabilis fol. variegata. Leaves varied with yellow; a splendid shrub for contrasting . . . \$0 35 to \$0 75

W. — Grœnewigenii. Rose flowers, streaked red . . . 35 to 75

W. — Isoline. White flowers, with a yellow throat . . . 35 to 75

W. — Van Houttei. An extra fine sort, with carmine red corolla . . . 50

W. arborea grandiflora. A very robust and ornamental kind, having large flowers of sulphur or pale white, changing to pale rose . . . 50

WEIGELIA floribunda. The profuse flowering Weigelia . . . \$0 25 to \$0 50

W. candida. A splendid new shrub, producing its pure white flowers in June, but continuing to flower all summer; of robust growth, and a grand sort in every way. The flowers are fine for cutting . . . 50 to 75

W. purpurea. Has dark red flowers . . . 25 to 50

W. rosea. The well-known rose colored Weigelia; an excellent flowering shrub, of fine habit . . . 25 to 50

W. — nana variegata. A very dwarf kind, with distinct variegated leaves . . . 25 to 50

XXXI.

EVERGREEN TREES AND PLANTS.

EVERGREENS are indispensable for all proper landscape effects. Aside from the fact that they give the only attainable coloring to the garden in winter, they are, when judiciously used, very ornamental in all situations. The varied hues of the foliage give an opportunity for many fine decorative effects. For hedges or wind-breaks, nothing can equal the evergreens of quick growth. In addition to the Conifers, there are in this section many other fine plants with persistent evergreen foliage.

Our list is select, including only the finest sorts, which are of assured value for ornamental and utilitarian planting, and perfectly hardy in this climate, except for a few which are best adapted for the southern states.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

ABIES. The Spruce and Hemlock family; mostly trees of imposing habit and rapid growth.

A. alba. The White Spruce; a fine tree with silvery gray foliage and of handsome pyramidal habit; reaches a height of 25 to 50 feet \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. — cœrulea. A small growing variety with bluish green foliage 75 to 1 50

A. — aurea. The foliage of this Spruce is well marked with golden yellow . . . 1 00 to 2 00

A. (Picea) balsamea. The Balsam Fir; a handsome pyramidal tree 50 to 1 00

A. Canadensis. The Hemlock Spruce; a most graceful and beautiful tree; useful as a lawn tree, and especially fine for hedging; dark, drooping foliage 50 to 1 00

A. Engelmanni glauca. A fine and interesting species from the Rocky Mountains, with silvery foliage 1 00 to 2 00

A. excelsa. The Norway Spruce; a magnificent and stately tree, of lofty pyramidal growth, rapidly pushing up under any circumstances. It is very ornamental, and forms a splendid hedge or wind-break in a short time 50 to 1 00

A. — Clanbrasiliana. A very dense, dwarf and slow-growing form 50 to 1 00

A. Gregoriana. Dwarf, compact, hemispherical form, very dense; one of the best dwarf evergreens ever introduced . 1 00 to 2 00

A. nigra. The American Black Spruce . 75 to 1 25

A. orientalis. The Eastern or Crimean Spruce; the habit of this Spruce is very distinct. The branches are shorter, denser and the leaves smaller, than those of *A. excelsa* 75 to 1 25

A. pungens (A. Menziesii). The Colorado Blue Spruce; a splendid evergreen for contrasting, and most conspicuous on the lawn, as its foliage is a decided blue or sage color; it is hardy and of symmetrical habit 1 50 to 2 50

CEDRUS. The true Cedars of the Eastern hemisphere. Magnificent and stately trees of a wide spreading and distinct habit. Not hardy all over America, but will grow freely in a dry situation in the southern states.

C. Atlantica. The Atlas or African Silver Cedar; this species is the best of the genus \$0 75 to \$1 00



ABIES ALBA.

CEDRUS, Continued.

C. Deodara. The Deodar or Himalayan Cedar; a magnificent tree, and hardy in cold countries \$0 75 to \$1 50

C. Libani. The true Cedar of Lebanon; a most durable tree for parks, with dark green leaves and spreading branches . . . 50 to 1 00

CEPHALOTAXUS. The Cluster-flowered Yew; fine and distinct Conifers.

C. drupacea. A fine, compact, hardy little tree, with broad shining foliage . . . \$0 50 to \$1 50

C. Fortunii. This is the finest of the genus and has slender branches and long leaves. Both species are indispensable for gardens parks and cemeteries . . . 50 to 1 00

CRYPTOMERIA elegans. A dwarf tree or shrub of a dense and elegant habit, with closely placed leaves which become bronzy crimson in autumn; not hardy everywhere . . . \$0 75 to \$1 50

C. Japonica. The Japan Cedar Tree; a very attractive tree, of much beauty, growing rapidly to a great height . . . 50 to 1 00

CUPRESSUS. The Cypress; distinct and very handsome trees, with fine foliage.

C. Lawsoniana. Has elegant drooping branches, and slender feathery leaflets. This Cypress is one of the best and most useful evergreens for the lawn, park or cemetery. Excellent for massing in groups, as well as for hedges. We have in our stock several fine varieties with variegated leaves of dwarf compact or pyramidal growth . . . \$0 75 to \$1 50

C. macrocarpa. The Monterey Cypress; not quite hardy here, but is in the Southern states. A beautiful tree, of rapid growth, and useful for indoor decoration in this climate . . . 50 to 1 50

C. Nutkaensis. A very hardy evergreen tree of pyramidal habit, with glossy green foliage, having a bluish tinge . . . 50 to 1 00

C. sempervirens. The Oriental Cypress; is a fine indoor decorative evergreen; useful plant for florists' purposes . . . 50 to 1 00

JUNIPERUS. The Junipers are all well known and beautiful evergreens of a very distinct habit.

J. communis. The common Juniper; a fine small tree of compact habit . . . \$0 25 to \$0 50

J. — Hibernica. The Irish Juniper; forms a column of deep green foliage, being of upright and conical habit; a fine decorative species . . . 50 to 1 00

J. prostrata (repens). A very fine creeping variety; useful to cover rocks . . . 50 to 1 00

J. Sabina. The Savin Juniper; a dwarf and spreading species, of value for rock-work . . . 50 to 75

J. squamata. Another creeping variety; from the Himalayas . . . 35 to 75

J. Virginiana. The American Red Cedar; a beautiful tree, making a fine hedge . . . 25 to 1 00

J. — glauca. A very fine glaucous variety; of compact and handsome habit . . . 50 to 1 00

LIBOCEDRUS. Handsome conifers, of ornamental habit.

L. decurrens. A handsome, distinct, erect and compact growing tree of columnar habit; from California, and not entirely hardy in the northern states . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

L. chilensis. A very fine tender evergreen with silvery foliage; densely branched and conical . . . 50 to 1 00

PICEA. The Silver Fir. This genus is confused with Abies, and by some authorities is included with that family. Some of our finest evergreens are here mentioned.

P. amabilis. The Lovely Fir; a graceful species. Foliage glaucous blue . \$1 00 to \$2 50

P. Fraseriana (Hudsoniana) nana. A very dwarf variety, of dense and compact habit; most beautiful . 1 00 to 2 50

P. grandis. The great Californian Fir; of noble appearance . 1 00 to 2 50

P. lasiocarpa. A beautiful and rapid growing Fir; the young branches are bright yellow . 1 00 to 2 50

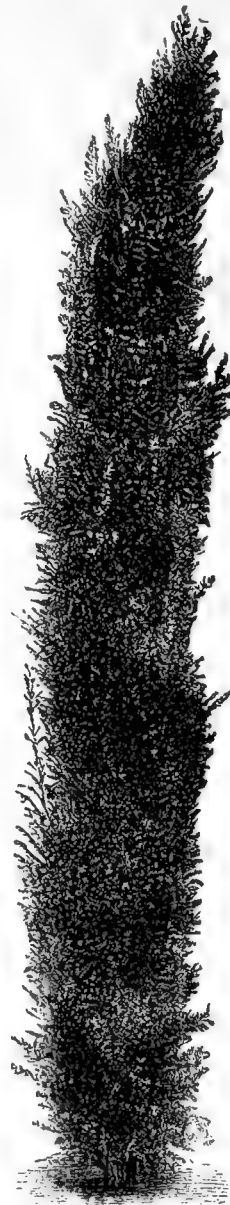
P. nobilis. The Noble Fir of California; of majestic appearance and symmetrical growth; foliage rich bluish green . . . 1 00 to 2 50

P. Nordmanniana. The Crimean Silver Fir, and a noble form; it is symmetrical and vigorous, and its massive foliage is dark green above and glaucous below . . . \$0 75 to \$1 50

P. pectinata. The European Silver Fir; has spreading horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage; fine . . . 50 to 1 25

P. Pichta. The Siberian Silver Fir; of medium size, compact and conical . . . 75 to 1 50

P. Pinsapo. The Spanish Silver Fir; a very conspicuous fir, densely branched . 1 00 to 2 00



IRISH JUNIPER.

- PINUS.** The Pines are of the greatest value for either useful or decorative planting, and present a wonderful variety in foliage and habit. They are extremely hardy and vigorous.
- P. Austriaca.** The Austrian or Black Pine; a robust growing pine, with long dark green needles; a most useful tree for planting in the vicinity of towns and in city parks \$0 50 to \$1 50
- P. Cembra.** The Alpine Arve or Swiss Stone Pine. A fine evergreen tree of compact and pyramidal growth 1 00 to 2 50
- P. excelsa.** The Lofty Bhotan Pine; a very noble spreading tree, with graceful drooping silvery foliage 75 to 1 50
- P. Laricio.** The Corsican Pine; resembles the Austrian Pine, but is more compact, and of upright habit 75 to 1 50
- P. pumilio (Mughus).** The Dwarf Mountain Pine; of a very compact and dwarf growth; useful for covering rocks or to be planted in cemeteries 75 to 1 50
- P. Pinaster (Maritima).** The Cluster Pine; suitable for seaside planting in sandy soil; very hardy and durable 75 to 1 50
- P. resinosa.** A most distinct native pine, in the way of *P. Laricio* 50 to 1 50
- P. rubra.** The Michigan Pine; one of our most noble native pines, with long glossy needles, and distinct and exquisite red colored bark; a beautiful variety 50 to 1 50
- P. strobus.** The American White Pine. A very valuable tree for parks; of rapid growth and very durable; is easily transplanted, and grows in any soil 75 to 1 50
- P. — nanus compacta.** Is a very dwarf and compact variety of the preceding 75 to 1 50
- P. sylvestris.** The Scotch Pine; one of the very best for parks for massing out; silvery green foliage 50 to 1 00
- RETINOSPORA (Chamaecyparis).** The Japan Cypress. Very handsome evergreen trees or shrubs, with delicate foliage of various hues. Some of the species are not entirely hardy; they make elegant decorative plants when grown in pots.
- R. filifera.** With long drooping graceful branches; dwarf, and of irregular habit; hardy . . \$0 75 to \$1 50
- R. leptoclada.** A dwarf glaucous pyramidal or conical little tree 75 to 1 25
- R. obtusa nana.** A fine little tree, with spreading branches 50 to 1 00
- R. plumosa.** One of the finest Retinosporas; of an elegant habit and compact growth 50 to 1 00
- R. — aurea.** The Golden Japan Cypress; branches tipped with clear yellow, an extremely ornamental plant 50 to 1 00
- R. squarrosa.** A very ornamental small tree 50 to 1 00
- SCIADOPITYS verticillata.** The Umbrella or Parasol Tree. A very conspicuous evergreen, with whorled leaves and horizontal branches; very rare, but quite hardy; of slow growth. \$1 to \$2.50.
- SEQUOIA gigantea.** The Mammoth Tree of California. A fine elegant tree of Cypress-like appearance; well adapted for cemeteries and small gardens, as they are of slow and neat growth, and very interesting. 75 cents to \$1.50.
- TAXUS.** The Yew; very popular evergreens in England, but not always hardy in all localities. They are of elegant habit.
- T. adpressa.** The Japan Yew; a very fine compact shrub, with dense feathery branchlets . \$0 75 to \$1 50
- T. baccata.** The English Yew. Densely branched, and susceptible of being trimmed into almost any shape. This is the species so largely used in the "topiary work," once so popular in England . . . 50 to 1 00
- T. — aurea.** The Golden Yew. A very striking and handsome species 1 00 to 1 50
- T. — Dovastoni.** The Weeping Yew; a very striking variety 1 50 to 2 50
- T. — elegantissima.** Resembles *aurea*; of fine straw color, and very hardy . . . 1 00 to 2 00
- T. — erecta.** Erect growing, of pyramidal habit 75 to 1 00
- T. — ericoides.** A sort with fine heath-like foliage; of slender, erect habit . . . 50 to 1 00
- T. — fastigiata.** The Irish Yew; with very dark green foliage, upright habit . . 75 to 1 50
- THUYOPSIS dolobrata variegata.** A fine dwarf evergreen, with very fine foliage. 75 cents to \$1.50.
- THUYA.** The Arbor Vitæ; among our most essential evergreens; they are of beautiful habit and easy growth, and thrive in almost any situation.
- T. Occidentalis.** The American Arbor Vitæ or White Cedar; of rapid and vigorous growth, with beautiful green foliage in flat branchlets; some of its varieties are well adapted for hedges, shelter and ornamental planting. This species has been badly treated, in that it was discarded for hedge and shelter plantings, because some of its varieties are not as hardy as the original species. No evergreens are hardier than the species here recommended for hedging . \$0 25 to \$0 50
- T. — compacta.** Parsons' Arbor Vitæ; a dwarf species of compact and symmetrical habit 50 to 1 00
- T. — globosa.** Forms a dense round head; very fine 50 to 1 00
- T. — Hoveyi.** Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitæ. Of dwarf and very pretty habit, globular in outline; foliage a light yellowish green 50 to 1 00
- T. — Siberica.** Exceedingly hardy, and of compact growth, with dark green foliage; holds its color all winter, and is fine either for the lawn or hedging . . . 25 to 75
- T. — Tom Thumb.** A remarkably dwarf species of compact and elegant habit . . 50 to 1 50
- T. Orientalis (Biota).** The Chinese Arbor Vitæ. This species includes a number of very fine ornamental evergreens of many distinct varieties, both in form and habit of growth as well as in the various shades of color. We keep in stock and recommend all such sorts as we are certain will do well. Price, 50 cents to \$1.50, according to variety and size.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND AMERICAN PLANTS.

ANDROMEDA. The Andromedas are fine evergreen dwarf shrubs of compact growth, with an abundance of white flowers; they are specially well adapted for gardens and shrubberies. See page 180. The flowers of some of the species resemble those of the Lily of the Valley.

A. Arborea. A tree-like shrub of great beauty, with large foliage and charmingly sweet-scented flowers of a clear white color \$0 50 to \$0 75

A. calyculata 50

A. Catesbæi 50

A. floribunda \$0 50 to 1 00

A. Japonica 50

A. Mariana. An excellent American shrub; very valuable for shrubberies \$0 50 to 75

A. polifolia 50

A. speciosa 50

AUCUBA japonica variegata, and other varieties. We have a large stock of the finest original Japanese varieties. They are very valuable and of great beauty. The pretty and shining foliage is disposed on symmetrical plants. 50 cents to \$1.50.

AZALEA obtusifolia (Amana). A very pretty plant of dwarf habit, with a profusion of rosy purple flowers; perfectly hardy. 50 cents to \$1.

BUXUS sempervirens (arborescens). The Box Trees are excellent for hedges, groups, or as single species in parks and gardens, as well as for cemeteries; in several fine varieties. 50 cents to \$1.50.

COTONEASTER. The Cotoneasters are dwarf trailing shrubs from the Himalayan mountains, with round thick leaves, and are very useful for covering banks, rocks or stumps of trees.

C. buxifolia \$0 50 to \$1 50

C. microphylla 50 to 1 50

C. thymifolia 50 to 1 50

C. rotundifolia 50 to 1 50

CRATEGUS Pyracantha. The Fire Thorn. A very fine plant for sheltered places, with dark green leaves and orange red berries; well adapted for hedges or clumps where not too much exposed to high winds. 50 cents to \$1.

DAPHNE. The Garland Flower. The Daphnes are dwarf, showy shrubs of great beauty.

D. Cneorum. The finest species \$0 50 to \$1 00

D. laureola 50 to 1 00

D. Mezereum 25 to 50

EUONYMUS angustifolia. A fine shrub, with narrow green leaves. 25 to 50 cents.

E. Japonicus. The Japanese Spindle Tree. The Japanese Euonymus are evergreens, and differ much from all other kinds. They are of an upright and compact growth, with fine glossy leaves. We offer a fine collection of original Japanese forms with variegated foliage. 25 cents to \$1, according to size and variety.

E. radicans fol. var. Is like *E. angustifolia*, a trailing shrub, and excellent for dwarf hedges and edgings. 25 to 50 cents.

ILEX Aquifolium. The English Holly. We have a fine collection of all leading varieties; fine specimens, with berries, in good condition, \$2.50, \$5 and \$10.

KALMIA latifolia. American Laurel. See page 181. Cultivated and transplanted plants, per dozen, \$5 to \$9; each, 50 cents to \$1.

LEDUM. The Ledums are dwarf evergreen plants, and useful for small gardens. They require peat soil.

L. latifolium \$0 50

L. palustris 50

LIGUSTRUM. The Privet; a well-known and superior hedge plant. See page 181.

L. italicum (ovalifolium, or Californicum) \$0 50

L. Japonicum tricolor. Has fine shining leaves, with beautiful variegation \$0 75 to 1 50

L. latifolium robustum. A very fine large leaved evergreen, with panicles of white flowers 75 to 1 50

L. vulgare sempervirens. Evergreen; valuable acquisition for gardens and parks, and excellent for hedges 25 to 50

RHODORA canadensis (Rhododendron). See page 181. A very neat plant. 75 cents to \$1.

RHODODENDRON. The most important evergreen plants grown, aside from the Coniferae. The foliage is handsome, but the lovely flowers are the chief charm. The hardy varieties are here listed; for a complete assortment of the greenhouse species, see page 120.

R. Catawbiense.

R. hybridum.

R. maximum.

R. ponticum. We keep a fine assortment of the best varieties of the hybrids of *R. Catawbiense* and varieties of *R. maximum*, all of which constitute our best sorts, thoroughly hardy for out-door planting in this climate. We can furnish fine plants of all shades of color with buds, from \$1 upwards. *R. ponticum* and its varieties and hybrids are not quite hardy in exposed places, and are therefore not recommended except for the more southern or sheltered localities. They are very handsome, and worth caring for and covering. If protected they will winter almost anywhere, even in our severe climate. Plants with buds, \$1 and upwards.

R. ferrugineum. The true Alpine Rose; beautiful scarlet flowers, spotted with yellow . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00

R. fimbriatum 50 to 1 00

R. Chamaecistus 50 to 1 00

R. hirsutum. The above four sorts are the Alpine Roses; they are of very low and dense growth, and with fine trusses of rosy or pink flowers; excellent for rock work and for outlines of Rhododendron plantings; perfectly hardy 50 to 1 00

SKIMMIA japonica. A beautiful dwarf evergreen plant, with a profusion of white very fragrant flowers, and bearing an abundance of scarlet red berries. Requires slight covering during winter. 50 cents to \$1.

XXXII.

TREES AND SHRUBS OF SPECIAL EFFECT.

FOR THE convenience of those not fully acquainted with the special merits of many of our ornamental trees and plants, we have arranged three lists, covering—1st. Weeping or Pendulous Trees; 2d. Trees of Pyramidal or Conical Habit; 3d. Flowering Trees and Shrubs Cultivated for Dwarf Standard Forms. In these sub-departments will be found a careful selection of superior varieties, such as will give general satisfaction.

WEEPING OR PENDULOUS TREES.

ACER dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple. A beautiful form, of a distinct pendulous habit, with beautifully cut foliage. The growth is free, and the leaves are not subject to insect attacks; this species is altogether one of the best lawn trees. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

AMYGDALUS persica pendula. The Weeping Peach. A pretty blooming tree. \$1.

BETULA. The Birches are superb ornamental trees, and the weeping forms among the best. All have silvery-white foliage.

B. alba atropurpurea pendula. The Purple-Leaved Weeping Birch; a fine new weeping tree; of excellent effect \$2 00

B. — pendula laciniata. The Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch; a most elegant and graceful tree \$1 00 to 1 50

B. — Youngii. Grafted on stems of about six feet, this is a superb weeping tree 1 00 to 3 00

CARAGANA arborescens pendula. A weeping Siberian Pea Tree \$1 00

CORNUS florida pendula. The American Weeping Dogwood. A fine tree, the foliage being pretty and flowers handsome \$2 00

FAGUS sylvatica pendula. The Weeping Beech; a beautiful and picturesque tree; on a straight stem the branches are twisted irregularly; of most elegant appearance when covered with foliage. A very desirable tree. \$1 to \$2.

FRAXINUS. Fine and robust weeping trees.

F. excelsior pendula. The Weeping European Ash; rapid growing tree \$1 00

F. — aurea pendula. The Weeping Golden-barked Ash; very handsome and peculiarly conspicuous in winter 1 00

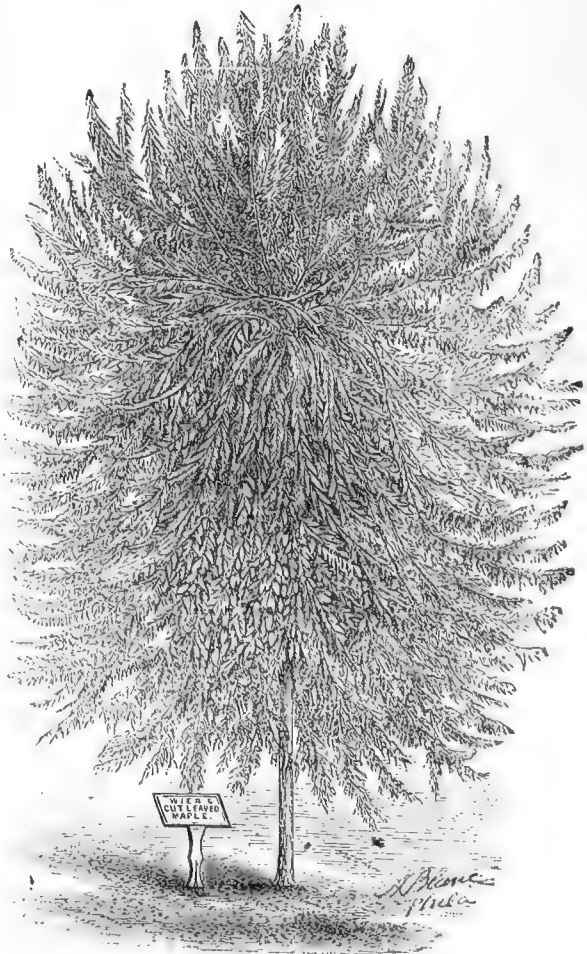
F. lentiscifolia pendula. A form with small leaves 1 00

LARIX Europæa pendula. The European Weeping Larch. A very handsome tree, with irregular branches in a curious disposition; a fine and conspicuous tree. \$2.50.

PRUNUS avium pendulum. The Double-flowering Weeping Cherry; very fine; new and rare . . . \$2 00

P. cerasus japonica pendula 1 00

P. Maheleb pendula 1 00



- PYRUS malus prunifolia pendula.** A Weeping Crab . . . \$1 50
- P. Sorbus aucuparia.** The Weeping Mountain Ash; an elegant and desirable lawn tree of rapid growth . . . 1 00
- QUERCUS.** Several varieties of the Oaks are of pendulous habit.
- Q. Ægilops pendula.** A form with very fine foliage, and of free growth . . . \$2 00
- Q. Robur pendula.** The European Weeping Oak 2 00
- Q. rubra pendula.** The American Weeping Red Oak . . . 2 00
- ROBINIA.** The Weeping Locusts have the characteristic fine flowers of the genus.
- R. Pseud-acacia monophylla pendula.** A drooping form of the Locust, with but one leaflet on a single stem . . . \$1 50
- R. — — — pendula vera** . . . 1 50
- SALIX.** The Willow; probably the various forms of this genus are the best known of all weeping trees. They are mostly of very hardy character and easy growth, and highly recommendable.
- S. Babylonica.** The common Weeping Willow; were it not so common, it would be highly prized, as it is a most effective tree in the landscape . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00
- S. — annularis.** The leaves are twisted back, so as to form a sort of ring . . . 1 00

- SALIX Caprea pendula.** The Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. A beautiful weeping tree
- S. Nigra pendula.** American Weeping Willow . 1 00
- SOPHORA japonica pendula.** A most beautiful pendulous tree, of lovely habit; ornamental even in winter, from the peculiar disposition of its slender branches. \$1.50 to \$2.50.
- SYRINGA ligustrina pendula.** A new Weeping Lilac from China; very fine and floriferous. \$2.50.
- TILIA Americana pendula.** The American Weeping Linden. \$1.
- T. Europæa alba pendula.** The European White-leaved Weeping Linden; a magnificent tree, with large leaves and slender, drooping shoots of the utmost elegance. \$1.
- ULMUS Americana.** The American White or Weeping Elm. A noble drooping tree. \$1 to \$1.50.
- U. campestris pendula** . . . \$1 00
- U. — glabra** . . . 1 00
- The European Weeping Elms.
- U. fulva pendula.** The Weeping Slippery Elms. Of luxuriant growth and graceful habit; the growth is at first upright, bending later gracefully to the ground 1 00
- U. Montana pendula.** The Camperdown Weeping Elm; a remarkably handsome drooping tree of robust growth, with very dark green and glossy foliage. Fine grafted trees . . . \$1 50 to \$2 00

TREES OF PYRAMIDAL OR CONICAL SHAPE.

These are trees which naturally assume a handsome conical or fastigate form without training. They are useful in well-considered landscape gardening.

- ACER pseudo-platanus Woerlei.** The Conical Sycamore Maple; a handsome tree with yellowish foliage; valuable for contrasting . . . \$2 00
- A. sacharrinum columnare.** (New.) A remarkable form of the Sugar Maple; very erect, and in shape like the pyramidal poplar . . . 2 50
- ALNUS.** There are several conspicuous forms of the Alder.
- A. cordifolia.** A large and distinct round-headed tree; very interesting . . . \$1 00
- BETULA alba fastigiata.** A very elegant Birch, of pyramidal habit, with silvery bark. \$1.
- CUPRESSUS sempervirens.** A fine Cypress; tender in our climate, but well adapted for more southern states . . . \$1 00
- C. Lawsoniana erecta viridis.** A hardy and ornamental sort . . . 1 50
- FAGUS sylvatica pyramidalis.** The European Pyramidal Beech; a tree of elegant habit. \$1 to \$2.50.
- FRAXINUS excelsior aurea.** A very fine and ornamental variety of the European Ash, with bright yellow bark. \$1 to \$1.50.
- GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis.** The Kentucky Coffee Tree; of rapid and upright growth, with feathery foliage. 50 cents to \$1.
- JUNIPERUS.** The Irish Junipers are especially fine and regular in form, and very ornamental.
- JUNIPERUS communis Hibernica.** The Irish Juniper; a splendid pyramidal hardy evergreen . . . \$0 50 to \$1 00
- J. — Suecica.** The Swedish Juniper . . . 50 to 1 00
- LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum pyramidale.** The pyramidal form of the Tulip Tree. \$2.50.
- POPULUS.** Among the Poplars are several notably fine fastigate forms.
- P. alba Bolleana.** A fine sort with glossy foliage, silvery underneath; of upright and handsome habit . . . \$1 00 to \$2 00
- P. Carolina.** A fine tree of conical habit and rapid growth, with splendid shining leaves . . . 75 to 1 00
- P. fastigiata.** The magnificent Lombardy Poplar; of upright, spire-like shape, forming a column of rich green of the ultimate height of 75 to 125 feet . . . 75 to 1 00
- QUERCUS pedunculata fastigiata.** The Pyramidal Oak; a noble object. \$1.50.
- ROBINIA Pseudo-acacia fastigiata.** The Pyramidal Locust. \$1 to \$1.50.
- SALISBURIA adiantifolia fastigiata.** An excellent and remarkable pyramidal form of the Ginkgo or Maiden Hair tree. \$3.

SAMBUCUS pyramidalis. The pyramidal form of the Elder tree; very fine. \$1.

TILIA Europæa pyramidalis. The fine Pyramidal or Red-twiggèd Linden; a rapid growing tree with reddish shoots. \$1.50.

ULMUS. Several very distinct and ornamental forms.
U. campestris stricta. The Red English Elm; of fine upright growth \$1 00
U. — tortuosa. Wood peculiarly twisted; fine and handsome 1 00

SMALL TREES CULTIVATED FOR DWARF STANDARD FORMS.

ACER polymorphum japonicum. The Japan Maples. This beautiful class of new and very handsome plants is not enough cultivated in our gardens. They are of great beauty in form, and their coloring is something wonderfully rich. They must be seen in order to form the least idea of their remarkable and varied charming effect. In some the foliage is deeply cut, leaving only a skeleton of a leaf; in others the rich hues of autumn foliage are constant the season through. All are hardy and of dwarf character, averaging two to four feet in height. Strong established plants of the choicest sorts, \$1 to \$2.50, according to variety.

ÆSCULUS macrostachya. A very free flowering Dwarf Horse-chestnut. \$1.

AMYGDALUS. The Almond; fine small trees, with handsome double flowers.

A. communis fl. pl. \$1 00
A. persica fl. pl. 1 00
A. — alba fl. pl. 1 00

ARALIA Japonica. A handsome shrub, flowering in September \$0 50 to \$1 00

A. spinosa 50 to 1 00

ARONIA floribunda (*Crataegus maura*). A small tree, bearing white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit.

BERBERIS vulgaris atropurpurea. The Purple Barberry; a handsome shrub. \$1.

BETULA alba purpurea. The Purple Birch; an extra fine tree, of delicate beauty. 75 cents to \$1.50.

CARAGANA jubata and spinosa. Two very fine ornamental varieties of the Siberian Pea Tree. Each \$1.

CATALPA Bungei. A handsome dwarf Catalpa, with large and glossy foliage. \$1.

COTONEASTER buxifolia and microphylla. Beautiful small growing evergreen shrubs. Each, \$1.

CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha fl. pl. The Double-flowering Hawthorns are among the most satisfactory ornamental trees in cultivation. Their beautiful forms of standard and half standard specimens, with a profusion of showy flowers of all colors, and their clean rich foliage, give them a charming effect. \$1 to \$2 each.

CYTISUS Laburnum. The Golden Chain; has fine racemes of yellow flowers \$0 50 to \$1 00
C. — atropurpurea. Purple flowers 1 00
C. nigricans. Yellow flowers 1 00
C. purpurea. A fine shrub 1 00

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. A beautiful white flowering shrub. See page 184. 50 cents to \$1.

HIPPOPHÆ rhamnoides. A fine and effective shrub with grayish green leaves and white branches in winter; bears bright orange berries. 50 cents to \$1.

HIBISCUS variegata. The Althea; white and green foliage and maroon-colored flowers. \$1 to \$1.50.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Standard forms of this grand species, \$1 to \$2.

NEGUNDO fraxinifolia fol. var. The variegated Box Elder, or Ash-leaved Maple; handsome tree. \$1.

PRUNUS triloba. A fine flowering shrub. \$1. See page 186.

RHUS glabra laciniata. A shrub of much delicacy of foliage. 50 cents. See page 186.

ROBINIA hispida. The large Red-flowering Locust or Acacia; very handsome as a lawn tree. \$1.

R. pseudo-acacia inermis globula. This kind forms extra fine round heads. \$1.

SAMBUCUS. The Elder; fine and showy shrubs, ornamental in flower, fruit and foliage.

S. nigra aurea. The Golden Elder \$0 50
S. — argentea 50
S. — laciniata. Elegantly cut foliage 50

SYRINGA vulgaris flore albo. These sorts of the Lilac form fine small shrubs. 50 cents.

S. — flore pleno \$0 50

VIBURNUM. The Snowball; especially suited for dwarf tree forms.

V. denticatum lantanum \$1 00 to \$2 00

V. Opulus 1 00 to 2 00

V. plicatum 1 00 to 2 00

V. nana compacta. A very dense-growing form, with Hydrangea-like flowers and afterward red berries 1 50 to 2 00

☞ Large and full grown trees of Maples, Elms, Oaks, Lindens, Beech, Birch, Tulip, Sycamore, Locust, Horse-chestnut, Ash, various evergreens, etc., suitable for producing immediate effect as shade and line trees, which have been often transplanted and are in the best possible condition, are furnished at lowest market prices.

☞ All shrubs and trees herein mentioned will be furnished in large quantities at specially low rates, and we earnestly request those having charge of the planting in parks, large grounds, cemeteries, etc., to correspond for anything they may require.

XXXIII.

SELECT FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Including Choice Varieties for Ordinary Garden and Field Culture, Grape Vines for Forcing, and a Select Assortment of Tropical Fruits.

WE OFFER in this department a very careful selection of Fruits for all purposes, including in addition to Grape Vines for hot and cold vineries a brief list of such Tropical Fruits as may readily be grown in a greenhouse or in our southern states. The selection of ordinary domestic fruits is the cream from the innumerable list of varieties now offered, often so confusing to the intending purchaser; we include here no mere duplications under new names, but only the best and most distinct of each class, which may be relied on to give satisfaction.

HARDY FRUIT TREES.

APPLES. 25 to 75 cents each, \$2.50 to \$6 per dozen, according to size and sorts.

Varieties. *Summer.* Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Nyack Pippin, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Tetofsky.

Autumn. Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Fall Pippin, Fall Orange, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Orange Pippin, Porter, Stump.

Winter. Baldwin, Ben Davis, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes' Golden, Hubbardston Nonesuch, King, Lady, Lankford Seedling, Monmouth Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Smith's Cider, Stark, Talman's Sweet, Wealthy, Willow Twig, Wine Sap, York Imperial.

CRAB APPLES. 35 cents to \$1 each, \$3 to \$7.50 per dozen, according to size and variety.

PEARS. Standard, 75 cents to \$1 each; extra size trees, \$1 to \$2 each. Dwarf, 50 cents to \$1 each; extra size trees, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

Varieties. *Bartlett, *Bcurred' Anjou, *Buffum, *Clapp's Favorite, *Duchess d'Angouleme, *Flemish Beauty, *Howell, Keiffer, *Lawrence, Le Conte, *Louise Bonne de Jersey, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Sheldon, Vicar of Winkfield.

Those with an asterisk (*) we can supply both as Dwarfs and Standard.

Apply for special prices on large quantities of any of the fruit trees and plants.



DWARF PEAR TREES.

APRICOTS. Standard Varieties, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Imported Russian Varieties, first class, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

PEACHES. First class, extra strong, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Varieties. Peach varieties will be selected with reference to the locality in which they are to be used; but any standard sorts can be supplied.

CHERRIES. Sour and sweet, first class, 50 cents to \$1 each, \$5 to \$9 per dozen.

Hearts and Bigarreaus. Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Downer's Late, Gov. Wood, Napoleon, Yellow Spanish.

Dukes and Morellos. Belle de Choisy, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Empress Eugenie, English Morello, Late Duke, Louis Philippe, May Duke, Montmorency Ordinaire, Olivet, Reine Hortense.

PLUMS. Standard varieties, 50 cents to \$1 each, \$5 to \$9 per dozen. Extra strong trees, \$1 to \$1.50.

Varieties. Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, General Hand, German Prune, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, McLaughlin, Monroe Egg, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Richland, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Yellow Egg.

QUINCES. Angers, first class, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen; Apple or Orange, Champion, first class, 40 to 60 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen; Apple or Orange, Champion, extra, 60 cents each, \$5 per dozen; Meech's Prolific, Rea's Mammoth, first class, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

NECTARINES. First class, 40 to 45 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen.

Varieties. Downton, Early Newington, Early Violet, Hardwick, New White, Stanwick.

MULBERRIES. Downing's Everbearing, 50 to 75 cents each; Russian, select varieties, 35 to 50 cts. each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen.

NUTS—


- Almond.** Hard and Soft Shell, first class, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$7.50 per dozen.
- Filbert.** English, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$7.50 per doz. Kentish Cob, 50 to 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$7.50 per dozen.
- Chestnuts.** Spanish, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents to \$1.50 each, \$6 to \$12 per dozen. Japan Giant, \$1 to \$2 each, \$10 to \$15 per dozen. Numbo, 3 to 5 feet, \$1 to \$2 each.

NUTS, Continued.

- Chestnuts.** American, 3 to 4 feet, 35 to 50 cents each, \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen.
- Hickories.** Pecan, 3 to 4 feet, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.
- Walnuts.** English, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents to \$1.50 each, \$7.50 to \$15 per dozen. Butternut, 5 to 7 feet, 60 cents to \$1 each, \$6 to \$10 per dozen. Black, 5 to 7 feet, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

GRAPE VINES AND SMALL FRUITS.

We offer in the following list of Small Fruits only the best varieties. The plants are all first class, and we pack them in the best and lightest manner possible.

 We cannot accept orders for Small Fruits or Nursery Stock that amounts to less than One Dollar.

STRAWBERRIES—

Standard Varieties. Bubach, Belmont, Champion, Chas. Downing, Crescent Seedling, Glendale, Henderson, Jessie, James Vick, Jersey Queen, Kentucky, Lennig's White, May King, Manchester, Miner's Prolific, Parry, Summit, Sharpless, Triomphe de Grand, Wilson. 50 to 75 cts. per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100.

New Varieties. Warfield No. 2, Bomba, Logan, Pearl, Gold, Louise, Haverland, Gandy's Prize, Jewel, Monmouth. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

RASPBERRIES—

Varieties. Brandywine, Cuthbert, Gregg, Hansell, Hopkins, Ohio, Shaffer's Colossal, Souhegan, Turner. 75 cents to \$1.50 per doz., \$4 to \$6 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES—

Varieties. Crystal White, Taylor's Prolific, Early Harvest, Kittatinny, Lawton, Snyder, Wilson's Early, Lucretia Dewberry, Wilson Junior. 75 cts. to \$1 per doz., \$3 to \$5 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES—


Varieties. Industry, two years, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; Downing, two years, \$1.50 per doz.; Smith's Improved, two years, \$1.50 per dozen; Houghton, two years, \$1 per dozen.

CURRENTS—

Varieties. Cherry, Versailles, Red Dutch, Victoria, Black Naples, Lee's Prolific, White Grape, Fay's Prolific. 20 to 25 cents each, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen, \$8 to \$15 per 100.

HARDY GRAPE VINES. Of the very many varieties now in cultivation, we offer only a short list of the very best, such as we know from personal experience are the most satisfactory, in a large portion of the country.

Varieties. Concord (black, medium), Catawba (reddish, late), Delaware (deep amber, early), Hartford Prolific (black, early), Iona (deep red, late), Roger's Hybrids, Ives' Seedling (black, very early), Martha (white, early), Moore's Early (black, very early), Prentiss (light green, late), Pocklington (light green, medium), Brighton (light red, late), Niagara (golden yellow, medium). Two and three year old vines of the above, 50 to 75 cents each, \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen. Special prices for large quantities given on application.

 For Foreign Grape Vines for vineries, both cold and hot, see special list.

FOREIGN GRAPE VINES.

For Hot and Cold Graperies.

We are making a specialty of Grape Vines for Vineries, and supply fine and healthy two-year old plants, guaranteed free from disease, of the best selected sorts.

Black Barbarossa. Berries round, very large; a very late sort; best suited for hot vinery. \$2.

Black Frontignan. Berries below medium size, flesh rich and juicy; a very reliable sort. \$2.

Black Hamburg. Berries roundish oval, very large; juicy and rich; the most popular and most reliable sort in cultivation. \$2.

Black Prince. Berries roundish oval, juicy and rich; bunches long and tapering; best for cold vineries. \$2.

Black St. Peter. Black. Very fine dark variety, good free grower; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Cannon Hall Muscat. Berries very large, roundish oval; juicy and rich; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Calabrian Raisin. Berries large, round and juicy; a first-class white grape; late. \$2.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau. Berries round and large, very juicy and sweet; a good sort for cold vinery. \$2.

Duchess of Buccleugh. Berries round and golden; good bearer; a very excellent grape. \$2.

Golden Queen (Pearson's White). Bunch large and well shouldered; berries large, oblong; said to be the best late keeping white grape in cultivation; of strong and vigorous habit. \$2.

Gros Colman. Berries round and extra large, of peculiar flavor; very large bunches of vigorous habit; a very handsome grape. \$2.

Gros Maroc. Berries large, ovate, dark plum color; flesh firm and juicy; bunches medium, and set freely. \$2.

Lady Downes' Seedling. Black. Large and handsome berries, above medium size; bunch medium, long tapering, always well set; flesh firm, sweet and richly flavored; a good keeper, and one of the best late sorts. \$2.

Mrs. Pince (Black Muscat). Bunch large and tapering, well shouldered and handsome; berries medium and oval; flesh firm, rich and sweet, with true Muscat flavor; a late grape, and an excellent keeper; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Muscat Hamburg or Black Muscat. Berries very large, roundish oval; flesh melting, juicy and rich; a most delicious grape, with a distinct Muscat flavor; a valuable mid-season variety; best suited for hot vinery. \$2.

Muscat of Alexandria. Greenish yellow, golden when fully ripened. Bunches large and shouldered, long-tapered; berries large and oval; flesh firm, rich and sugary, with a delicious Muscat flavor; very prolific, and requires high temperature; a very valuable and well-known grape, ripening late; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Madresfield Court. Black Muscat. Bunch large and well shouldered; berries large, oblong, with a fine delicate bloom; flesh melting, juicy and rich, with a strong Muscat flavor; a valuable variety, of robust habit. \$2.

Prince Albert. Berries large, in a fine bunch; rich, juicy and highly flavored; a very fine grape, and best suited for hot vinery. \$2.

One year old vines of the above varieties may be had at prices one-third less than for two year old.

Special prices for large quantities will be given on application. All our vines are guaranteed true to name and variety.

Royal Muscadine. Berries round, of a pale amber when ripe; flesh firm, juicy and very pleasant; a very good grape of the sweet-water type, sometimes called White Chasselas; suitable for cold vinery. \$2.

Royal Ascot. Bunches large; berries firm, jet black and very juicy, with a piquant plum-like flavor; best for hot graperies. \$2.

Santa Cruz. White; large berries, large bunch; a vigorous grower, and a very good sort. \$2.

Trentham Black. Berries oval, large, very juicy and rich; a great bearer and a very good sort; best for cold vinery. \$2.

White Frontignan. Bunch medium; berries round and thickly set; flesh rich and juicy, of a distinct Muscat flavor; an excellent mid-season variety; best for hot vinery. \$2.

White Nice. Large bunch, good cropper, and a free growing sort; very sweet and juicy; ripens late; best for hot vinery. \$2.

White Tokay. Bunch large, compact and well shouldered; berries large and ovate; flesh tender, rich and juicy, of rich flavor; good keeper and vigorous grower; a well known and valuable grape; best for hot vinery. \$2.

White Sweetwater. Bunch medium; a well-known variety. \$2.

White Syrian. Berries oval, good size; bunches very large; best for hot vinery. \$2.

Wilmot's Hamburg. Berries jet black, much in the way of the old and popular Black Hamburg. \$2.

TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS.

Suitable for Greenhouse Culture in the North, or for Open-air Culture in the South.

Fruits from the tropics are very interesting, and often most novel and delicious in taste. Those here named may be grown and made to bear in the greenhouse, or in some of our southern states and parts of California—in fact, in any locality where the winter temperature does not fall below 45 degrees. They should all have good culture in rich soil, and during their growing season be supplied with plenty of moisture; after their growth is made, less moisture will cause them to ripen their wood, and often to bloom and set fruit.

Those having private conservatories will find in this list an endless source of pleasure and enjoyment if the fruits here noted are carefully grown.

ACHRAS sapota (*Sapota mammosa*). The Sapodilla or Naseberry. A richly flavored fruit, somewhat of a pear taste; tree spreading, with fine glossy leaves. 50 cents each.

EGLE marmelos. The Elephant Apple, Maredu, or Bengal Quince. An odd fruit; tree has trifoliate leaves. \$1.50 each.

ANACARDIUM Occidentale. The Cashew Nut; a curious fruit. \$1 each.

ANANASSA sativa. The Pineapple; this well-known fruit is often "forced" with good results. We furnish several select varieties.

Green-leaved Sugar-loaf Pine. Fruit large; flesh deep yellow, and very rich. 50 cents.

Red Spanish Pine. Short fruit, yellow when ripe; the ordinary Pineapple of commerce. 25 to 50 cents.

Porto Rico Pine. Very large fruit, of most delicious flavor. \$1.50 each.

☞ Prices for large quantities of Pineapples furnished on application.

☞ For ornamental-leaved varieties, see page 88.

ANONA cherimolia. The Cherimoya or Jamaica Apple. A beautiful and delicious fruit; grown freely at Key West. 50 cents each.

A. glabra. The Pond Apple, or wild Custard Apple of south Florida. Tree very ornamental; fruit handsome and fragrant. 50 cents each.

A. muricata. The Sour-sop. Has fine glossy foliage; fruit large, green and prickly, containing a delicious pulp, from which a cooling drink is made. 50 cts. each.

A. squamosa. A delicious fruit, largely grown in south Florida; yellowish green when ripe. 50 cents each.

ARTOCARPUS incisa. The Bread Fruit Tree. A famous tree of the South Sea Islands. \$5 each.

A. integrifolia. The Jack Fruit of India. An important fruit in its native clime. \$2 each.

ARICA papaya. The Papaw, or Melon Papaw. A remarkable fruit, said to be capable of making tough beef tender! 25 to 50 cents each.

CARISSA Arduina. An evergreen shrub, producing fragrant white flowers and delicious red fruits, about the size of a cherry; an elegant plant for greenhouse culture. \$1 each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM cainito. The Star Apple. A very pretty fruit, about the size of a small apple, purple in color, and ripening in spring; very good. \$1 each.

CICCA disticha. The Otaheite Gooseberry. A beautiful and very ornamental tree, with graceful pinnate leaves, and clustered racemes of waxy white berries; these are of an acid taste, and useful for culinary purposes. 50 cents.

CITRUS. The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Kumquat, Citron, etc. All the Citrus fruits make splendid pot plants if well grown, and are ornamental in both foliage and fruit. We grow a select assortment of varieties. For prices, see pages 115 and 116.

COCOS nucifera. The Coconut Palm. See page 57.

COFFEA Arabica. The true Coffee Plant. A very ornamental and interesting plant, bearing white fragrant flowers. 50 cents each.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica. The Loquat or Japan Medlar. One of the most valuable fruits of the southern states, and often seen in the New York markets. It is about the size of a plum, yellow, and of delicious taste; the tree is a very handsome broad-leaved evergreen. 35 to 50 cents each.

EUGENIA Jambos. The Rose Apple or Jamrosade. A fine evergreen tree, with thick and narrow, long and shining leaves; of handsome and bushy habit, with creamy white flowers in late summer, followed by pretty fruit on the order of a large crab apple; this is of a fine apricot flavor, and is rose-scented. \$1 each.

E. Micheli. The Cayenne Cherry or Pitanga. Has fine cherry-like fruit. 75 cents each.

FICUS carica. It is not so generally known as it should be that the fig is almost hardy in the larger portion of our country, and can be grown with good results outdoors if slightly protected in winter. They also make fine pot plants, and bear freely in a cool greenhouse. We offer a select assortment of the best sorts, including all colors of fruit, at 50 cents to \$1 each.

LUCUMA mammosa (Achras mammosa). The Marmalade Tree. Bears large oval fruits, containing a soft and palatable pulp, of saffron color. \$1 each.

MALPIGHIA glabra. The Barbadoes Cherry. A beautiful evergreen tree bearing a pleasant acid fruit, resembling the Surinam Cherry. 50 cents each.

MAMMEE Americana. The Mammee Apple, or St. Domingo Apricot. This fruit is round and large, containing a juicy yellow pulp of delicious flavor. The tree is tall, with shining oval leaves. 75 cents each.

MANGIFERA Indica. The Mango. A most important fruit in the tropics. It is now in free bearing in Florida, and is there much esteemed. The tree is of very rapid growth, and of a fine round-headed form. We add a list of approved varieties.

Common or Turpentine Mangó. The ordinary large sort, with a red cheek. 50 cents each.

Yellow Mango. Smaller than above; clear yellow. \$1.

Manga. A form from Cuba; very highly flavored. \$1.

Apricot Mango. Tastes like a fine apricot; a splendid sort. \$1 each.

Apple Mango. Large, and shaped somewhat like an apple; of good quality. \$1 each.

MELICocca bijuga. The Spanish Lime. A tree with very odd foliage, bearing yellow, plum-like fruits of a grape-like taste. 50 cents each.

MONSTERA deliciosa (Philodendron pertusum). The Ceriman of Trinidad. A most beautiful climber for the hot-house, with very large, curiously perforated foliage; the fruits are peculiar in shape, and delicious in flavor. \$1 to \$3.

MUSA. The Banana is one of our most essential ornamental foliage plants, but it may also be readily fruited in a proper conservatory. The varieties most suited for this purpose are noted below; for ornamental sorts see page 92.

M. Cavendishii (Sinensis). Of comparatively dwarf habit, and most valuable for fruiting in the north; robust in growth, and produces enormous bunches of excellent fruit. \$1 to \$2.50.

M. sapientum. The ordinary Banana of commerce. \$1 to \$2.50.

M. orientum. The Cuban Lady-Finger or Golden Early Banana. A very delicious fruit; thin skin. \$1 to \$2.50.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica. The Indian Fig. A cactus, bearing fine fruits, eaten raw or used for preserves. The plant is very ornamental. 50 cents to \$1.

PASSIFLORA edulis. The Granadilla. A fine climbing plant with glossy foliage, bearing a purplish fruit of the size of an egg. 75 cents to \$1.

For ornamental Passifloras, see page 127.

PERSEA gratissima. The Avocado or Alligator Pear. Bears large purplish fruits, eaten with salt and pepper, and in great esteem in its native habitat. \$1 each.

PHENIX dactylifera. The true Date Palm; a well-known and most ornamental palm, growing into beauty constantly. See page 64. \$2.50 to \$10.

PSIDIUM Cattleianum. The Cattle or Strawberry Guava. A fruit now assuming much importance in Florida. The fruit is about the size of a Damson plum, clear claret color, and has an attractive strawberry flavor; the tree or shrub is of fine appearance, with shining leaves. Select sorts, 50 cents to \$1 each.

P. Guaiava. The ordinary Guava; an essential fruit in the south; valuable for preserving, and of much commercial importance. Select sorts, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

PUNICA granatum. The Pomegranate is well known and is an easily grown and very desirable fruit. The plant forms a fine small tree, and the flowers are very showy and handsome. We can supply select sorts, at 50 cents to \$1 each.

SPONDIAS lutea. The Hog Plum of the West Indies. Fruit plum-like, scarlet color, pleasant flavor. 50 cents to \$1.

SOLANUM Guatemalense. The Pepino or Melon Shrub. Has been widely sold throughout the country by unscrupulous dealers for out-door fruiting. It will grow and bloom outside, but will not set fruit. The plant is pretty, and the fruit is the size of an egg, colored yellow and streaked violet; it resembles a muskmelon in flavor. 25 to 50 cents each.

S. betaceum (*Cyphomandra betacea*). The Tree Tomato of Jamaica. A fine shrubby plant of ornamental appearance, bearing fragrant flowers and tomato-like fruit of medium size; very useful. 75 cents each.

TAMARINDUS Indica. The Tamarind. A beautiful tree, with delicate foliage and small blossoms; the subsequent pods enclose a pleasant acid pulp, which has many uses, being available for preserving or for making cooling drinks. An interesting and valuable tree. 50 to 75 cents each.

TERMINALIA Catappa. The tropical Almond. A beautiful and interesting tree, with edible seeds, mis-called almonds. \$1 each.

ZIZYPHUS jujuba. The Jujube. A wholesome and desirable fruit from India; very much grown in China. A thorny tree, of interesting habit and growth. 75 cents each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUITS.

We will send 12 plants, all distinct, our selection, for \$5; or 25 plants, our selection, for \$9.

PALM LEAVES.

We can furnish Palm leaves, either fresh or dried for interior decorations, of tropical Palms, ten different kinds, 25 cents to \$1.50 each, \$2.50 to \$15 per dozen, \$15 to \$75 per 100.



PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM.

XXXIV.

SUPPLIES AND REQUISITES.

Including Many Articles Essential in Gardens and Greenhouses.

WE HAVE arranged to supply our customers with the many essentials required in garden and greenhouse work, some of which are not readily accessible, or cannot well be procured of proper quality for the purpose intended. Orchid growers, especially, will find our peat, moss, cylinders, cribs, rafts, etc., the very best for the purpose, and of moderate price.

MATERIAL FOR ORCHID CULTURE.

(Also for *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenias*.)

RAFTS, CYLINDERS and CRIBS. Made of Red Cedar and Chestnut wood, put together with copper wire and brass nails.

Cribs.	<i>Red Cedar.</i>	Per doz.
4 inch		\$2 00
5 "		2 25
6 "		2 50
7 "		2 75
8 "		3 00
9 "		3 50
10 "		3 75
11 "		4 20
12 "		4 50

Rafts—		
7 inch		1 50
8 "		2 00
9 "		2 25
10 "		2 40
11 "		2 60
12 "		2 80
14 "		3 00
16 "		3 25

Cylinders—	Each
8x12 inches	\$1 00
10x14 "	1 25
12x18 "	1 50
14x24 "	2 00

☞ The same sizes made of Chestnut at prices one-third less.

☞ Special prices for large quantities.

COPPER WIRES, three sizes, per lb., 35, 50 and 60 cts.

PEAT, FIBROUS, of best quality. The proper article for growing most orchids is our fibrous peat, which is really the fine wire-like roots of hard-wooded vegetation, combined with a proportion of decomposed leaves and roots. The fibrous part is separated from the finer decomposed material by drying and shaking the large clumps or cakes as received, and is really the very best thing in which to grow orchids, affording proper support and perfect drainage. In practice, it is used with about one-fourth dry sphagnum moss, chopped up with it and thoroughly mixed. The finer portion of the peat, as shaken out, is a very good material, when mixed with good loam, in which to grow palms, ferns and all stove plants. Our fibrous peat for orchid culture we claim is of superior quality; nowhere else have we found peat to equal it. It is of lasting quality, and does not rot or decay quickly, as is generally the case with peat which is taken from wet, marshy places—our peat is taken from upland beds, and therefore will last three times as long, and will not sour. Anyone familiar with the appearance of the healthy stock throughout all the orchid houses at Rose Hill, well knows that the quality of peat and the best quality of live sphagnum moss contribute considerable to the general good result. Fibrous peat, per bag, \$2; per barrel, \$2.50; prices for larger quantities on application.

LIVE SPHAGNUM MOSS. First quality, short variety, upland grown, \$2.50 per barrel; second quality, long variety, swamp growth, \$2 per barrel.

Dead or Dry. Excellent for mixing with peat for potting material, and also good for packing, \$1.50 per barrel. Prices for larger quantities on application.

POTTING MATERIAL.

Suitable for Palms, Stove Plants, Ferns and New Holland Plants; also for Rhododendrons and Azaleas for Pot or Out-door Culture.

COCOANUT FIBRE. The real article, in the fine hair-like state; the best thing for perfect drainage in flower pots or tubs. Per bbl., \$2.50; smaller quantities in proportion.

FINE PEAT, not fibrous. Per bag, \$1.50; per bbl., \$2.

LEAF MOULD. Per bag, \$1; per bbl., \$1.50.

PEAT and LEAF MOULD MIXED. Per bag, \$1.50; per bbl., \$2.

FERTILIZERS AND LAWN SEED.

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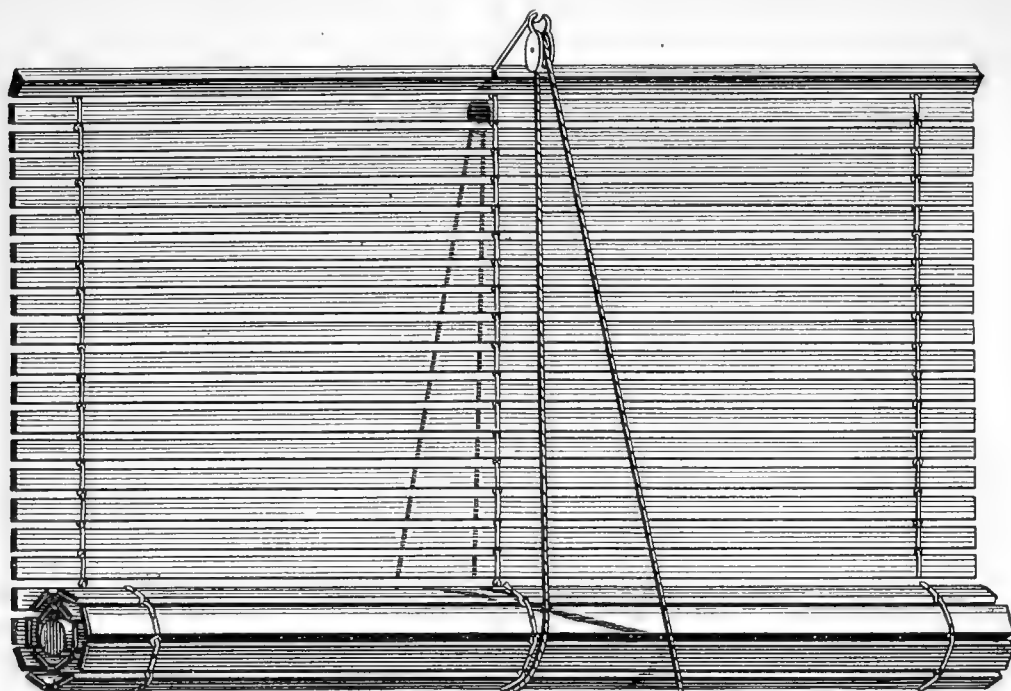
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	Page		Page		Page
Agaves	134	Grape Vines	197	Pitcher Plants	46
Amaryllideas	131	Grasses, Ornamental	151	Rhododendrons	120
Aquatic Plants	147	Greenhouse Plants	111	Roses	159-168
Aroideas	85	Hardy Perennial and Herbaceous		Bourbon or Bengal	166
Azaleas	113	Plants	169-179	Climbing	162
Bromeliads	88	Herbaceous Plants	169	Hybrid Perpetual	159
Bulbs and Tuberous Plants	141	Hot-house Plants	95	Miniature	167
Cactuses	136-140	Insecticides	202	Moss	163
Camellias	115	Lawn Grass Seed	202	Old and Rare	168
Chrysanthemums	115	Lilies	145	Tea	164
Citrus Fruits	115	Musaceas	91	Tree or Standard	162
Climbing and Creeping Plants	123	Nepenthes	51	Scitamineas	91
Collection of Herbaceous Plants	179	New and Rare Plants	5-12	Selaginellas	73
Crotons	100-102	Orchids	13-48	Small Fruits	197
Deciduous Trees and Shrubs	182-188	Cool House	44	Stove Plants	95
Decorative Plants	85	East Indian	25	Sub-Tropical Groups (Plants for)	153
Dieffenbachias	86	Intermediate	32	Succulent Plants	134
Dracenas	103-105	New and Rare	14	Supplies and Requisites	201
Evergreen Trees and Plants	189	Open Ground	48	Trees for Special Effect	193
Ferns	69	Palms	55-68	Tree Ferns	81
Fertilizers	202	Pandanads	91	Water Lilies	198
Fruit Trees	196	Perennial Plants	169		

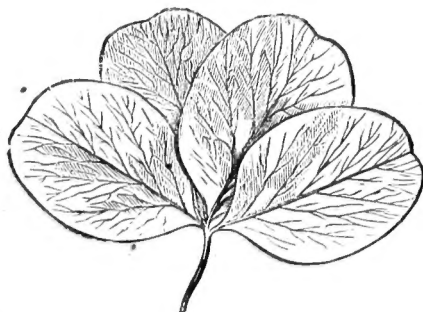
COMPLETE INDEX.

	Page		Page		Page
Abies	189	Agrostemma	169	Anthropodium	147
Abutilon	111, 129, 153	Ajuga	129	Anthurium	5, 85
Acacalis	25	Akebia	123	Aphelandra	7, 95
Acacia	111, 153	Allamanda	95, 123	Apicra	134
Acalypha	95, 153	Allium	169	Aplectrum	48
Acanthophoenix	55	Allosurus	83	Aponogeton	147
Acanthostachyum	88	Alnus	182, 194	Apples	196
Acanthus	153, 169	Alocasia	5, 85, 153	Apples, Crab	196
Acer	182, 194, 195	Aloe	134, 153	Apricots	198
Accras	48	Alpinia	91	Aquatic Plants	147
Achillea	169	Alsophila	67, 81	Aquatic Tanks (Out-	
Achras	198	Althaea	170	door)	150
Acineta	32	Alyssum	170	Aquilegia	170
Aconitum	169	Amaranthus	153	Arabis	170
Acorus	147	Amaryllideas	131	Aralia	95, 112, 153, 182, 195
Acrocomia	55	Amaryllis	131, 141	Araucaria	112, 153
Acropera	32	Amicia	112, 153	Ardisia	95
Acrostichum	74	Amorphophallus	85, 153	Areca	55, 63, 66
Actinidia	123	Ampelopsis	123	Arenaria	170
Ada	32	Amsonia	170	Arenga	55
Adelaster	95	Amygdalus	180, 182, 195	Arethusa	48
Adenophora	169	Anacardium	198	Arica	199
Adiantum	69, 74, 82, 83, 129	Ananassa	7, 88, 198	Aristolochia	7, 96, 123
Adonis	169	Anchusa	170	Arisæma	147
Æchmea	88	Andromeda	180, 192	Armeria	170
Ægle	198	Andropogon	151	Aronia	195
Ærides	14, 25	Anemina	69, 74	Artemisia	170
Æschynanthus	95, 129	Anemone	170	Artocarpus	97, 199
Æsculus	182, 195	Angiopteris	75, 81	Arundinaria	151
Agapanthus	131	Angræcum	14, 25	Arundo	151, 153
Agave	7, 134, 153	Anguloa	14, 32	Asclepias	170
Aglaomorpha	69	Anhalonium	136	Asparagus	112, 129
Aglaonema	5	Anona	198	Aspidistra	147
Agrostus	111	Anthericum	129, 170	Aspidium	70, 75, 83, 83

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Brahea	55	Chionodoxa	141	Cyclamen	142	Eryngium	173
Brainea	81	Chirita	98	Cyclantaeas or Cyca-		Erythrina	155
Brassavola	32	Chironia	115	deas	55	Eucalyptus	10,117,155
Brassia	32	Chlidanthus	131	Cydonia	183	Eucharis	132,143
Brexia	114	Chlorophytum	129	Cylinders	201	Eugenia	117,199
Bridgesia	129	Chorizema	115,124	Cymbidium	16,27	Eulalia	151,155
Bromus	151	Chrysanthemum	115	Cyperus	147,151,154	Euonymus	180,184,192
Broughtonia	32	Chrysophyllum	199	Cypripedium	17,29,34,48	Eupatorium	173
Brownea	98,114	Chysis	34	Cytomium	75,83	Euphorbia 9,105,135,155,173	
Brugmansia	114	Cibotium	67,81	Cyrtopodium	29,35	Euryale	147
Brunsvigia	131	Cicca	199	Cyrtosperma	8	Eurycles	10,132
Bryonia	124	Cienkowskia	91	Cystopteris	76,83	Euterpe	59
Buddleia	114,182	Cineraria	154	Cystus	183,195	Evergreen Trees and	
Bulbs and Tuberous		Cissus	98,115,124	Cytochilum	35	Plants	189
Plants	141	Citrus	115,199	Dahlia	143	Evergreen Shrubs and	
Bupththalmum	171	Cladrastis	183	Daemonorops	58	American Plants	192
Burchellia	115	Clematis	124,171	Dalechampia	102	Exochorda	184,195
Burlingtonia	33	Cleome	154	Daphne	117,180,183,192	Fagelia	126
Butomus	147	Clerodendron	98,124,154	Dasyllirion	155	Fagraea	105
Buxus	180,192	Clethra	117	Darlingtonia	53	Fagus	184,194
Cactuses (Select Collec-		Cleyera	117	Datura	155	Farfugium	117
tion)	136	Clinanthus	117	Davallia	70,76,82	Ferdinanda	155
Caladium	85,141	Climbing and Creeping		Davidsonia	9	Ferns and Selaginellas	69
Calamus	55	Plants	123	Deciduous Trees and		for Greenhouse	74
Calanthe	15,25	Clinanthus	131	Shrubs	182	Ferns for Stove or Hot-	
Calathea	91	Cobaea	124	Delphinium	172	house Cultivation	69
Calla	86,141,147,154	Coburgia	99,132	Dendrobium	19,29,35	Fertilizers and Lawn	
Callistegia	124	Coccoloba	99	Dendrochilum	30	Seed	202
Callirhoe	171	Cochlostema	8,99	Dennstaedtia	76	Ficus 10,105,126,129,155,199	
Calochortus	141,171	Cocos	57,199	Desmodium	172	Foreign Grape Vines	197
Calopogon	48	Coelia	34	Desmoncus	58	Forsythia	184
Caltha	147,171	Coelogyne	16,34	Deutzia	180,183	Fittonia	105
Calycanthus	183	Coffea	199	Dianthus	172	Fourcroya	135,155
Calypso	48	Colletia	117	Dichorandra	102	Fragaria	129
Camassia	171	Collection of Cactuses	140	Dicksonia	67,81	Franciscea	105
Camellias	115	Collection of Herbac-		Dictamnus	172	Fraxinus	184,194
Camensia	7	eous Plants	179	Didymochlæna	81	Freesia	143
Campanula	171	Collection of Tropical		Diefenbachia	9,86	Fritillaria	143
Canna	141,154	Fruits	200	Djelytra	172	Fuchsia	126,129
Capsidium	124	Colocasia	86,142	Digitalis	172	Funkia	153,173
Caragana	180,183,195	Combretum	99,124	Dimorphanthus	184	Galanthus	143
Caraguata	58	Coniferous Evergreen		Dion	59,67	Galeandra	30
Cardamine	171	Trees and Shrubs	189	Dionæa	53	Gardenia	106
Carex	151	Convallaria	142,171	Dioscorea	124	Gasteria	185
Carissa	199	Convolvulus	129	Diosma	117	Gastonia	106
Carludovica	57	Copernicea	63	Diphenia	81	Gaultheria	180
Carmichaelia	115	Copper Wires	201	Dipladenia	125	Gaura	173
Carolinea	115	Coprosma	117	Diplazium	71	Gazania	129
Caryota	57,66	Corechorus	180,183	Disa	44	Gelsemium	126
Cassia	115	Coreopsis	171	Dodecatheon	172	General List of Green-	
Casuarina	115	Cornus	180,183	Doodia	76	house Plants	111
Catalpa	183,195	Coronilla	117	Doronicum	172	Genista	180,184
Catananche	171	Correa	117	Dracæna	8,103-105,155	Gentiana	173
Catsetum	15,27,33	Coryanthes	34	Dracocephalum	172	Geonoma	59
Cattleya	15,33,44	Corydalis	172	Drynaria	71	Geranium	173
Ceanothus	180	Corylus	183	Dwarf Growing Shrubs	180	Geum	173
Cecropia	98	Corynostylis	99	Dyckia	88,135	Gladolus	144,173
Cedrus	189	Corypha	63	Eccremocarpus	125	Glechoma	129,173
Celastrus	124	Costus	91	Echeveria	10,135,155	Gleditschia	184
Centaurea	154,171	Cotoneaster 180,183,192,195		Echinacca	172	Gleichenia	71,76,82
Centradenia	115	Cotyledon	134,154	Echinocactus	137,138	Globba	91
Centrosolenia	98	Crassula	129	Echinocereus	138	Gloriosa	126
Cephalotaxus	190	Crataegus	183,192,195	Echinopsis	138	Gloxinia	144
Cephalotus	53	Crescentia	117	Echites	125	Gongora	37
Cerastium	171	Crinum	7,99,132,142	Echium	155	Goniophlebium	71
Cerasus	183	Crocus	142	Eleagnus	184	Goniopteris	76
Ceratopteris	147	Croton	7,100,102,154	Elymus	151	Goodyera	50,48
Ceratozamia	57	Crowea	117	Encephalartos	59	Gooseberries	197
Cercis	183	Crucianella	172	Encholirion	88	Grammatophyllum	30
Cereus	137	Cryptanthus	88	Entelia	117	Grape Vines and Small	
Ceroxylon	63	Cryptomeria	154,190	Epidendrum	36,44	Fruits	197
Cestrum	115,154	Cucumis	124	Epigala	180	Grevillea	118,155
Ceterach	83	Cupressus	190,194	Epimedium	172	Griffinia	10,132
Chamaedorea	57,63	Curculigo	102	Epipactis	48	Gunnera	155
Chamaerops	63,66	Curcuma	91	Epiphyllum	129,139	Guzmania	88
Cheilanthes	70,75,82	Curmeria	8,86	Eranthemum	105	Gymnadenia	48
Cheirostemon	115	Currents	197	Erianthus	151	Gymnocladus	184,194
Chelone	171	Cyanophyllum	102	Erica	180	Gymnogramme	71,76,82
Cherries	196	Cyatheae	67,81	Eriobotrya	117,199	Gyncrium	152,155
Chevallieria	88	Cycads	67	Eriostemon	117	Gypsophila	173
Chionanthus	183	Cycas	57,67				

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Habenaria	48	Lavandula	181	Mimulus	174	Persea	199
Habrothamnus	118	Lavatera	119, 157	Monarda	174	Perimenium	120
Halesia	184	Ledum	181, 192	Monstera	199	Periploca	127
Hardy Perennial and		Leontopodium	174	Montagnea	120	Peristeria	22, 41
Herbaceous Plants	169	Leopoldinia	60	Montanoa	157	Pescatorea	30
Hardy Fruit Trees	196	Leucadendron	157	Montbretia	146	Petasites	175
Hardy Grape Vines	197	Leucophaea	119	Morania	61	Phædranassa	133
Haworthia	135	Leucophyta	119	Mormodes	39	Phajus	41
Hechtia	89	Liatris	174	Mulberries	196	Phalænopsis	22, 30
Hedera	126	Libocedrus	190	Musa	10, 92, 199	Phalaris	152, 176
Hedychium	91, 155	Licuala	61	Mussænda	107	Phaseolus	127
Helenium	173	Ligularis	119	Myoporum	120	Philadelphus	185
Helleborus	144, 174	Ligustrum	181, 185, 192	Myosotis	175	Philodendron	11, 87, 157
Helianthemum	129, 173	Lilium	145, 146	Myrsiphyllum	127, 130	Phlox	11, 130, 176
Helianthus	155, 173	Limnocharis	147	Nandina	120, 157	Phœnicophorium	61, 66
Heliconia	10, 91	Limnanthemum	147	Narcissus	146	Phœnix	64, 66, 199
Helichrysum	118	Linaria	130	Nectarines	196	Pholidophyllum	90
Hemerocallis	156, 174	Linum	130	Negundo	185, 195	Phormium	120, 157
Hemionitis	76	Liparis	48	Nelumbium	148	Phyllanthus	107
Hemithelia	81	Liquidambar	185	Nepenthes	49	Phyllocactus	140
Henfreyia	126	Liriodendron	185, 194	Nephrodium	77, 82	Phyllotanium	10, 87
Hepatica	174	Listeria	48	Nephrolepis	71, 82	Phrynium	10, 93, 157
Heracleum	156	Livistonia	64, 66	Nephtytis	10, 87	Physianthus	128
Hesperis	174	Lobelia	174	New, Rare and De-		Phytelepas	61
Hexacentris	126	Lomaria	77, 81, 82	sirable Plants	5-12	Picea	190
Hibiscus	10, 118	Lomatia	119	New, Rare and Valu-		Pilocereus	140
	147, 156, 184, 195	Lonicera	127, 181, 185	able Orchids	14-54	Pilumna	41
Higginsia	106	Lophospermum	126	Nicotiana	157	Pinus	191
Hippophae	184, 195	Lotus	174	Nidularium	10, 89	Pistia	149
Homalomena	87	Luculia	107	Nierembergia	175	Pitcairnia	90
Hoplophytum	89	Lucuma	199	Niphoebalus	77	Pitcher, Plants, etc.	49
Hottonia	147	Lycaste	20, 37, 44	Nothochlæna	71, 77, 82	Pittosporum	120
Houlletia	37	Lychnis	174	Nuphar	148	Plants for Sub-Tropical	
Hoya	106, 126	Lycopodium	130	Nuts	197	Groups	153
Humea	156	Lycoris	10, 132	Nyctocalos	127	Platynerium	71, 78
Hyacinth	144	Lygodium	77, 82, 126	Nymphæa	148, 149	Platycodon	176
Hyacinthus	144	Lysimachia	174	Odontoglossum	20, 39, 45	Platyloma	78, 82, 120
Hydrangea	118, 156	Lythrum	174	Omphalodes	175	Pleione	41
	180, 184, 195	Macrozamia	61	Orobis	175	Pleocnema	72
Hymenocallis	132	Magnolia	185	Oncidium	21, 39, 47	Pleopeltis	72
Hymenodium	71	Mahonia	157, 181	Onoclea	83	Pleuridium	72
Hypophorbe	59	Malpighia	199	Onychium	77, 82	Plums	196
Hypericum	181	Mammea	199	Ophrys	48	Podophyllum	176
Hypolepis	76, 82	Mammillaria	139, 140	Opuntia	140, 199	Pogonia	48
Iberis	174	Mandevilla	126	Orchids	13	Poinciana	108
Ilex	181, 192	Manettia	126	Orchis	48	Poinsettia	108
Illicium	118	Mangifera	199	Oreodoxa	61	Polianthes	133, 146
Imantophyllum	144	Maranta	92	Ornamental Grasses	151	Polygala	120, 176
Impatiens	106	Martinezia	61, 66	Ornithogalum	132	Polygonum	128, 157
Insecticides	202	Marattia	77, 81	Orontium	149	Polypodium	72, 78, 84
Introductory	3	Massevallia	44	Osmunda	77, 83	Polystichum	78, 82, 84
Iochroma	118	Massangea	89	Othonna	127, 130, 135	Pontederia	149
Ipomœa	126	Massovia	87	Ouvirandra	143	Populus	185, 194
Ipomopsis	156	Material for Orchid		Oxalis	130, 146	Portea	90
Iris	144, 147, 174	Culture	201	Pachysandra	175	Potentilla	176, 181, 186
Isolepis	129	Maurandya	126	Pæonia	146, 175, 181	Pothos	11, 87, 128
Ixora	107	Mauritia	61	Palms	55, 66	Potting Material for	
Jacaranda	107, 156	Maxillaria	20, 37, 45	Panax	8, 11, 107	Stove Plants, Palms,	
Jasminum	107, 119, 126	Maximiliana	61	Paneratium	133	Ferns, etc.	201
Jatropha	156	Maximowiczia	126	Pandanads, Musaceas		Pourretia	90
Jubæa	63	Medeola	126	and Scitamineas	91	Primula	176
Juncus	147	Medinilla	107	Pandanus	93	Prionium	149
Juniperus	190, 194	Melia	157	Panicum	149, 152	Pritchardia	61, 64, 66
Justicia	157	Melanthus	157	Papaver	175	Prunus	186, 195
Kæmpferia	91	Melicocca	199	Paphinia	30	Pseudophœnix	61
Kalmia	181, 192	Menispermum	126	Papyrus	149, 152	Psidium	199
Karatis	89	Menyanthes	147	Pardanthus	175	Psychotria	108
Kennedya	126	Menziesia	181	Parochetus	127, 130	Pteris	72, 78, 82, 84, 130
Kentia	59, 63, 66	Mertensia	174	Passiflora	10, 127, 199	Ptychosperma	65, 66
Kleinia	130, 135	Nesembryanthemum	126	Paullinia	107, 127	Pulmonaria	177
Kœlreuteria	185		130, 135	Paulownia	185	Punica	199
Labisia	10	Mesospinidium	45	Pavetta	107	Puyæ	90
Lælia	19, 37, 44	Mespilus	181	Pavia	185	Pylogyne	128
Lamprococcus	89	Metrosideros	119	Peaches	196	Pyrus	186, 194
Lantana	130	Meziera	107	Pears	196	Pyrus-Sorbus	186
Lapageria	126	Microlepis	77, 82	Peat	201	Quercus	186, 194
Lasiandra	107	Mikania	127	Pelargonium	130	Quesnelia	90
Lastrea	77, 82, 83	Miltonia	20, 39	Pellæa	77, 83	Quinces	196
Latania	60, 63	Mimosa	127	Peltrandra	149	Quisqualis	128
Lathyrus	174	Miscellaneous Requis-		Pentstemon	175	Ranunculus	177
Laurus	119	ites	203	Pepini	90		

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Rare and Desirable		Satyrrium	48	Stadmannia	109,121	Tree Ferns	81
Plants	5	Sauromatum	87	Stanhopea	41,42	Trees of Pyramidal or	
Rare Specimens of		Saxifraga	130,177	Stapelia	136	Conical Shape	194
Palms, Cycadeas, etc.	66	Scabiosa	177	Statice	122,178	Trichocentrum	42
Raspberries	197	Schiffocarpus	157	Stenotaphrum	130	Trichopilia	43
Ravenala	11,94	Schismatoglottis	11	Stephanotis	128	Tricyrtis	178
Ravenia	65	Schizophragma	128	Sterculia	122,158	Trillium	150
Remusatia	87	Schomburgkia	41	Sternbergia	133	Trimolium	122
Retinospora	191	Sciadophyllum	109	Stevensonia	61	Triphasia	181
Rhapis	65	Sciadopitys	191	Stigmaphyllon	128	Trithrinax	61
Rheum	157,177	Scindapsus	87	Stipa	152	Tritoma	146,158
Rhexia	177	Scolopendrium	79,84	Stokesia	178	Trollius	178
Rhipidopteris	72	Scuticaria	41	Stove and Hot-house		Tropæolum	128,130
Rhodochiton	128	Seaforthia	65,66	Plants	95	Tropical and Semi-Trop-	
Rhododendron	120,181,192	Sedum	130,136,177	Stratiotes	150	ical Fruits	198
Rhodora	181,192	Selaginella	73,79-82	Strawberries	197	Tulipa	146
Rhynchospermum	108,157	Selinum	149	Strelitzia	94,158	Tussacia	90
Rhus	186,195	Select Collection of Cac-		Streptocarpus	110	Tussilago	178
Rhynchospermum	120,128	tuses	136	Stromanthe	94	Typha	150
Ribes	186	Select Decorative		Struthiopteris	84	Uhdea	158
Richardia	149	Plants	85	Succulent Plants	134	Ulmus	187,194,195
Ricinus	157	Select Hardy Ferns	83	Supplies and Requisites	201	Uniola	152
Rivina	109	Sempervivum	136,157,177	Syagrus	61	Urtica	110
Robinia	186,194,195	Senecio	128,149,158,177	Sylphium	158	Uvularia	178
Roechea	136	Sequoia	191	Symphoricarpus	187	Vaccinium	181
Rohdea	120,149	Serapias	48	Symphytum	178	Vallisneria	150
Rondeletia	109	Serissa	121	Syngonium	87	Vallota	133
Roses	159-168	Shepherdia	181	Syrgina	187,194,195	Vanda	23,31,43
Bourbon and Ben-		Silene	177	Tabernaemontana	110	Vanilla	128
gal or China	166	Silphium	177	Tacca	110	Veratrum	150
Hardy Running or		Simplocarpus	150	Tacsonia	128	Verbesina	122,150
Climbing	162	Sinclairia	121,158	Tamarix	187	Veronica	178,181
Hybrid Perpetual		Skimmia	122,181,192	Tamarindus	200	Verschaffeltia	61,66
or Remontant	159	Small Trees Cultivated		Tasmannia	122	Viburnum	122,187,195
Miniature or		for Dwarf Standard		Taxus	191	Victoria	150
Fairy	167	Forms	195	Terminalia	110,200	Villarsia	150
Moss	163	Sobralia	41	Testudinaria	122,128	Vinca	130,178
Old and Rare	168	Solandra	109	Thalictrum	178	Viola	178
Standard or Tree	162	Solanum	128,158,199	Thalia	150	Vresia	11,90
Tea	164-166	Soldanella	177	Thamnopteris	72	Wallichia	61
Rubus	128,186	Solidago	177	Theophrasta	110	Warm-house or East In-	
Rudbeckia	177	Sollya	128	Thladiantha	128	dia Orchids	25
Ruellia	109,157	Sonerila	109	Thrinax	61	Washingtonia	65
Rumex	149	Sophora	194	Thunbergia	128	Weigelia	187
Russelia	109,130	Sophrontites	41	Thunia	42	Wigandia	158
Sabal	61,65	Sparmannia	11,121	Thuya	191	Wistaria	128
Saccolabium	23,31	Spartium	181	Thuyopsis	191	Witsenia	122
Sagittaria	149	Spathiphyllum	87	Thymus	130	Woodsia	79,84
Salisburia	186,194	Sphaerogyne	109	Tigridia	146	Woodwardia	79,84
Salix	194	Spigelia	177	Tilia	187,194,195	Xanthorhiza	181
Salvia	157,177,181	Spiraea	11,178,181,186	Tillandsia	11,90	Xanthosoma	87
Sambucus	186,195	Spiranthes	48	Tipularia	48	Yucca	136,158
Sansevieria	109,136	Sphagnum Moss	201	Todea	79	Zamia	61
Santolina	130	Spondia	200	Torenia	110,128	Zizyphus	200
Saponaria	177	Sprekelia	133	Tradescantia	110	Zephyranthes	133,146
Sarracenia	53	Stachys	178		128,130,178	Zygopetalum	24,43



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